Administration Report

Radhanpur State

1893-94 to 1901-02

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THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RADHANPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1893-94

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From

THE DEWAN OF THE STATE OF
RADHANPUR.

To

THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
PALANPUR.

DEWAN'S OFFICE

Radhanpur 27th June 1894

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the annual Administration Report of the Radhanpur State for the year ending Samvat 1949 A. D. 1893.

CHAPTER I.

Political.

1. His Highness Bismilla Khanji the present Nawab Saheb is the fourth in descent from Babi Juvan mard Khanji who has been very famous in the annals of Gujrat. He was the last Imperial Viceroy of Gujrat in the times of the Moguls.

2. This state does not pay tribute either to the British Government or to the Gaekwar.

3. The state has an area of 1150 square miles with a population of 980,17 souls according to the last census of 1891.

As stated in the last year's report His Highness had been to Dumas for the benefit of his health and returned at the commencement of the rainy season some what recruited. It gives me great pleasure to note that the Nawab Saheb is, by the grace of God, in good health and the best of spirits. His Highness takes personal interest in the administration and marches with the progress of time by territorial visits health permitting.

4. During the year under report H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bismilla Khanji had the pleasure of visiting several Villages and looking to the wants of the people there at.

5. There was not so much of fever when compared with the last year. However, it had its raid upon the people and took away about 1000 souls.

6. The wife of Fatehjang Khanjee brother of His Highness also succumbed to that Malady.

Changes in the Administration.

7. Mr. Dalpatram Chhaganlal Sar Nyayadhis and Session's Judge having been transfered to the post of the State Vakil with the Political superintendent Mr. Vrijvalabh Jethasha was appointed in his place, but this gentleman after a short illness died and the State has lost in him a good and efficient hand. Mr. Mehmoodmian has been appointed as Sar Nyayadhish vice the deceased.

8. No other Change of importance has taken place during the year.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

Survey.

9. The work of survey is in progress, and by the end of 1893–94 five villages have been surveyed completely while 7 are still under survey. The total number of villages surveyed to date amounts to 52 comprising an area of 151794 acres and 12 guntas.

10. Bighoti system is introduced in this State and by the end of Samvat 1949 there is an addition of 5 villages thus making a total of 83 villages which pay Bighoti according to the assessed rates. This arrangement is finding favour with the cultivating class.

11. The annexed table will show the total area of cultivable land brought under plough in the course of the year under report.

Amount of cultivable land.		Lands actually cultivated.		Cultivable land but not cultivated		Percentage of uncultivated cultivable land to cultivable land.	
1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
30000	308000	283000	284000	17000	24000	5. 6	7. 6

It will appear from the above table that there is an increase of 1000 acres or about 2500 bighas of land which has been brought under cultivation during the year. Further efforts are going on in that direction.

12. There are two systems of collection land revenue in this State. Viz Bighoti & Bhagbatai. The former is paid in cash, whereas the latter in kind after all the produce is brought to a Khalavad and Shares apportioned. The State has been, for this purpose, divided into four groups or Mahals named below:—

1 Radhanpur.	3 Mujpar.
2 Sami	4 Balodhan.

which are again subdivided into smaller groups called Tehsil tapps. Each of these four groups contains 9. 7. 7. & 1. Tehsil tappas respectively. Each tappa has a tehsil Karkun to do the work.

A detailed account of this system has already been reported in the previous years and it is therefore thought unnecessary to lengthen the present report by its repetition here. The Mahalkari being the local head of the department has a direct supervision over each of these karkuns and a Tajvizdar is appointed for inspection of and checking accounts. The Tehsil karkuns at the end of the year prepare a comparative statement, showing the payment by each cultivator with a charge for each field as against the previous year and submit the same to the Mahal Daftari who examines and checks the accounts of the Mahal. They are then forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner who in his turn goes through the same process of checking by his Tajvizdar under his care, and personal supervision. Finally, the accounts come up to the Huzur office where they are, by the account Department, digested and abstracts prepared there from, A total of these abstracts shows the net income and expenditure of the State. This is the system of revenue accounts which is worked in this State.

13. To improve the saltish nature of the soil works of Embankments have been set on foot on a large scale since the last year and one or two bundhs are built every year. Nearly twelve thousand Rupees have already been expended in this direction, and if a good fall of rain continues it is hoped about one thousand acres of lands will be reclaimed for cultivation.

14. A large quantity of fallow & brakish land in Sami and Mujpar Mahals have been apportioned to cultivators for improving and bringing the same under tillage, and about 500 acres of land under certain liberal condi-

tions have already been put under plough. Arrangements are going on to increase the area of such land so that it is hoped an equal quantity, if not more, of such land will be bronght under cultivation by the next year.

15. There was no estate of a minor under the Management of this State during the year under Report.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation. 16. There was no legislation during the year under report.

Military force. 17. There are 64 men in State uniform called the "Red coat guards" and are generally atteched to the duties at the palace. Their arms consist in a gun and a bayonet and are taught a little of drill &c by an experienced and trained hand.

Police.

Police. 18. The stipendiary police consists of two classes, Mounted & Foot. The numerical strength of the foot police is 132. They guard the city, the mahals, the Jail & lock-ups and the ryots in general. They are given every year cold and warm police clothing and to teach them a lettle of drill, Saluting &c a specially trained hand is retained. They are armed with a gun and a bayonet each.

19. The present incumbent of the office of the Superintendent of Police draws Rs. 150 & allowances. There are 4 Fouzdars or Chief Constables with there head quarters at Radhanpur city, Radhanpur Mahal, Sami & Mujpar. Their pay ranges from 20 to 25. There are also two head Constables on Rs. 12 each. Besides these there are 130 Contables on the police force on a Salary varying from Rs. 6 to 9.

20. The numerical strength of the mounted police is 100 who are posted to different villages with orders to patrol the neighbouring villages within their range. They are also placed under the control of the Superintendent of Police. They have for their day Rs. 20 to 25 each, and are provided with worm and cold police uniforms, carbine & sword are their arms.

21. Besides these there are 29 mounted and 135 foot irregulars whose services are utilized as guards & escorts.

The total cost of the stipendiary Police mounted & foot was Rs. 36501-

7–11 for the year under report. Vide appendix VI.

22. From appendix VII it appears that during the year under report 299 offences were reported as against 495 which shows a decrease of 96. There are 436 arrests as against 549 in the preceding year, of the 436 accused arrested 340 were sent up for trial as against 464 in the preceding year. There were 211 convictions as against 289 which shows that 109 accused were either acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convicted to accused arrested is 48. 39 while that in the preceding year was 52. 65 & of convicted to accused sent for trial is 62 while it was 62. 26 in the last year.

23. From Appendix VIII it appears that the value of the property stolen during 1893–94 i.e. the year under report was Rs. 3999–4–0 as against Rs. 6446–12–8 in the preceding year. The value of the property recovered during the year 1893—94 was Rs. 2232–15–9 while that of the last year was Rs. 3474–8–3. This shows that the result is good in both respects in as-much-as there is a decrease of about Rs. 2450–0–0 in the value of the property stolen and although the sum recovered is less than that of the previous year it exceeds in proportion to the property stolen. This gives a percentage of 55. 81 as against 53. 90 of the preceding year in the recovery of stolen property, and the result is no doubt satisfactory and reflects credit on the head of the Police Department for checking the progress of crime.

24. Appendix IX will show that there were in all 472 offences cognizable and non-cognizable taken together, 765 accused were arrested resulting in the conviction against 381.

Sentence of whipping was not awarded to any prisoner during the year. The number of accused acquitted or discharged was 314 : 3 accused died either before or during trial while 67 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. Of those convicted there is none whose sentence exceeds two years.

25. There was one case of dacoity which deserves special mention in this report. A gang of dacoits *looted* a temple in Vaghel and took away property to the extent of about Rs. 3000. The police succeeded in tracking the perpetrators of the crime, and their surrender had to be extradited. Now that the accused have been handed over to this State, they will be tried and justice meted out to them. I have much pleasure in recording the zeal, ability and tact displayed by the Superintendent of Police on this occasion.

Criminal Justice.

26. The constitution & functions of the criminal courts established in

this State are as follows:—

1. Court of the Radhanpur Fouzdari Nayadhis.
2. Court of the Sami Thandar.
3. „ „ Mujpar. „
4. „ „ Balodhan „

Of the above the Radhanpur Fouzdari Nyayadhis exercises the powers of a first class Magistrate and is empowered to commit to the Sessions Court while the Thandars of Sami and Mujpar are each invested with the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate, and Balodhan with those of the 3rd class.

27. The Mahalkaris of Radhanpur, Sami & Mujpar also are invested with the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate for disposing of cases in which cultivators are concerned.

28. From appendix X it will appear that in the 7 Courts mentioned above 458 offences were reported during 1893–94 as against 519 in the preceding year, which shows a decrease of 61 offences. This year 439 accused were arrested by the police; 47 on warrants, 182 on summons while 26 were arrested in presence of Magistrates, and 71 which had remained untried at the end of the last year. In all 765 were tried during the year under report as against 997 in the preceding year so that there is a decrease by 232. Of the 765 accused 143 were discharged, 171 acquitted, 381 convicted while 3 died and 67 remained untried at the close of the year.

29. In this State there are 3 appellate courts as mentioned below:—

1. Court of the Sar Nyayadhis.
2. „ Sadar „
3. Huzur Court

The Sar Nyayadhis is invested with appellate powers against the findings and orders of the 7 Magistrates mentioned above. Second appeals, where appeals are allowed, lie to the Huzur Court. The Sar Nyayadhish is also invested with the powers of a Sessions Court, while the Huzur Court exercises all the powers of a High Court in respect to appeals, revision &c.

30. Appendix XI will show that during the year under report 52 criminal appeals were received of which 6 were dismissed, 11 confirmed, 13 modified, 14 reversed, 7 referred, & 1 was sent back for a fresh trial as against 38 filed in the previous year of which 3 were dismissed, 7 confirmed, 6 modified, 14 reversed, & 6 sent back for trial. I am glad to be able to report that this year all the appeals have been disposed of, like the preceding year and not a single appeal remains undisposed of for the next year.

Extradition.

31. During the year under Report the total number of cases in which surrenders were made to this State by the British Government as well as the surrounding States was 32 against 41 of the last year. The charges against all of these have been carefully inquired into, tried and disposed of and none remains for the next year. The total number of cases in which surrenders were made to the British Government and other Talukas, on prima-facie cases having been made out against persons whose extraditions were demanded, was 7 as against 17 of the last year.

Prison.

32. There are one Jail and three lock-ups in this State. The former is in Radhanpur while the latter are in Sami, Mujpar and Balodhan. The present building of the Jail in Radhanpur being not well ventilated and commodious His Highness sanctioned the erection of another building which was in course of construction outside the city and which has now reached completion. The prisoners do not appear to be of a mischievous tendency. The sanitary arrangements are well looked to, and their health is ordinarily good but an unusual fall of rain during the year under report brought on fever which was of a virulent and fatal type. There were a few cases of diarrhoea and other sicknesses.

33. Appendix XII will show that there were in all 313 prisoners in the jails as against 554 in the last year thus giving a decrease of 251. Of these 313 prisoners, 50 had remained at the end of the preceding year while 263 were admitted during the year under report. The daily average during this year was 58. 24 as against 68. 75 in the preceding year.

34. The prisoners under trial brought to the Jail and lock-ups were 310 giving an average of 10. 45 a day as against 370 of the preceding year with an average of 9. 13. This is due to the time taken up in bringing the accused and producing witnesses from outside the jurisdiction of Radhanpur.

35. Convict labour in the jail is utilized in the weaving of cotton tape (Pati) carpets, course cloth (Khadi) and a little of cane work. The cost of maintaining them amounted to Rs. 2151. 7. 5. or Rs. 3. 9. 2. per head per mensem.

Civil Justice.

Civil jurisdiction.

36. The civil courts exercising original jurisdiction are classed as under:—

1. Radhanpur Sar Nyayadhish Court.
2 „ „ Munsiff's „
3 „ „ Thandars' „

The Sar Nyayadhish Court has original jurisdiction to entertain suits above the value of Rs. 1000 and upwards. The Munsiff at Radhanpur is empowered to entertain all suits of Radhanpur proper below Rs. 1000 in addition to the residuary jurisdiction over Mahals exercised by the said court for all suits above the value of Rs. 100 & upwards up to Rs. 1000. The three Thandars' Courts at Sami, Mujpar and Balodhan have powers to entertain suits up to 100 Rs.

37. Appenix XIII shows that at the beginning of the year under report the opening balance of suits was 206 as against 341 of the preceding year showing a decrease of 135. This result is no doubt good. The number of suits filed during the year was 1035 as against 832 of the preceding year. Of the 1035 suits 1025 relate to money dealings, 3 to immovable property and 7 to miscellaneous matters.

38. The number of suits disposed of during the year was 1007 leaving a balance of 234 for the ensuing year. In 247 suits decrees were made *exparte*, in 424 decrees by consent or compromise, 79 were struck off the file while 257 were disposed of on merits or otherwise. The total value of the suits during the official year was Rs. 110493-12-4 while the total value of the suits decreed was Rs. 47973-10-7.

Number and value of civil suits.

39. There were 4 applications filed for the certificate of heirship of which two have been disposed of leaving a balance of 2 for the next year.

Miscellaneous applications.

40. Appendix XIV will show the result of applications for executions of decrees. The opening balance stood at 315 of the value of Rs. 38,016-5-7 to which 587 new applications of the aggregate value of Rs. 33,574-12-11 were added.

Execution of decrees.

The number af decrees executed during the year was 664 of the value of Rs. 24,877-3-9 leaving a balance of 233 of the collective value of Rs. 36,713-15-9.

41. There are three Courts exercising civil Appellate jurisdiction in this State. They are:—

1. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
2. Sadar „
3. Hazur Court.

The Sar Nyayadhish hears appeals from the decisions of Radhanpur Munsiff's Court and the three Thandar's Courts. Second appeals from these decrees in the appellate Courts lie to the Hazur Court.

The Sadar Nyayadhish hears appeals from the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish in cases of original jurisdiction. Appeals after the decisions of the Sadar Nyayadhish Court lie also to the Hazur Court.

42. The following table will show the working of these Courts:—

Civil appellate works.

1	1	Number.			
Radhanpur State.	2		Name of Court.		
52	3	1892—93	Opening balance.		
54	4	1893—94			
46	5	1892—93	Filed during.		
30	6	1893—94			
98	7	1892—93	Total.		
84	8	1893—94			
44	9	1892—93	Disposed of during.		
50	10	1893—94			
54	11	1892—93	Closing balance.		
34	12	1893—94			
4886-0-3	13	1892—93	Value of appeals filed during.		
1796-0-0	14	1893—94			
11	15	1892—93	Decisions confirmed.	How Disposed of.	
14	16	1893—94			
11	17	1892—93	Decisions reversed.		
11	18	1893—94			
11	19	1892—93	Decisions amended.		
10	20	1893—94			
5	21	1892—93	Cases remanded for retrial.		
3	22	1893—94			
1	23	1892—93	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		
10	24	1893—94			
3	25	Years.	1892—93	Average duration.	
11	26	Months.			
20-63		Days.			
4	27	Years.	1893—94		
9	28	Months.			
8-84		Days.			
	29	Remarks.			

Registration.

Registration.

43. The registration rules were put in force at the end of the year before the last, and have met with no opposition. The people have now begun to appreciate its introduction as will be seen from the particulars given in Appendix XV.

The documents presented for registration came to the round figure of 160 of which 107 were mortgages, 8 sale deeds, 32 wills, 12 money bonds and 3 related to miscellaneous matters. The total amount of the sums in the documents registered reaches 57892-6-2.

Municipal Administration.

Municipality.

44. In this State there is one Municipality and that is in Radhanpur. It is maintained at the state expense, as the municipal income is too small to cover the necessary expenditures. With the conservancy of the city the principal streets are lighted & watered now that they are metalled. Total expenditure under this head of administration amounts to Rs. 3205-10-7.

45. As stated in the last year's report the principal thorough-fares in the town & Suburbs have been, at a large outlay, metalled, widened in some places, and culverts built for the passage of rain water. Some of the cesspools outside the town where rain and filthy water was accumulating and producing stinking smell have been filled up. This has proved a great boon to the public as it was a factor in telling upon the health of the citizens. Colonel Salmon on his last official visit to this State, expressed his satisfaction at the improvements thus made. In the current year the road outside the town will have their share of metalling and rows of trees planted on both sides.

The number of lanterns have bee increased and the people have now begun to see their usefulness. For the removal of the rubbish of the town municipal carts are frequenting the streets and carrying it away to a great distance outside the city to be discharged there. This has added to the comforts of the town, with the resuit that sickness has been less frequent than before.

46. The Municipality has a paid Secretary and with increased facilities it is hoped that time will bring its own reward.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

47. This year also, the rain was very heavy and more than usual, though short by about 8-60 inches than the preceding year. The rain gauged during the year under report was 31. 20. and as it was more than double the average rain fall, crops have suffered, cotton to the extent of one half. The Kharif crops, have also suffered as the later fall was out of season. Sarsav (rapeseed) crop was of course in a tolerably good condition.

48. From Appendix XVI it appears that the number of bullocks used in cultivation was 19910. The number of cows was 18123 while buffaloes, male & female, were 1209 & 8180 respectively. The number of santidas (ploughs yoked with 2 bullocks) was 8350.

Riding carts 171 while the number of carts used in carrying was 3516.

49. The average price of grain throughout the year was as follows—

Bajri	28	lbs.	per Rupee.
Wheat	37	„	„
Gram	43	„	„
Mug	40	„	„
Rice	16	„	„
Math	50	„	„

The prices were no doubt high but that was due to the unusually heavy & out of the season fall of rain.

Forest.

Forest.

50. There is no natural forest in this State, but arrangements have been made to nurse trees and make plantations. Many trees were planted and watered but the climatic condition and the nature of the soil come in the way of their rearing. The trees prospered have come to a very poor figure of 127 only. This result is no doubt unsatisfactory but without being disappointed efforts are going on for planting fresh trees every year. Outside Radhanpur, Lim, Pipal, Vad and Jambuda trees are planted in abundance on the public roads. Some of these trees fell down under heavy rain and gale. The cost of these plantations for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6605-14-7 as against Rs. 6777-10-4 in the preceding

year. The soil of the state is favourable to the growth of palm trees and the like and a large number of date palms have been given a free scope in the Jorawar garden with the result that they are in a flourishing condition. To strengthen the sides of the canal seeds of Gulmor, Aval, and such other trees in great numbers have been sown.

Manufacture and Trade.

Manufacture.

51. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woolen cloth, gold and silver Jadtar work, copper and brass vessels, fire-works and surokhar (salt petre) etc., Their manufacture goes on increasing day by day.

52. Exports and Imports—The chief articles of exports consist in cotton, corn, sarsao, (rapeseed) caster oil seeds, wool, hides, skins and bones, while those of import comprise timber cotton and woolen cloth, gold and silver embroidery ivory, sugar candy, rice etc.

53. With a view to encourage trade and give impetus to commerce great reductions in custom duties continue with the result that the commercial classes have begun to appreciate it by increasing their business though it has entailed a loss to the state revenue. The system of taking duties at various Nakas (posts) on staple products etc. passing to and from, has been abolished. Again the system of charging duties on all sorts of food, grain, ghi (clarified butter) and oil coming here has been abolished. His Highness the Nawab Saheb with his usual liberality abolished duties on a number of articles going out of this State.

54. There is a cotton ginning factory at Sami and although its proprietors inspite of their impecunous condition have been on a fair way of doing some business, the more so as they receive a helping hand from the State and the hope has been to some extent realized.

55. There are also factories in Sami for the manufacture of suro-khar (Saltpeter).

They work well and have proved to be the largest feeder to the whole of Gujrat.

56. There is a famous temple of the Jains in the village of Sankesar of this State. Its sanctity is considered by their worshippers as next to that of the Shetrunja. Devotees from the different parts of India and especially Gujrat flock there at the annual fair in Chaitra, The fair in the year under

report passed off quietly and without obstacle. Besides this there is a village called Gotarka belonging to this State where there is a tomb of Pir Mehab-Alisha where a fair is held annually in the month of Jilkad. It is largely visited by Mahomedans from Jatvad and other places, This fair also terminated peacefully.

Public Works.

57. During the year under report the following works which were left unfinished were again commenced.

1. Scott Canal.
2. Radhanpur Jail.
3. School buildings.
4. Banglow in Ranvadi.
5. Bundh at Sabdalpar.
6. Offices, Stables, Lock-up at Mujpar.
7. Police chokeys at Radhanpur.
8. Radhanpur City roads.
9. Other miscellaneous works were also undertaken and finished,

58. The item disbursed this year in connection with the Scott Canal was Rs. 10607-14-2. Through this Canal the water from the Banas river flowed rapidly and almost filled up the pond. On the whole the work is a great success in so far as it supplied water to the inhabitants of Radhanpur all throughout the year.

59. The construction of the large & commodious building of the Jail outside the Patan gate has reached completion.

60. I have already stated in my last report about the Radhanpur Tank. It was during the last rain over flooded by the Banas river through the canal with the result that water had to find its way by breaking in some places. The scarcity from which the people had to suffer has been done away with, & even at this date the pond holds a large quantity of water. The bundh works at Sabdalpar and Najupura are taken in hand and have been finished at an outlay of 2034-12-6, to direct the course of water towards those two places.

61. Following is an account of the expenses incurred on account of several works.

(1) Scott canal..... Rs. 10607-14—2.
(2) Radhanpur Jail..... „ 17605—2—0.

	Brought forward.	Rs.	
(3)	Radhanpur pond.....	„	42—5—10.
(4)	Radhanpur Girl School.....	„	294—0—0.
(5)	Ranvadi Banglow.....	„	1447—3—8.
(6)	Roads in Radhanpur City.....	„	9202—4—0.
(7)	Reparing of Tanks at different places of the state....	„	750—8—2.
(8)	Repairs to Hospital,schools 5075-9-0 and public offices etc. 121-4-11		5196-13-11.
(9)	Mujpar lock-up, offices and stables.....	„	3436—2—0.
(10)	Bund at Sabdalpar.....	„	2034-12—6.
(11)	Police Chowkeys at Radhanpur.	„	1947—1—0.
			52564—3—3.

The above is not the total item of expenditure under this head but simply a disbursement of sums specified against the works, during the official year undes report i. e. from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

62. The state spends a large sum of money in works of public utility and tries to keep pace with the times by introducing measures for the improvement and better management of the state.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance.

63. This state for the collection of Revenue has been divided into four Mahals.

1. Radhanpur.
2. Sami.
3. Mujpar.
4. Balodhan.

In each of these four Mahals, revenue officers have been employed on liberal salaries with Tehsil Karkoons as their assistants, and as this matter has been fully treated in the 2nd chapter its recapitulation is dispensed with.

64. This department is being developed day by day under the supervision of Azam Ganpatrao Sakharam a traind and experienced Revenue officer.

65. A comparative statement of the items of land and other revenues is given below.

Statement I.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disburse-ments.	Closing balance.
1891	30343-13—6	608121-14—4	566224-14-11	72240-12-11
1892	72240-12-11	755012—1—4	618123—8—1	209129—6—2
1893	209129—6—2	690755—3—2	758467—6—7	141417—2—9

Statement II.

Abstract Statement of income and expenditure.

Receipts.

Item.	1890	1891	1892	1893	Remarks.
Receipts.	520734—3—0	608121-14—4	755012—1—4	690755—3—2	

Expenditure.

Item.	1890	1891	1892	1893	Ramarks.
Expendi-ture.	497581—6—4	566224-14-11	618123—8—1	758467—6—7	

It would be observed from statement No. 2 that in the year 1890 the income was Rs. 520734-3-0. while the average income of the preceding five years was not more than Rs. 500,000. The present ministry was formed in the year 1891 and in the very year the income was increased by Rs. 87,387-

11-4 *i. e.* an increase of about 17½ p. c. This was the result of the introduction of the new system of collecting land revenue and when compared with the receipts of the preceding year which was Rs. 755012-1-4 the increase comes to about ½ *i. e.* 50 p. c. The receipts in the year under report amount to Rs. 690,755-3-2 showing a decrease of about 64,000 when compared with those of the past year but when compared with the years 1090-91 there is an increase of 34 and 13½ p. c. respectively. Appendix XVII shows that land revenue amounted to Rs. 555,416-2-10 in the preceding year while it came to Rs. 544,824-15-3 during the year under report. The income of the customs duty in the preceding year was Rs. 128,905-1-0 while during the year under report it amounted to Rs. 77873-8-8.

66. On a comparison of the above figures it will be seen that the land revenue fell short by Rs. 10591-3-7 and Customs duty by Rs. 51031-8-4 owing to the cotton and wheat crops being damaged to a large extent by the heavy and out of the season fall of rain, while the custom duty has fallen short for two reasons, viz.

That in the month of February 1893 the duty that was levied was abolished by levying either import or export duty instead of both of them on the same goods. The duty levied at different stations on the same goods was also put a stop to, and only one duty at one station was levied ; and secondly the fall is due to short crops of cotton and wheat. Although this arrangement has reduced the custom duties, it has the approval and satisfaction of the people who will now see their way to giving impetus to commerce. Besides these the items of income of the Judicial, Abkari, and other miscellaneous matters have been given in full details in the said Appendix and need no mention here.

67. Now touching upon the matter of expenditnre the expense in 1890 amounted to Rs. 497581-6-4 and in 1891 and 1892 amounted to Rs. 566224-14-11 and Rs. 618123-8-1 respectively, while that in the year under report amounted to Rs. 758467-6-7 as shown in statement II.

The increase is due to money spent on the auspicious occasions of the Sunat Sadi of the heir-apparent prince Mahomed Sherkhanji and the marriage of the princess Sultana Jehan Bakhte in February 1893. The total item of expenditure exceeds that of the revenue by Rs. 67712-3-5.

68. The palace expense was Rs. 163788 —5—10. in the last year, while that in the year under report has amounted to Rs. 123309—13 -2, The

expense is, it will be seen, curtailed by about Rs. 40000 and I have to note with pleasure that His Highness has expressed his desire to make further reductions in this direction.

The expense on the civil establishment was 56488-9-2 as against Rs. 78046-13-4 in the previous year.

69. The expense in the Public Works Department during the financial year i-e. from July 1892 to July 1893 was Rs. 70803-13-4 as against Rs. 61343-12-6 of the last year. The item of Rs. 52564-3-3 mentioned as the expense of the Public Works in Chapter IV is for the official year 1893-94 while the item mentioned in appendix XVII is for the financial (samvat) year 1949. It is satisfactory to note that the Public works are increasing year by year.

70. The expense of education department came to Rs. 6903-13-1. as against Rs. 7105-2-2.

71. The expense of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 744-9-10. as against Rs. 950-2-6. of the last year.

The Municipal expenses amounted to Rs. 3205-10-7 as against Rs. 3039-10-4 of the past year. This increase is due to increased improvements in the town.

72. The decrease in the various items of expenditure under the heads above enumerated is due not to the reduction but to actual disbursements of ten months as against fourteen of the previous year.

73. It only remains to mention that the excess in the item of expenditure over that of revenue by about Rs. 67712-3-5 has been paid off from the previous year's balance of Rs. 209129-6-2 leaving the opening balance at Rs. 141417-2-9 for the succeeding year.

74. I Should not omit to mention here that His Highness the Nawab Saheb has with his usual liberality and high mindedness given a remission of Rs. 26896—6—8 to the cultivating classes to whom advances were made in the shape of State Loans as His Highness found their conditions too poor to pay, although the writing off of such a large sum has told on the receipts of the State, the Durbar think that the same will be recouped as it will serve as an encouragement for hard labour at their fields.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics & Medical Service.

Medical Service

75. In this State there is one hospital in Radhanpur. A new dispensary was opened last year in Sami for giving immediate aid to the suffering poor and I have to note with pleasure that it has proved to be of great use to the towns people and their neighbours.

76. The following table will show the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at the Hospital at Radhanpur and at the Dispensary at Sami.

Name.	No. of patients treated.		RESULTS.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Cured.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
Radhanpur Hospital	42	11195	10750	369	10	180	6192—3—8	134. 14
Sami Dispensary.	0	2312	2206	0	0	16		20. 4

Thus it appears that the total number of patients treated at both the places was 13591 including outdoor and indoor patients. The daily average attendance at the Radhanpur hospital was 134. 14 while at the Sami dispensary was 20. 4 and the total expenditure amounted to 6192-3-8. From this it is apparent that the people have begun to appreciate the advantages of medical aid from trained hands.

In this connection I may mention that not content with the opening of a new dispensary at Sami, this State got two other new dispensaries opened as a temporary measure, one in the town of Mujpar and the other in the suburbs of Radhanpur and these have proved a great blessing to the subjects surrounding the localities. This humane and laudable act on the part of His Highness shows the interest which is taken in the welfare of his subjects and in attenuating their sufferings. This is further strengthend from the fact that His Highness put in execution the much needed. Travelling Dispensary

by obtaining the services of a competent medical hand and supplying him with a medicine chest with a full stock of necessary drugs. He is directed to visit all the small villages and give his helping hand in the shape of medicines to those who need them. It is no small an amount of relief and convenience to the people to get medicines and treatment at their very doors instead of going to the nearest centre. Further details in connection therewith will find their place in the next year's report.

77. It is praiseworthy to note the liberal spirit & the munificence with which His Highness comes forward in lending his support and cordial assistance towards such charitable institutions and will commend themselves to the favourable notice of Government.

Births and deaths.

78. The following table will show the number of births and deaths reported during the year 1893 and 1894.

	1892–93	1893–94	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	2037	2841	804	0
Deaths	7517	3701	„	3816

From the above it will be seen that although several people suffered from fever and other diseases the increased facility of medical aid has reduced the number of deaths from 7517 to 3701 or less by ½. Taking the population of this State to be 78017 the death rate comes to about 37. 74 per thousand. During the last 10 years the maximum quantity of rain was on an average 16 inches and the minimum 13 inches. The fall of rain during the year of report though less than that of the last year by 8. 60 inches it was double the ordinary maximum quantity and was the immediate cause of malarious fever that raged in the country and retarded the progress of work in every branch of service. However, it is a fortunate thing that it did not prove so fatal like the preceding year.

79. The maximum temperature registered in Radhanpur was 107 while the minimum was registered at 51.

80. The prevailing diseases in addition to the malarious fever were skin diseases, respiratory affections, spleen & other local diseases.

Vaccination.

81. Vaccination is carried on in this State under the direct orders of the

Superintendent of Vaccination and as no statistics are furnished to the State I am not in a position to give a short review of them. The State makes an annual contribution towards vaccination fund which has this year amounted to Rs 805-0-10.

CHAPTER VII.

Education & Intruction.

Education & Instruction.

82. There are four schools in Radhanpur proper viz 1 Anglo-Vernacular, 1 Guzrati, 1 Urdu & 1 Girl's school. There are besides the above 16 Guzrati schools in the several villages of the State as against 15 in the preceding year, one new school being lately opened at Koowarad.

83. The opening of a new girl school at Sami has had its share of appreciation by the people of that town from the fact that the attendance of girls is more than was expected at the very outset. The people have now begun to know the benefits of female education.

84. Students in the Anglo Vernacular school are taught upto Standard IV. In the Guzrati schools at Radhanpur Sami and Mujpar boys are taught up to Vernacular Standard VI. The same is the case with the Urdu and girls schools in Radhanpur. In all other schools of the State the limit is fixed at standard V. A detailed account will be found from the table below.

Number.	Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1893.	Number of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1894.	Daily average attendance.
1	Anglo—vernacular School.	34	38	24
1	Urdu School.	39	44	19
1	Girl School.	73	77	35
16	Radhanpur Gujarati School.	752 (in 15 schools.)	776	690. 4
		898	935	768. 4

From this it will be seen that the total number of students on the roll in these schools was 935 with a daily average attendance of 768. 4. Thus there

is an increase of 37 pupils during the year under report.

85. Total cost of this department was Rs. 6676-7-9 as against 7105-2-2 in the preceding year.

86. Colonel Salmon during his visit to this State in January 1894 found no time to examine the local schools but he in company of Mrs & Miss Salmon presided at the recitations and distribution of prizes and were much pleased with what they saw of the boys and girls.

87. In addition to the mental culture the physical education of the boys is also attended to. A Gymnasium is attached to the schools at Radhanpur and it is satisfactory to find a good attendance.

Physical Education.

88. Safdar Khanji nephew to H. H. the Nawab Saheb attended the Grassia school at Wadhwan while Jorawar Khanji attented the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. Their last progress reports which the State received from their respective school and college show their progress fair and conduct good.

89. Like other departments education has its share of attention & recognition at the hands of His Highness who visited and distributed prizes by way of encouragement to the boys and girls. The total population of the State according to the last census is 98017 which when divided among the 20 schools gives an average of 1 school in 5000. Besides the above there is a grant-in-aid school which is also well attended to by young boys who prior to entering Government school receive instructions is alphabets, prime & composite numbers notations & numerations. The State lends its support to this school also.

90. His Highness takes deep interest in the cause of education and this year in addition to the scholarships already established in the different schools two new scholarships of Rs. 17 &7 per mensem have been established for the Mahomedan boys in the Ahmedabad High School as an encouragement as the Mahomedans & more especially those of Radhanpur are backward in receiving liberal education and it is believed the founding of these scholarships will realize the hope of His Highness by giving moral tone to their education.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

91. In this State there is one Post office in Radhanpur and a village post

Post office.

office in Sami. Both of them have a connection with the Patan office as it is a Rail-way terminus. There is also a village post man at Mujpar served by Vanod post office.

Telegraph office.

92. In addition to the above there is a telegraph office at Radhanpur attached to the post office. With the increased facility and easy means of communication the business of the commercial classes have increased. The State has its share of patronage by constant use of the wire and has added materially to the source of income of this telegraph office. I am glad to observe that although it is a third class office it brings in a monthly income of about Rs. 200.

Printing Press.

93. A Printing Press has lately been opened in Radhanpur for the convinience of the State, and styled the "Bismilla Bahadur" Printing Press in honour of His Highness; the opening ceremony of which was performed at the hands of His Highness the Nawab Saheb amidst the rejoicings of the people.

Library

94. In Radhanpur there is one library maintained at the expense of the State. In addition to the different kinds of books to be found there, it has been supplied with English, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu Newspapers. It cost the State Rs. 248-15-8 during the year under report against 729-1-4 last year. Consequently there was a decrease of Rs. 478-1-8 this year in this direction.

Divans visit.

95. The Dewan visited all the Mahals thrice during the year, looked to the wants of the people and irrespective of the relief which he lent to the people he had to give his close attention to the cultivation and improvement of fallow lands by personally visiting the spots and offering terms acceptable to the cultivators, with the result that about 500 acres of land have been brought under plough during the year under report as stated in para 14 of this report. To lend them further aid embankments are caused to be erected at the State expense. It is hoped the State will be recompensed as time rolls on.

96. The conditions of the cultivating classes have enlisted the sympathy of His Highness who is ever ready to minimize thier difficulties and this year

Conditions of the cultivating class.

His Highness gave a very liberal remission of Rs. 26896-6-8 due on account of Tagavi &c from the cultivators. This not only shows the liberal spirit but the deep interest which the Darbar take in ameliorating & raising the condition of the cultivating class.

Transit dusy.

97. The transit duty in this State was abolished on the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty. The octroi duties on corn, fruit, clarified butter, oil and cloth have been abolished as a tentative measure for a period of 5 years since the last year and although it has told upon the revenues to the extent of about Rs. 30000, the gradual development and the increase in traffic will recoupe the loss which this abolition is entailing upon the State.

Rasion Money.

98. There is another circumstance which deserves special mention in this report. The Darbar's hand of Bounty has been further extended towards the remission of the ration money, which was taken from the jail prisoners of the State and has received the benediction from the prisoners.

99. This State is largely indebted to the late Colonel Scott for the deep interest he took and the valuable advice he gave in matters connected with the good government of the State. His congenial manners and amiability had made many friends of whom His Highness Bismilla Khanji is one, and the wide gloom, his untimely death has cast among the wide circle of his friends was equally shared by this Darbar. This State has lost in him a sincere friend and a sound adviser.

100. I should not omit to mention here that this State is also indebted to Col-Salmon for the friendly advice he occasionally gave in the matters of administration.

Concluding remarks.

101.In concluding this report, I am glad to be able to mention that the State has made a fair progress in all branches of administration, has kept pace with the marching of events, and the result has been on the whole satisfactory.

102. My warm acknowledgments are due to His Highness the Nawab

Saheb for the cordial support and hearty co-operation so readily given in each & every matter of administration brought to His Highness' notice.

Appendices Nos. 1 to 17 are appended.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

Syed Bawamia P.

Dewan of Radhanpur.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or Money		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Radhanpur.	Nil.	Nil.	98017	18	1058	No Returns furnished dy the Vaccination Department.	Dysentery, Malarious fever Rheumatism eye Diseases Ulcers &c.	725000	296 Police and Guards.	Not.	Joovar, Bajari, Sarsia, Wheat, Cotton, Gram.

APPENDIX II.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, principal Mole Members of their Families and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or Not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bismillakhan Bahadoor Babi.	Radhanpur.	H. H. The Nawnb Saheb.	Pathan Babi Mehomedan.	51	Privately at Radhanpur.	Ruling his state.	Has Sanad-authorizing adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male heirs.	
2	Mahomud Sher Khanji heir apparent.	Do.	Heir Apparent.	Do.	8	Minor.	Minor.	0	0	0	
3	Mahomud Jalaloodin Khan.	Do.	Prince.	Do.	5	Do.	Do.	0	0	0	
4	Fatehjangkhan, Brother to H. H. the Nawab Saheb.	Do.	Jagirdar.	Do.	49	Privately Educated at Radhanpur.	Looking after his Jagir.	No.	Follows Primogeniture.	Has Male heir.	
5	Nadcalikhan Brother to H. H. the Nawab Saheb.	Do.	Do.	Do.	29	Educated at Radhanpur Gujarati School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nil.	

6	Mardanalikhan Nephew to H. H. the Nawab Saheb.	Do.	Do.	Do.	25	Educated at Radhanpur Gujarati and Anglo-Varnacular Schools.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has Male heir.
7	Ahmedkhan.	Do.		Do.	39	Private Tuition.		Do.		Do.
8	Syed Bawamia Pirmia.	Viramgam.	Dewan.	Mahomadi Syed.	45	Ahmedabad High School English Gujrati and Persian.	Dewan.	0	0	0

Dewan.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1893-94

Division.	Executive Districts.	Number of Executive Subdivisions.	Area in square mile.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Radhanpur State..	Radhanpur.	9	1150	98017	Radhanpur.	14175	162	2	7	21½	17	232	56091-15-4	544824-15-3	690755—3-2	
	Sami.	7			Sami.	4523				18½	14					
	Mujpar.	7			Mujpar.	2672				26	16					
	Balodhan.	1			Balodhan					10½	8					

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States.—Radhanpur State 1893-94

Commission-ership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1893-94						Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including Landlords cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total nonagricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Children under 12 years. Female.	Total.	Number per square-mile.	Europeans.	East Indian & other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Palanpur Superintendency.	22484	50226	47791	0	0	98017	85·23	0	0	0	81638	11138	1	5236	7268	0	15189	1246	Gujarati and Urdoo.	113 274

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in Radhanpur State 1893-94.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the year.							Total Cost of pay and allowances of officers, Non-commissioned officers and men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year. (*a*).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c., (*b*).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of men.						
			In action.	Other wise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.			
Cavalry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Sappers																	
Artillery																	
Infantry																	
Total...																	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Chief Police Officer	1	150	36501-7-11								
Inspector of Police	0										
Chief Constable	4	20 to25									
Head Constable...	2	12		0	9	0	0.	0	27	2	
Constable	130	6 to 9									
Mounted Police	100	20 to25									

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in the Radhanpur State, during the year ending 1893-94.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trail.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested. (colums 3 and4.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Radhanpur State.	395	299	549	436	464	340	289	211	172	109	52-65	48.39	62.26	62

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 1893-94

STATE.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1892—93	1893—94	1892—93	1893—94	1892—93	1893—94	
Radhanpur.	6446-12—8	3999—4—0	3474—8—3	2232-15—9	53·90	55·81	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Radhanpur State during the year 1893-94, ending.

No.	Description of crime or offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1893-94.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1893-94.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trail.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on	Committed during 1893-94.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 5 to12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Offences relating to Public servants.																											
2	Offences relating to coin.																											
3	Offences affecting the human body.																											
4	Murder.																											
5	Culpable homicide.																											
6	Attempt to murder.	12	460	472	398	9	765	381	19	16	37	149	160	0	381	314	0	3	113	28	17	37	22	4	0	0	0	
7	Causing miscarriage &c.																											
8	Grievous hurt.																											
9	Hurt.																											
10	Criminal force & assault.																											
11	Kidnapping & rape.																											
12	Dacoity.																											
13	Robbery.																											
14	Theft and Criminal trespass.																											
15	Offences relating to Documents &c.																											
16	Offences relating to marriage																											
17	Miscellaneous.																											

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Radhanpur State, during the year ending. A. D. 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons Dealt With.								Persons Disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1192-93.					Total.								
	1892-93	1893-94		Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1892-93	1893-94	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
Radhanpur State.	519	458	71	439	47	182	0	26	997	765	143	171	381	0	3	67	

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Radhanpur State during the year A. D. 1893-94

State.	Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases.	
			1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1993-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94
Radhanpur.	Radhanpur.	52	3	6	3	6	13	11	9	11	6	17	6	13	15	19	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	41	1	6	1	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Radhanpur State during the year 1893-94, ending with.

Stations.	No. of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remark showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1892-93.	1893-94.			
				1892-93.	1893-94.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Radhanpur State.	313	50	263	564	313	68·74	58·28	52	2151-7-6	six prisoners died in Jail of dysentery malarious fever &c.

APPENDIX XIII

Civil Work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits Filed in 1893-94.								Suits Disposed of 1893-94							Remarks.
		1891-92	1892-93	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93	1893-94	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the File, &c.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration. Year.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8			9			10			11				12	13			14
												Rs.	A.	P.														
	Radhanpur State.	341	206	832	1035	1173	1241	967	1007	206	234	110493	12	4	3	1025	7	920	103	7	4	1	247	424	79	257	47973	10	7	0	2	14	

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Works—results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1892-93.				Application brought to the Register.				Total.				Disposed of.				Closing balance.				Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1893-94.			Remarks.
		1891-92	1892-93					1892-93	1893-94	Value for 1893-94		1892-93	1893-94	Value Total for 1893-94		1892-93	1893-94	Value for 1893-94		1892-93	1893-94	Value of closing balance for 1893-94		Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4				5				6				7				8				9			10
				Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.					
1	Radhanpur State.	332	315	38016	5	7		450	587	33574	12	11	782	902	71591	2	6	467	664	34877-3-9		315	238	36713	15	9	131	37	70	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.				Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.											
		1892—93	1893—94	1892—93	1893—94	1892—93	1893—94	1892—93	1893—94	1892—93	1893—94	1892—93	1893—94	1892—93	1893—94	1892—93		1893—94		1892—93	1893—94	1892—93	1893—94
																Rs.	a.	Rs.	a. p.				
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12	
1	Radhanpur State.	146	160	91	105	2	8	30	32	7	12	16	3	141	158	40826	9	57892	6 2	5	1	0	1

APPENDIX XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Radhanpur State during the year 1893-94.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.								Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Radhanpur State.	19910	18123	1209	8180	352	783	1929	23148	8350	0	171	3516

APPENDIX XVII.

Income

No.	Heacs of receipt.	Samvat 1948	Samvat 1949	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue.	555416 2 10	544824 15 3	0 0 0	10591 3 7
2	Custom.	128905 1 0	77873 8 8	0 0 0	51031 8 4
3	Abkari (including Opium and Salt.)	30754 3 7	29476 2 3	0 0 0	1278 1 4
4	Judicial.	11385 13 9	12364 7 2	978 9 5	0 0 0
5	Municipal.	943 9 11	788 1 0	0 0 0	155 8 11
6	Jamabundi.	1571 1 4	1571 1 4	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	School fees.	469 8 11	413 3 6	0 0 0	56 5 5
8	Miscellaneous.	25366 8 0	23443 12 0	0 0 0	2122 12 0
	Total ...	755012 1 4	690755 3 2	978 9 5	65235 7 7

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Samvat 1948	Samvat 1949	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Palace ...	163788 5 10	123309 13 2	0 0 0	40478 8 8
2	Civil expense ...	78046 13 4	56488 9 2	0 0 0	21558 4 2
3	Sarbundi and police ...	66582 3 4	51029 4 4	0 0 0	15552 15 0
4	Stable ...	27651 9 1	37726 1 0	10074 7 11	0 0 0
5	Charity &c. ...	32413 2 7	32755 6 11	342 4 4	0 0 0
6	Journey of H.H.	5201 2 3	22931 10 6	17730 8 3	0 0 0
7	Education ...	7105 2 2	6903 13 1	0 0 0	201 5 1
8	Vaccination ...	950 2 6	744 9 10	0 0 0	205 8 8
9	Hospital ...	3864 3 4	3466 2 2	0 0 0	398 1 2
10	Public work ...	61343 12 6	70803 13 4	9460 0 10	0 0 0
11	Jail & lockups...	2967 12 2	2129 10 10	0 0 0	838 1 4
12	Revenue Survey.	2092 13 6	2847 12 6	754 15 0	0 0 0
13	Municipal ...	3039 10 4	3205 10 7	166 0 3	0 0 0
14	Library ...	727 1 4	248 15 8	0 0 0	478 1 8
15	Forest ...	6777 10 4	6505 14 7	0 0 0	271 11 9
16	Custom ...	7850 0 10	3945 4 0	0 0 0	3904 12 10
17	Judicial ...	6615 0 1	5062 11 1	0 0 0	1552 5 0
18	Marriage ceremony ...	0 0 0	130827 10 3	130827 10 3	0 0 0
19	Nadari ...	0 0 0	26896 6 8	26896 6 8	0 0 0
20	Miscel'aneous ...	17338 0 10	47094 2 11	29756 2 1	0 0 0
21	Pattavat Villages	123768 13 9	123544 0 0	0 0 0	224 13 9
	Total ...	618123 8 1	758467 6 7	226008 7 7	85664 9 1

No. 30 of 1895.

DIWAN'S OFFICE,
RADHANPUR, 10*th June* 1895.

FROM

THE DIWAN,
RADHANPUR STAT

To

THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
PALANPUR.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Radhanpur State for the year Samvat 1950, A.D. 1894.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

AREA.	POPULATION.	TRIBUTE.
1,150 Sq. Miles	98,017	Nil.

Reigning Chief.

2. His Highness Bismillakhanji, the present reigning Nawab Saheb, descends from the noble Babi family, so famous in the history of Guzerat.

Nawab Saheb's Health

3. The Nawab Saheb enjoyed, during the greater part of the year, fair health.

4. During the year under report, the public health was, on an average, tolerably good.

Harris Fellowship.

Harris Clock Tower.

5. His Highness is a keen observer, and watches with warm interest the progress of events, more especially on this side of India. He had the pleasure of knowing the satisfactory administration of H.E. Lord Harris, and was looking to an opportunity to testify his sense of the appreciation of His Excellency's high administrative capacities, nobility of character and the sympathetic interest he took in the welfare of this State, by an invitation to Radhanpur. But His Excellency's other engagements seriously interfered with his desire to accept it. His Highness thought that the best tribute of regard he could offer to Lord Harris, under the circumstances, would be to found a Fellowship bearing Lord Harris' name, by placing at the disposal of Government a sum of Rs. 8,000 to be awarded by the State to one who desires to qualify himself as a *specialist* in one or more branches of the medical science for the alleviation of one or more of the diseases from which the human race suffers, and also to associate His Excellency's name with the tower by calling it "The Harris Clock Tower" the foundation-stone of which was laid by the worthy Political Superintendent, Colonel Jackson, on the 16th January 1895, when his camp was at Radhanpur.

134934

Betrothal of Princess Mubarak Bakhte.

6. Another event of importance followed in succession. The differences that were going on between the States of Radhanpur and Junaghad for some time past, are brought to a happy termination, and the two families are brought into closer contact by the union of Princess Mubárak Bakhte, the second daughter of H.H. Bismillakhanji, with Prince Sher Zamakhanji, son and heir-apparent of H. H. Rassulkhanji, the present Nawab of Junaghad, both of the families having sprung up from the same root.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Separation of Police and Customs Departments.

7. The Police and Customs Departments were placed under the Commissioner, Mr. Sayed Ismail bin Abdulla, who, during his tenure of office, revised and remodelled the departments, and brought them to a systematic working. This officer, with a view to look after his own interests at home, retired from the service, and the State lost in him a good and efficient officer. With his retirement, the two departments of Police and Customs are separated by transferring and amalgamating the latter to the Revenue Department under the Commissioner, while placing the former under a new hand, the designation of Commissioner being changed in favour of Superintendent.

Judicial Secretary.

8. To assist the Diwan in the Judicial branch of the administration, the services of Mr. Kallianji Ch. Oza, a pleader of the Kathiawar Agency, and a man of experince, are obtained from the commencement of the year under report.

9. No other change of importance has taken place during the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

10. The work of survey is in progress, and by the end of 1894-95 fifteen villages have been completely surveyed, while nine are still under survey. The total number of villages surveyed to date are 79, comprising an area of 187,538 acres and 35 guntas.

Bighoti.

11. The Bighoti system, which has been introduced in this State since Samvat 1949, is continued with the result that 84 villages have been brought under this system. The cultivating classes have now begun to appreciate the introduction thereof, against which there are no complaints.

Land brought under Cultivation.

12. The annexed table will show the total area of cultivable land brought under the plough in the course of the year under report :—

Amount of cultivable land		Land actually cultivated.		Cultivable land not cultivated.		Percentage of uncultivated cultivable land to cultivable land.	
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
308,000	310,000	284,000	286,000	24,000	24,000	7·6	7·0

It will be seen from the above table that there is an increase of 2,000 acres, or about 5,000 bighas, of land which have been brought under cultivation during the year. Efforts are going on in that direction, but the saltish nature of the land has the immediate effect of slow progress in this connection.

System of Revenue Collection.

13. There are two systems of collecting land revenue in this State, *viz.*, Bighoti and Bhàgbatai. The difference between the two systems is, that in the former case the land revenue is paid in cash, ascertained and fixed for each plot of land and that for a certain number of years, varying according to arrangements ; whereas in the latter case, the revenue is taken in kind after all the produce is brought into the Khalàvàd and shares apportioned.

Territorial Divisions.

14. The State has been, for this purpose, divided into four groups or máhàls named below :—

(1) Radhanpur Proper,
(2) Sami,
(3) Munjpur,
(4) Balodhan,

which are, as stated in the previous year's report, sub-divided, for convenience sake, into smaller groups, called Tehsil Tappàs. Each of the aforesaid four groups contains 9,7,7 and 1 Tehsil Tappàs respectively with a Tehsil Karkun for each Tapà to do the work.

Supervision and Accounts.

15. The Máhàlkari being the local head of each of the four groups, has a direct supervision over each of these Karkuns and a Tajvizdár is appointed for inspection and checking of accounts. The Tehsil Karkuns, at the end of the year, prepare a comparative statement showing the payment by each cultivator with a charge for each field as against the previous year, and submit the same to the Máhál Daftari for examination. They are then submitted to the Revenue Commissioner, where they go through the same process of checking by his Tajvizdàr under his care and personal supervision. Finally, the accounts come up to the Huzur office, where they are by the Account Department examined, digested, and abstracts prepared therefrom. A total of these accounts shows net income and expenditure of the State.

16. This system of revenue accounts continues in force in this State as previously reported.

Improvement of Land.

17. The nature of the soil is peculiar and great difficulty has to be overcome to turn it into soilable nature by throwing embankments on a large scale for the accumulation of sweet water to spread on the saltish land. Nearly Rs. 7,000 have been spent in this direction during the year, and, if a good fall of rain continues, it is hoped greater quantity of land will be reclaimed for cultivation.

Establishment of new Villages.

18. It is the earnest desire of this Durbar to adopt every possible means, circumstances permitting, to bring as much land under the plough as possible, and, with this object in view, every encouragement is afforded

to the cultivators, on liberal terms, to improve the land. But their idle and inattentive habits have met with a success not so satisfactory as would otherwise have been expected. However, the encouragement thus afforded and the marked improvement in the collection of revenue, attracted the attention of the cultivators of the neighbouring districts with the result that the State, in order to meet their demand to provide them with land, had to found and establish five new villages and to assign them the fallow land that was lying unused. This result is due to the liberal policy of this Durbar, coupled with the zeal and indefatigable industry of Mr. Ganpatrao Sakharam, the Revenue Commissioner. His experience in this branch of administration has been given full play, and I am glad to observe that the gradual increase in land revenue and the general improvements in the Revenue Department are due, to a great extent, to his strict devotion to duty. His assistance to the Diwan has been very valuable indeed.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

19. There was no legislation during the year under report.

Pleaders' Examination.

20. In order to meet the growing needs of the public, it was arranged to hold a pleaders' examination in the first week of March 1895, and, with this object, rules were framed and issued in the *State Gazette* of the 15th August 1894, but at the request of the candidates the date of the examination has been altered to 1st October 1895.

POLICE.

21. The strength of the red-coat guards is the same, *viz.*, 64, as reported last year. They are attached to the duties of the Palace, having for their arms a gun and a bayonet. They are taught a little of drill by a trained hand. Their cost came to Rs. 4,715-1-9.

22. The stipendiary Police consists of two classes—mounted and foot—the numerical strength of the former being 100 while that of the latter 132. Their usual duties consist in the security of person and property of the subjects of the State, the prevention of the commission of crime, bringing the offenders to justice, and guarding the jail and lock-ups, &c. The foot Police are given summer and winter clothing once a year and are taught a little of drill and saluting by a trained hand. They are armed with a gun and a bayonet each.

23. The mounted Police are posted to different villages to patrol within their range. They have their pay from Rs. 20 to 25 each and are provided annually with summer and winter Police uniforms, carbines and swords being their arms.

24. The whole force, mounted and foot, is placed under one officer, called the Superintendent of Police. After the retirement of Mr. Syed

Ismail, Mr. Bawamian Munshi was appointed to fill the vacancy. He has for his subordinates four Fouzdars or Chief Constables with their head-quarters at Rathanpur City, Radhanpur Mahal, Sami, and Munjpur, and draw from Rs. 20 to 25 a month. There are two Head Constables on Rs. 12 a month each, the Police Constables drawing Rs. 6 to 9 a month. Besides the above there are 29 mounted and 135 foot irregulars, whose services are utilized as guards and escorts.

25. The total cost of the stipendiary Police, mounted and foot, came to Rs. 44,553-8-9 for the year under report, *vide* Appendix VI.

Crime.

26. From Appendix VII it will appear that, during the year under report, 292 offences are reported as against 299 in the preceding year, showing a decrease by 7 offences. There were 381 arrests as against 436 in the preceding year ; of these, 343 were sent up for trial as against 340. There are 228 convictions as against 211, which shows that 101 accused were either acquitted or discharged as against 109 in the preceding year. The percentage of convicted to accused arrested is 59·84 as against 48·39 in the preceding year and of convicted to accused sent for trial is 63·55 as against 62 in the last year. This is a good result indeed.

Stolen Property.

27. From Appendix VIII it will appear that the value of the property stolen during 1894, the year under report, was Rs. 8,705-5-8 as against Rs. 3,999-4-0 in the preceding year. The value of the property recovered during the year was Rs. 4,146-7-9 as against Rs. 2,232-15-9 in the last year. This gives a percentage of 47·63 in the recovery of stolen property as against 55·81 in the preceding year. This is due to the dacoity committed at Waghel; in which properties of a large amount were looted. The Police succeeded in arresting several suspected persons but they were discharged or acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

Punishments.

28. Appendix IX will show the various terms of imprisonments awarded to 483 persons convicted, no sentence of whipping being awarded to any prisoner during the year. The number of accused acquitted or discharged is 547, 10 having died, while 15 have remained untried for the following year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Constitution of Criminal Courts

29. The constitution and functions of the criminal courts established in this State are as follows :—

(1) Court of the Radhanpur Fouzdari Nyayadhish.
(2) „ „ Sami Thandar.
(3) „ „ Munjpur Thandar.
(4) „ „ Balodhan Thandar.

Of the above, the Radhanpur Fouzdari Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and is empowered to commit to the Sessions Court, while the Thandars of Sami and Munjpur are each invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, and Balodhan with those of the Third Class.

Special Magistrate. The Mahalkaris of Radhanpur, Sami, and Munjpur are also invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate for disposing of cases in which agriculturists are concerned.

30. From Appendix X it will appear that, in the seven courts mentioned above, 523 offences were reported during the year under report as against 528 in the preceding year, which shows a decrease of five offences. This year 541 accused were arrested by the Police, 66 upon warrants, 296 upon summons, 85 surrendered themselves, while 67 that had remained untried at the end of the last year. In all 1,055 were tried during the year under report as against 765 in the preceding year, so that there is an increase by 290. Of the 1,055 accused, 293 were discharged, 254 acquitted, 483 convicted, while 10 died and 15 remained untried at the close of the year.

Criminal Appellate Courts. 31. In this State there are three appellate courts named below :-

(1) Court of the Sir Nyayadhish.
(2) „ „ Sadar „
(3) The Huzur Court.

The Sir Nyayadhish is invested with appellate powers against the findings and orders of the seven magistrates mentioned above. Second appeals, where appeals are allowed, lie to the Huzur Court. The above officer is also invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge, the Huzur Court exercising all the powers of a High Court in respect to appeals revision, &c.

Appeals. 32. Appendix XI will shew that, during the year under report, all the criminal appeals with one exception have been disposed of as summarized below ;—

Thirty-four appeals were received, of which 14 were confirmed, 8 modified, 11 reversed, and 1 remained undisposed of for the next year.

It is satisfactory to note that no work remains in arrears.

Extradition. 33. During the year under report the total number of cases in which surrenders were made to this State by the British Goverment as well as the surrounding States, was 50 as against 30 of the last year. The charges against 44 of these have been carefully required into, tried, and disposed of, and 6 remain for the next year. The total number of cases in which surrenders were made to the British Government and other Talukas on *prima facie* cases having been made out against persons whose extraditions were demanded, was 6 as against 7 of the last year.

Prisons. 34. There are one jail and three lock-ups in this State, The former is in Radhanpur proper, while the latter are in Sami, Munjpur, and Balodhan. As stated in last year's report, the hope has been father to the thought. The jail being complete the prisoners are located therein. It is built on approved principles, well ventilated, and commodious, and has 22 cells of various dimensions and capacity. The

health of the prisoners was, on an average, good. To utilize the convict labour, a shed is errected outside the cells and within the jail precincts, where carpets, canework, tape, coarse-cloth, &c., are manufactured. Colonel Jackson paid a visit to this building in January last and was pleased with what he saw there.

Prisoners.

35. Appendix XII will show that there were in all 564 prisoners in the jail this year as against 313 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 251. Of the 564 prisoners, 512 were new admissions, 52 having remained at the close of the last year. During the year under report 485 persons have been discharged from the jail, one having escaped and 4 having died, there remains at the close of the year 74 prisoners. The daily average during the year was 101·94 as against 58·24 in the preceding year.

Under-trial Prisoners.

36. The prisoners under trial brought to the jail and lock-ups were 301, giving an average of 13·56 a day as againit 310 prisoners with an average of 10·45 a day in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining them amounted to Rs. 2,035-0-8, or Rs. 3–9–3 per head per mensem.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Constitutions of Civil Courts.

37. The civil courts exercising original jurisdiction are classed as under:—

(1) Randhanpur Sir Nyayadhish Court.
(2) " Munsiffs' Court.
(3) Three Thandar's Courts.

The Sir Nyayadish Court has original jurisdiction to entertain all suits of the value of Rs. 500 and upwards, the suits below falling within the jurisdiction of the Munsiff at Radhanpur, in addition to the residuary jurisdiction over Mahals, exercised by the latter for all suits above the value of Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 500. The three Thandars' courts at Sami, Munjpur, and Balodhan have powers to entertain suits up to Rs. 100.

38. Appendix XIII shows that at the beginning of the year under report the opening balance stood at 236 as against 206 of the preceding year.

Suits.

The number of suits filed during the year was 839 as against 1,039 of the preceding year of these 6 pretained to land 826 to money and 7 to miscellaneous matters. The number of suits disposed of during the year was 913 leaving a balance of 162 for the ensuing year. In 213 suits decrees are made *ex-parte*, in 292 decrees by consent or compromise, 114 struck off the file while 294 were disposed of on merits or otherwise. The total value of the suits filed during the official year was Rs 38,868–12–7, while the total value of the suits decreed was Rs 52,771-0-2.

Certificate of Heir-ship.

39. There were five applications filed for the certificate of heirship, and all of these, together with the balance of the previous year, have been disposed of.

Execution of Decrees.

40. Appendix XIV will show the result of applications for the execution of decrees. The opening balance stood at 238 of the value of Rs. 33,280-4-3, to which 468 new applications of the value of Rs. 31,196-10-7 were added. The number of decrees executed during the year was 435 of the value of Rs. 30,578-4-1 leaving a balance of 271 of the collective value of Rs. 33,898-10-9 for the ensuing year.

Civil Appellate Courts.

41. There are three courts exercising civil appellate jurisdiction in this State. They are—

(1) Sir Nayayadhish Court.
(2) Sadar " "
(3) Huzur Court.

The Sir Nvayadhish hears appeals frome the decisions of the Radhanpur Munsiff's Court and the 3 Thandars' Courts. Second appeals from these decrees lie to the Huzur Court. The Sadar Nyayadhish hears appeals from the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish in cases of original jurisdiction. Appeals from the decisions of the Sadar Nyayadhish Court lie to the Huzur Court.

42. The following table will show the working of these courts :—

CIVIL APPELLATE WORK.

	1		Number.		
Radhanpur State.	2		Name of Court.		
54	3	1893-94	Opening balance.		
34	4	1894-95			
30	5	1893-94	Filed during.		
70	6	1894-95			
84	7	1893-94	Total.		
104	8	1894-95			
50	9	1893-94	Disposed of during.		
63	10	1894-95			
34	11	1893-94	Closing balance.		
41	12	1894-95			
Rs. 1,796-0-0	13	1893-94	Value of appeals filed during.		
Rs.10,685-0-6	14	1894-95			
14	15	1893-94	Decisions confirmed.	How Disposed of.	
30	16	1894-95			
11	17	1893-94	Decisions reversed.		
12	18	1894-95			
10	19	1893-94	Decisions amended.		
17	20	1894-95			
5	21	1893-94	Cases remanded for re-trial.		
...	22	1894-95			
10	23	1893-94	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		
4	24	1894-95			
...	25	Years.	1893-94	Average duration.	
...	26	Months.			
...	27	Days.			
...	28	Years.	1894-95		
...	29	Months.			
...	30	Days.			

REGISTRATION.

Registration.

43. The registration rules have been introduced in this State since the last three years and are working fairly. The people have now seen its usefulness and appreciate its introduction as the results given in Appendix XV will show.

The documents presented for registration were 138, of which 103 were mortgages, 2 sale deeds, 14 wills, 16 money bonds, and 3 pertained to miscellaneous matters. The total amount of the sums in the documents registered reaches Rs. 48,085-2-6.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

44. In this State there is one municipality, and that is in Radhanpur. It is maintained at the State expense, as the Municipal income is too small to cover expenses. The public thoroughfares are metalled, cleaned, watered, and lighted. During the course of the year under report, His Highness' desire to widen the bazaar has been realized to some extent. The road leading from the Patan Gate, passing the Palace has been metalled as far as the Argusar pond. The large plot between the Prince of Wales English School and the Jail, where rain water was accumulating and producing bad smell, has been filled up with earth and sand. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that the cleanliness of the town was a great factor in preventing the spread of epidemics which had appeared in the neighbouring villages. *Municipality.*

The Municipality has a paid Secretary, who has, on the whole, worked well. A little industry, and attention on his part will enable the Municipality to show a good progress in the march of its sister municipalities. *Municipal Secretary.*

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

45. This year also the rain was a little heavier than the last year by about 5 inches. The rain gauged at Radhanpur was 36·66. The incessant fall of rain for a couple of months prevented the land being ploughed, and as there was so much of weed grown in the soil as rendered the subsequent ploughing and weeding difficult. However, when the rain stopped, the little that was sown had to wither away for want of rain in October. The crops in some cases fell short by one half. This also told heavily against the *kharif* crops. The land got dry and about a quarter of the *kharif* crop land remained unsown; while the wet land brought cotton crops to the extent of one half, wheat and sarsav brought only a quarter, and in some cases the wheat outturn was not more than sufficient to cover the cost of seeds. *Rain and Crops.*

46. The heavy cattle disease among bullocks contributed largely in telling upon the crops. As a very large number of bullocks fell victims to the malady, His Highness sympathized with the cultivators *by advancing loans to the extent of Rs. 30,000 for purchasing bullocks.* *Cattle Disease.*

47. It will be seen from Appendix XVI that the number of bullocks used in the cultivation was 18,797. The number of cows was 19,738, while buffaloes, male and female, were 8,781. The number of Santis was 8,277, ridinge arts 1,197, while the carts used in carrying were 3,475.

Cereals.

48. The average prices of grain throughout the year was as follows:—

Bajari	29	lbs. per Rupee.
Wheat	33	„ „
Gram	45	„ „
Mug	40	„ „
Rice	14	„ „
Math	53	„ „

The prices were on the whole a little cheaper than those of the last year.

FOREST.

Forest.

49. There is no natural forest, but as stated in last year's report, the nursing of trees and plantations is set on foot. The climatic condition and the nature of the soil are major factors against their growth. With a view to encourage the growth of trees, His Highness has been pleased to exempt from all dues such of the trees as would be sown and reared hereafter, and it is hoped that, within a couple of years, the State will be able to show a large number of Babul and other trees reared by the cultivators and others. As an experimental measure, about a thousand date trees have been planted in a plot of land near the Zorawarsar pond, and most of them have flourished. Those sown in the Zorawarbag last year have also prospered. To strengthen the embankments and sides of bundhs, Aval, Gulmohor and such other trees are planted in great numbers.

MANUFATURE AND TRADE.

Manufacture.

50. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woollen cloth, gold and silver jartar (inlaid) work, copper and brass vessels, fireworks, surokhar (saltpetre), &c. Their manufacture goes on increasing in proportion to their demand.

Exports and Imports.

51. The chief articles of export consist of cotton, sarsav, corn, castor-oil seeds, wool, hides, skins, bones, &c., while those of import comprise timber, cotton and woollen cloth, gold and silver embroidery, ivory, sugarcandy, rice, and other articles of home consumption. As stated in last year's report, the revised tariff in the Customs dues has its salubrious effect in encouraging and promoting trade. This year the system of farming has been introduced, thereby effecting a saving in the collection expenses to a certain degree. The export duties on a number of articles have been abolished and this has materially tended to the increase in export.

Ginning Factory at Sami.

52. The Radhanpur State and the neighbouring villages produce a good outturn of cotton, and as the other cotton-produeing countries have found favour with ginning factories, so has Radhanpur also a ginning factory in Sami, which, with change of hands, has been doing a fair share of business and that with a good margin of profit.

Surokhar.

58. There are also factories in Sami for the manufacture of surokhar (saltpetre). They work well, and, with improved appliances, the owners will have a large margin of profit. Surokhar is largely exported to Guzerat and other parts of India.

Sacred Places.

54. There is a famous temple of the Jains in the village of Sankeshar of this State, where devotees from different parts of India and Guzerat flock at the annual fair in Chaitra. The fair in the year under report passed off quietly and peacefully.

55. There is another village of equal sanctity among the Mahomedans, by name Gotarka, where there is a tomb of Pir Mohabalisha. A fair is annually held there in the month of Jilkad, Hijri, and is largely attended by Mahomedans from Jatvàd and other places where its fame has spread. This fair was visited by H. H. the Nawab Saheb, and passed off peacefully.

PUBLIC WORKS.

56. During the year under report, the following works which were in progress have been completed. Their cost has been—

	This year.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Scott Canal	9,651	6	7	67,733	4	9
Radhanpur Jail	5,000	0	0	31,673	1	3
Bundhs at Safdarpur and Surval...	4,300	0	0	6,334	12	6
Radhanpur Girls School... ...	1,398	9	0	9,316	1	0
	20,349	15	7	1,15,057	3	6

From the above it will be noticed that the Scott Canal and the Radhanpur Jail are already completed; Rs. 9,651-6-7 have this year been expended on the former, bringing the total sum expended, including the cost of sinking and deepening the Radhanpur pond, to Rs. 95,955-8-2, while Rs. 5,000 have been expended on the latter, bringing the total on this account to Rs. 31,673-1-3. Although the inner portion of the jail with the cells is complete and the prisoners are already located therein, the works of the outer wall and the entrance gate were in progress at the end of the official year and have now been approaching completion.

Summer House.

57. On the western side of the town, there is a raised ground presenting a picturesque and commanding view; the ground below remains filled with water during the rainy reason. It gives the appearance of an old and ruined citadel connected with some historical events. It is said that in the times of the Moguls there was an Imperial Thana. This place being on a raised ground and open to fresh and clean breeze, His Highness thought of turning it into a summer house, and, with that object in view, a good and commodious storied bungalow is in course of construction, with necessary stables, cook-rooms, servants' quarters, out-houses, &c. In the course of the year under report, Rs. 7,385-15-5 have been spent on this account. The whole building, when completed, will bring the cost to about Rs. 35,000.

Clock Tower. 58. In order to afford the proper means of knowing the correct time, a clock tower in the heart of the bazaar is in course of construction as referred to in the first chapter of this report. This tower will hand down to posterity the worthy name of Lord Harris, in whose honour it is being built. The work has reached its plinth. The bazaar is widened in one place, and the custom house facing the tower to the east is also thought to be raised to the height of the tower. A fashionable police station on the right side intervening is also in progress of construction; this group of buildings will bring the outlay to about Rs. 30,000.

Minor Public Works. 59. Besides the above stated big works, the following have also been taken in hand :—

		Amount disbursed during the year.
(1)	Additions to the Mounted police lines... ...	Rs. 1,466 4 8
(2)	„ „ Dharamshala	„ 200 0 0
(3)	„ „ Hospital	„ 2,417 8 1
(4)	Coach-house	„ 1,035 3 0
(5)	Serai near Idgah	„ 800 0 0
(6)	Rojah (domed tomb) work	„ 1,390 5 6
(7)	New school-house at Chandur	„ 1,500 0 0
	Total Rs....	8,809 5 3

Cost. 60. The works as detailed above have all been taken in hand during the hear and have thereby opened a good field for masons, artisans, and labourers. All these works taken together are estimated to cost about a lakh of rupees, and it is hoped they will reach completion at the end of the next year.

On the whole, the public works have their full share of attention of this Durbar.

Besides the above stated works, there were some other miscellaneous works in progress during the year, the actual cost of which to date is as shown below :—

	Rs. a. p.
Bungalow at Roshan bag	614 14 8
Clock Tower	615 6 8
Road repairing	1,356 8 11
Repairing of big Kutchery...	1,000 0 0
Bund at Bollera	300 0 0
Chora quarters in villages	1,887 5 3
School-houses in villages besides Radhanpur.,	1,413 12 2
Miscellaneous tanks and wells	1,835 14 2
Repairs, &c.	10,403 1 10
Total Rs...	19,426 15 8

61. The total amount of actual expenditure incurred during the official year has come under this head to Rs. 54,872-3-11.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

62. For easy collection of revenue, the State has been divided into four divisions called Mahals as under :— *Divisions.*

(1) Radhanpur.
(2) Sami.
(3) Munjpur.
(4) Balodhan.

In each of these four divisions, revenue officers, on fair salaries, have been appointed with Tehsil Karkuns as their assistants, and as this matter has been fully treated in Chapter II its recapitulation as dispensed with.

63. A comparative statement of the items of the land and other revenue in given below :— *Income and Expenditure.*

Years.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1890...	.....			5,20,734	0	0	4,97,581	0	0	30,343	13	6
1891...	30,343	13	6	6,08,121	14	4	5,66,224	14	11	72,240	12	11
1892...	72,240	12	11	7,55,012	1	4	6,18,123	8	1	2,09,129	6	2
1893...	2,09,129	6	2	6,90,755	3	2	7,58,467	6	7	1,41,417	2	9
1894...	1,41,417	2	9	8,26,318	1	8	7,13,420	1	9	2,54,315	2	8

The receipts and expenditure in the year 1890, as stated above, were Rs. 5,23,734 and Rs. 4,97,581, whereas from the above statement it will be perceived that since the formatien of the present administration each year the income was larger than in 1890. This statement will also show, on a comparison with the receipts of the year 1890 with those of the succeeding four years, that there was an increase of Rs. 87,387-11-4 in 1891, Rs. 2,34,277-14-4 in 1892, Rs. 1,70,021-0-2 in 1893, and Rs. 3,05,583-14-8 in 1894, and when the receipts of the present year, which amount to Rs. 8,26,318-1-8 as stated above, are compared with those of the past years, there will be found an increase of—

Rs. 2,18,196-3-4 over that of 1891
„ 71,306-0-4 „ „ 1892
„ 1,35,562-4-6 „ „ 1893

giving an averege of 60·35, 9·50, and 19·50 respectively. This year the income has exceeded that of the preceding year by about Rs. 1,35,563, thereby showing that the year Samvat 1950 was on the whole a good one. Again the expenses have been brought down to Rs. 7,13,420, thus effecting a surplus balance of over Rs. 1,12,898. This is due to the general improvement and development of resorces and to encouragement afforded to the cultivators and to trade, resulting in a fair increase in land revenue, customs, and abkari receipts. Fuller details will be found in appendix XVII and need no mention here in particular.

Expenses. 64. The Palace expense has, this year, come to Rs. 1,25,910, the major portion being incurred in food and clothing, &c. This year the expenses have been very nearly the same as those of the last year.

65. The expense of the Civil establishment has come to Rs. 84,636-1-11 as against Rs. 56,488-9-2 in the preceding year.

66. The expense in the Public Works Department during the financial year was Rs. 34,677-1-4 and in the official year was Rs.54,872-3-11 as against Rs. 52,564-3-3 of the last year. This year the public works, as detailed in Chapter IV, have been set on foot on a larger scale and the amount of expenses will come to over a lakh of rupees by the close of the year.

67. The expense of the Educational Department came to Rs. 7,843-8-5 as against Rs. 6,903-13-1, while that of the Vaccination Department has been Rs. 806-2-6 as against Rs. 744-9-10.

68. The Municipal expenses amounted to Rs.12,401-4-8 as against Rs. 3,205-10-7. This increase is due to the improvements in the several branches of the Municipal administration and metalling of other thoroughfares and the widening of a part of the bazaar of Radhanpur.

69. It is a matter of great relief to the servants of the State that the Durbar have arranged to disburse the pay of the whole establishment by monthly instead of quarterly and half-yearly payments. This arrangement has entailed a loss of interest to the money-lenders, but it is a blessing to the low-paid clerks and *sepahis* of the State indeed.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Service. 70. In this State there is one hospital in Radhanpur. A new dispensary was opened in Sami in 1892, which is one of the Mahals of this State, for giving immediate aid to the suffering poor. I am glad to observe the good work it has been doing as the returns show. It has proved a great boon to the neighbouring poor.

71. The following table will show the number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the hospital at Radhanpur and at the dispensary at Sami and by the travelling dispensary :—

Name.	No. of Patients.		Result.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	In-door	Out-door.	Cured	Absented.	Died	Remained under treatment		
Radhanpur Hospital ...	66	10,285	9,839	384	15	113	Rs. 7,108-14-3	160·88
Sami Dispensary. ...	...	2,057	1,994	46	3	14		24·2
Travelling Dispensary.....	...	1,228	1,228	...	...	...		26·9

Thus it will appear that the total number of patients at the three places was 13,636 including both the in-door and out-door patients. The daily average attendance at the Radhanpur Hospital was 160·88, while that at the Sami Dispensary was 24·2 and the total expenditure was Rs. 7,108-14-3. The people have now begun to appreciate the advantages of medical aid from trained hands.

72. The travelling dispensary opened last year has born fair results. The travelling doctor was provided with a chest, with all the requisite drugs, and this arrangement has gained the sympathy and benediction of the suffering poor. *Travelling Dispensary.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

73. The following table will show the number of births and deaths during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :— *Births and Deaths.*

	1893.	1894.	Decrease.
Births	2,841	2,354	487
Deaths	3,701	3,028	673

From the above it will be seen that the mortality was much below that of last year, so much so that the deaths have decreased by 673. This is possibly due to the strict observance of sanitary rules coupled with the fortunate coincidence of the total disappearance of cholera and such other epidemics of virulent type that raged during the previous years. Taking the population of the Radhanpur State at 98,917 souls, the death-rate would come to about 33 per thousand. On the whole the results show a marked improvement in either of the cases.

74. The maximum temperature registered at Radhanpur was 110°, while the minimum was 46°. *Temperature.*

75. The prevailing diseases, besides fever and bronchitis, were skin diseases, respiratory affections, general debility, and a few other local diseases. *Prevailing Diseases.*

VACCINATION.

76. Vaccination is carried on in this State under the direct orders of the Superintendent of Vaccination, and as no statistics are furnished to the State, any casual observations would not be quite pertinent. The State has made an annual contribution of Rs. 806-2-6 this year to the said fund as against Rs. 805-0-10 in the last year. *Vaccination*

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

77. There are four schools in the town of Radhanpur, *viz.*, 1 Anglo-vernacular, 1 Guzerati, 1 Urdu, and 1 Girls' School. There are, besides the above, 16 Guzerati schools in the several villages of the State, one being lately added to the said number by opening it at Gochnath. *Schools.*

Girls' Schools. 78. Under the fostering care of the school mistress, the Radhanpur Girls' School has thrived, and it is hoped that the Sami Girls' School will follow in the wake of her mother institution.

English School. 79. In the Anglo-Vernacular school, the boys are taught up to Standard IV. It has a well-paid head master and assistants, yet the school is, I regret to say, not what it ought to have been. The number and attendance of boys are not as they ought to be expected in spite of the encouragement and facility afforded by the State.

Guzerati Schools. 80. In the Guzerati schools at Radhanpur, Sami and Munjpur, the boys are taught up to Standard VI. The same is the case with the Urdu and Girls' School at Radhanpur. In other schools the boys are taught up to Standard V. A detailed account will be found from the table below :—

Number.	Description of School.	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1894	No. of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1895	Daily average attendance.
1	Anglo-Vernacular School...	38	34	23
1	Urdu School.	44	54	34
1	Girls' School at Radhanpur.	77	77	40
16	Guzerati Schools..	776	952	661
		935	1,117	758

From the above table it will be seen that the total number of students on the rolls in these schools was 1,117 with a daily average attendance of 758. Thus there is an increase of 182 pupils in these schools since the last year.

Cost. 81. The total cost of this department was Rs. 7,843-8-5 during the year under report as against Rs. 6,676-7-9 in the preceding year.

Prizes. 82. Colonel Jackson was pleased to visit the schools in January last and was good enough to respond to the invitation of his Highness to preside at the general distribution of prizes to the boys and girls taught in the Radhanpur Schools, when there was a good gathering of the leading merchants and bankers of the town.

Gymnasium. 83. In addition to the mental culture, the physical education of the boys is not neglected. A gymnasium is attached to the schools at Radhanpur and is largely attended with pleasure by the boys.

The two nephews of His Highness, who attend the Rajkumar College and the Grassia School, have been reported by the heads of the institutions to have made fair progress in their studies, with conduct good.

84. Like other departments, education has this year received a share of attention and appreciation at the hands of His Highness who, besides the distribution of prizes by way of encouragement to the boys and girls, has been giving aid in the shape of stipends to the deserving boys.

The total population of the State, according to the last census of 1891, is 98,017, which, when divided into the number of schools of the State, gives an average of 1 school in a population of 5,000. Besides the above, there is a grant-in-aid school which is a sort of feeder to the vernacular school. The State lends its support to this school also.

85. The Nawab Saheb's munificence is not only locally given, but is extended to a wider range by founding scholarships at out-stations in addition to those already founded during the past years. He has an eye on the liberal education also, and this is clear enough from the fact that he has placed at the disposal of Government a handsome sum of Rs. 8,000 for the special study in Europe of medicine and surgery and to become a specialist. This not only shows the liberal views on education, but his desire to alleviate the pains of suffering humanity. This laudable and human act on the part of His Highness has the sympathy and approval of the Bombay Government, as is apparent from the fact of H.E.Lord Harris allowing to associate his worthy name in the matter. *Fellowship.*

86. Another scholarship, worth Rs. 23 per mensem, was founded during the year and has been awarded to a Bania boy of Radhanpur, lately a student in the Ahmedabad High School to enable him to study law in Bombay. *Scholarship.*

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

87. In this State there is one Post Office in Radhanpur and a village post office in Sami. Both of them are connected with the Pattan office as it is a railway terminus. There is a rural messenger at Munjpur served by the Vanod post office. *Post Offices.*

88. There is a combined telegraph office at Radhanpur. It is in direct communication with the Bombay office, and the work of the commercial class is, it is believed, greatly facilitated thereby. The wire is constantly resorted to as the mercantile population of Radhanpur has business connections with Bombay. It is largely patronized by the State, with the result that the office has proved a remunerative one even from a business point of view. *Telegraph Office.*

89. A printing press was set up last year in Radhanpur. It is an English-Guzerati one, and has therefore proved itself to be of much use. All the State work is now printed here. A directory of Radhanpur is in course of being printed. *Printing Press.*

Darbari Gazette. 90. With a view to effect reform in the matter of official and such other state like communications, this Durbar have sanctioned the publication of an official *Gazette*, called the *"Ahakama Rayasate Radhanpur,"* issued bi-monthly in six pages of foolscap size. It is supplied to, besides the officials, the local pleaders and merchants.

Library. 91. In Radhanpur there is one library maintained by the State. It is supplied with books of literature, art, science, and other reading matter, as also with two of the Bombay dailies and a bi-weekly, apart from the several Guzerati weeklies and periodicals, the latter in Guzerati and Urdu. It cost the State Rs. 415-9-5 during the year under report as against Rs. 248-15-8 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 166-9-8. I may mention that it is a free library open to all.

Diwan's Territorial Visits. 92. The Diwan as usual paid official visits to the several Mahals of this State twice during the year, inquired into the conditions of the people and afforded relief, regard being had to the circumstances and times. The facility and encouragement thus afforded have the salubrious effect of not only a larger demand for land by the local cultivators, but have secured the attraction of the cultivators from the surrounding territory. Thus over 2,000 acres of fresh land are brought into cultivation. To protect their fields from inundation, enbankments have been caused to be erected at a cost of Rs. 7,000 this year. New wells, numbering about 25, have been sunk for the summer crops.

Remission. 93. His Highness' desire to afford every support and to ameliorate the condition of the cultivating class has enlisted his sympathy *by a remission of Rs. 32,351-2-2 to the cultivators* apart from the loan advances of Rs. 30,000 already reported on in para. 46 of this report.

Abolition of Transit Duty. 94. The transit duty, as already reported, was abolished on the occasion of the Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty the Queen and Empress. The octroi duty on corn, fruit, ghee, oil, sugar, and several other articles has been abolished. This entailed some loss to the State revenue, but the gradual development of traffic in the various commodities has nearly recouped the loss.

Jail Ration Money. 95. The prisoners of the Ranhanpur jail and the lock-ups are given immunity from the payment of money, after their release, for the ration supplied to them during their confinement. This has proved a boon and relief to the prisoners.

90. I should not omit to mention here that Colonel Jackson has earned the gratitude of His Highness by responding to his call to allow him to associate his name along with that of H. E. Lord Harris in laying the foundation-stone of the Harris Clock Tower, which will, it is hoped, commence to chime many a happy hour in its diurnal course from the following year.

97. I have in my last report already given expression to the deep sense of obligation under which this State is placed by the kind and fostering care with which, consistent with his high sense of duty, the late lamented Colonel Scott interested himself in promoting its interests, and this State has always been ready and foremost to perpetuate his memory. It would not be out of place to say that the canal resounds his worthy name in each and every nook and corner of the remotest part of the Radhanpur territory and its neighbourhood. In fact the very name of Colonel Scott has become a household word. *Scott Memorial Hospital at Palanpur.*

As a tribute of respect to his memory, after his sudden and untimely death, a memorial was proposed, and this Durbar was the foremost in subscribing to the said fund. The form which the memorial should take was eventually settled in favour of a hospital at Palanpur, but, as the funds were found to be insufficient, a difficulty came in the way of its execution. That formed the subject of corrspondence with the Government, and an appeal was made to this Durbar for an additional contribution of Rs.3,000. Although this Durbar was and is always ready to offer its mite to Colonel Scott by doing anything which would be of use locally, His Highness finding that the arrangement would fall through, agreed to the payment of the further sum, thus bringing the contributions from this State to Rs. 7,850 as under :—

Rs.	7,000	H. H. the Nawab Saheb.
„	250	Diwan Bawamiya Peermia.
„	200	Bhai Fatejang Khanji.
„	200	Bhai Nadeali Khanji.
„	200	Bhai Mardanali Khanji.

98. In concluding this report I am glad to be able to mention that the several branches of administration have made good progress and kept pace with the march of events.

99. Under the kind and fostering care, the calm and collected judgment in every matter brought to the notice of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, the administration has a prosperous career before it, and it is no less a gratification to me than to His Highness to find the State generally thriving, more particularly in financial matters.

100. My warm acknowledgments are due to H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bismillakhanji for the cordial support and hearty co-operation in all matters of State.

101. Appendices I to XVII are appended.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Diwan of Radhanpur.

RADHANPUR:
Printed at the "BHISMILLA BAHADUR" Printing Press.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Radhanpur State.	Nil.	Nil.	98017	20	1115	Returns not received from the Vaccination Department.	Malarious fever, Dysentry, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Eye, Ulcers, Dispepsia &c.	825000	296 Police and Guards.	Not.	Juvar, Bajri, Sarsia, Wheat, Cotton, Gram.

Diwan.

APPENDIX II.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families aud principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Bismillakhanji-Bahadoor Babi.	Radhanpur.	H. H. the Nawab Saheb.	Pathan Babi Mehomedan.	52	Privately at Radhanpur.	Ruling his State.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male heirs.	
2	Mahomed Sher Khanji heir-apparent.	Do.	Heir-Apparent.	Do.	9	Minor.	Minor.	0	0	0	
3	Mahomed Jalaloodin Khan.	Do.	Prince.	Do.	6	Do.	Do.	0	0	0	
4	Fatejangkhan, Brother to H. H. the Nawab Saheb.	Do.	Jagirdar.	Do.	50	Privately Educated at Radhanpur.	Looking after his Jagir.	No.	Follows Primogeniture.	Has Male heir.	
5	Nadealikhan, Brother to H. H. the Nawab Saheb.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30	Educated at Radhanpur Gujrati School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nil.	

6	Mardanalikhan Nephew to H. H.the Nawab Saheb.	Do.	Do.	Do.	26	Educated at Radhanpur Gujrati and Anglo-Vernacular School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has Male heir.
7	Syed Bawameya Pirmeya.	Viramgam.	Diwan.	Mahomedan Syed.	46	Ahmedabad High School English, Gujarati and Persian.	Diwan.	0	0	0

Diwan.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Radhanpur under Political Control, 1894-95

Division.	Executive Districts.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of Villages fromnearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head Quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Radhanpur State.	Radhanpur.	9	1150	98017	Radhanpur.	14175	166	2	7	21½	17	232	65211—9—4	637667-14—9	826318—1—8	
	Sami.	7			Sami.	4523				18½	14					
	Munjpur.	7			Munjpur.	2672				26	16					
	Balodhan	1			Balodhan	763				10½	8					

Diwan.

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States.—Radhanpur State 1894-95.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1894-95																		Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including Landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian & other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Palanpur Superintendency.	22484	50226	47791	0	0	98017	85·23	0	0	0	81638	11138	1	5236	7268	0	15189	1246	Gujrati and Urdu	380 155

Diwan.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in Radhanpur State 1894-95.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the year.							Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year. (*a*).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c. (*b*).	Remaining at the end of the year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of Guns.	Number of men.				Total Cost of pay and allowances of officers, Non commissioned officers and men, including Followers.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry																
Sappers																
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infantry																
Total...																

Diwan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statment showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Educaion.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Chief Police Officer	1	100		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Inspector of Police	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chief Constable	4	20 to 25		0	1	0	1	0	4	0	
Head Constable	2	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Constable	130	6 to 9	44553-9-8	3	20	2	10	0	12	16	
Mounted Police	100	20 to 25		0	17	0	0	0	11	10	

Diwan.

APPENDIX VII.

Statament showing the results of the working of the Police in the Radhanpur State, during the year ending 1894-95.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested. (columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Radhdnpur State.	299	292	436	381	381	343	211	228	109	101	48·39	59·84	62·0	63·55

Diwan.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 1894-95

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of Paoperty ftolen.		Remarks.
	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-95	1894-95	
Radhanpur.	3999-4-0	8705-5-8	2232-15-9	4146-7-9	55 · 81	47 · 63	

Diwan.

APPENDIX IX.

Radhanpnr State's Criminal Justice-Sentences.

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 Months & under.	Above 6 Months & not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year & not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years & not exceeding 7 years.	Adove 7 years & not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Death.	Total.	Remarks,
1	Radhanpur	0	201	258	9	12	1	0	0	2	483	

Diwan.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Radhanpur State, during the year ending A. D. 1894—95.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons Dealt With.								Persons Disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1894–95.					Total.								
	1893–94	1894–95		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1893–94	1894–95	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
Radhanpur State.	458	523	67	541	66	296	85	0	765	1055	293	254	483	0	10	15	

Diwan.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Radhanpur State during the year ending A. D. 1894—95

State.	Tribunals.	No. of Applications.	Number of persons and cases																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry &c. ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons		Cases.	
			1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—05	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95
Radhanpur.	Radhanpur	34	6	0	6	0	11	18	11	14	17	21	13	8	19	20	14	11	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1

Diwan.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Radhanpur State during the year 1894-95 ending with.

Stations.	No. of Prisoners	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1893—94	1894—95			
				1893—94	1894—95					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Radhanpur State.	564	52	512	313	564	58·24	101·94	74	2035-0-8	Four Prisoners died in Jail of Malarious fever and Dysentry &c.

Diwan.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original Suits filed and disposed of during 1894-95.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits Filed in 1894-95								Suits disposed of during 1894-95.								Remarks.
		1892-93	1893-94	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95	Value.			Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs.1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000& under Rs.5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the File, &c.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Year.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8			9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs	A.	P.																
1	Radhanpur State	20	236	1039	839	1245	1075	1009	913	236	162	38868	12	7	6	826	7	733	93	10	3	0	213	292	114	294	52771	0	2	0	2	18	

Diwan.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Works--results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance. for 1893—94			Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1894-95.			Remarks.
		1892—93	1893—95				1893—94	1894—95	Value for 1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	Value Total for 1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	Value for 1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	Value of closing balance for 1894—95	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4			5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.					
1	Radhanpur State.	315	238	33280	4	3	587	468	31196	10	7	902	706	64476	14	10	664	435	30578-4-1	238	271	33898	10	9	110	48	113	

Diwan.

APPENDIX XV.

REGITTR TION of DOCUMENTS.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents Registered.				Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year	
				Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.											
		1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95	1893—94		1894—95		1893—94	1894—95	1893—94	1894—95
																	Rs.	A.	P.				
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12	
1	Radhanpur State.	160	138	105	103	8	2	32	14	12	16	3	3	158	138	57892	48085	6	2	1	0	1	0

Diwan.

APPENDIX XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Radhanpur State during the year 1894—95.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.								Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Radhanpur State.	18797	19738	614	8781	295	531	2595	23101	8277	0	197	3475

Diwan.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME. EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of receipt.	Samvat 1949.	Samvat 1950.	Decrease.	Increase.	No	Heads of Expenditure.	Samvat 1949.	Samvat 1950.	Increase.	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
						1	Palace ...	123309 13 2	125910 0 0	2600 2 10	0 0 0
1	Land Revenue.	544824 15 3	637667 14 9	0 0 0	92842 15 6	2	Civil expense ...	56488 9 2	84636 1 11	28147 8 9	0 0 0
						3	Sibandadi and police ...	51029 4 4	60080 6 8	9051 2 4	0 0 0
2	Customs.	77873 8 8	121232 12 1	0 0 0	43359 3 5	4	Stable ...	37726 1 0	36422 0 7	0 0 0	1304 0 5
3	Abkari (including Salt & Opium.	29476 2 3	30609 6 3	0 0 0	1133 4 0	5	Charity &c. ...	32755 6 11	40592 15 2	7837 8 3	0 0 0
						6	Journey of H. H.	22931 10 6	7031 11 7	0 0 0	15899 14 11
						7	Education ...	6903 13 1	7843 8 5	939 11 4	0 0 0
4	Judicial.	12364 7 2	12338 14 7	25 8 7	0 0 0	8	Vaccination ...	744 9 10	806 2 6	61 8 8	0 0 0
						9	Hospital ...	3466 2 2	5333 10 8	1867 8 6	0 0 0
5	Municipal.	788 1 0	1147 8 3	0 0 0	359 7 3	10	Public works ...	70803 13 4	34677 1 4	0 0 0	36126 12 0
						11	Jail & lockups ...	2129 10 10	2035 0 8	0 0 0	94 10 2
6	Jamabandi.	1571 1 4	1571 1 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	12	Revenue Survey.	2847 12 6	3243 1 8	395 5 2	0 0 0
						13	Municipal ...	3205 10 7	12401 4 8	9195 10 1	0 0 0
7	School fees.	413 3 6	542 9 3	0 0 0	129 5 9	14	Library ...	248 15 8	415 9 4	166 9 8	0 0 0
						15	Forest	6505 14 7	6514 11 7	8 13 0	0 0 0
8	Miscellaneous.	23443 12 0	21207 15 2	2235 12 10	0 0 0	16	Customs ...	3945 4 0	10997 8 4	7052 4 4	0 0 0
						17	Judicial ...	5062 11 1	5131 2 8	68 7 7	0 0 0
						18	Marriage ceremony ...	130827 10 3	44984 0 4	0 0 0	85843 9 11
						19	Nadari ...	26896 6 8	32351 2 2	5454 11 6	0 0 0
						20	Miscellaneous...	47094 2 11	68003 7 0	20909 4 11	0 0 0
						21	Patavat Villages	123544 0 0	124009 5 8	465 5 8	0 0 0
	Total...	690755 3 2	826318 1 8	2261 5 5	137358 14 3		Total...	758467 6 7	713420 1 9	94221 10 7	139268 15 5

Diwan.

No. 142 of 1896.

From

The Administrator,

Radhanpur.

To

The Political Superintendent,

Palanpur.

Radhanpur, 8th. July, 1896.

Sir,

Having been called upon to submit an Annual Administration Report for the year 1895-96, I have the honor to do so, at the same time I wish to bring to your notice that as I only assumed charge of this State as Administrator in April of the present year, and as my time since then has been fully occupied, I have not been able to go as deeply into the affairs of the past year as to warrant my attempting to write a full report on what at present, with an incomplete knowledge of facts, I am inclined to regard as the maladministration of the past year, and I shall refrain from noting down simple hearsay which remains to be substantiated.

Chapter I.

General.

1. The *area* of the State is 1,150 square miles, of which considerable tracts are salt and at present of little use for purposes of cultivation.

2. *Population* is according to the last census 98,017.

3. *Tribute.*—No tribute is paid and the following sums are received annually as jamabandi; (Vide Appendix VI.)

Principal Events.

4. H. H. Bismilla Khanji Babi died at Radhanpur on the 19th. December, 1895. He appears to have been liked by those who surrounded him, but his ever failing health must have prevented his taking that active part in the affairs of his State, and in controlling his subordinates without which no State can be well managed. He was a generous prince, but his generosity instead of being directed to the improvement of the condition of his ryots, unfortunately went to enrich his favourites and a number of fakirs and others, so that on my taking over charge of the State, I found that annually nearly

half a lac of rupees was being given away in annuities which the recipients now look upon as their right. This sum is totally out of proportion to the income of the State and will have to be reduced, and it does not include the revenue which has been lost by the alienation of lands by gift to persons who *prima facie* appear to have but little legitimate claim on the State.

5. Whether from weakness or pure generosity I am unable to say, but the agreements drawn up in favour of the bhayats and others are far too lavish, and the value of the villages made over to them is far too great in proportion to the revenue of the State. As I hold that agreements, not sanctioned by the paramount power, which alienate a portion of the State and revenue out of all proportion to the revenue of a State are in themselves illegal, in so much as they alienate that which is held by a chief in trust for his heir, and are not binding on that heir, the question of reducing these grants will be considered.

6. From the commencement of the year under report until 19-11-95, Mr. Bawa Mia, held the position of Diwan. On the above date he relinquished his charge, and on the 12th. December His Highness informed the Political Superintendent that he had appointed Mr. Ardeseer Jamsetji to the post, reporting at the same time that this gentleman, who had formerly served as a Deputy Collector under the British Government, had arrived from Junagadh where he had occupied the post of Special Assistant Diwan and Judge of the Bayadi Court.

7. Mr. Ardeseer's appointment was not immediately sanctioned by the Political Superintendent, and before any decision could be arrived at His Highness The Nawab had passed away.

8. Prior to this however he, on the very day on which he reported the appointment of Mr. Ardeseer as Diwan, appointed a council consisting of a President and four members, *viz* :—

The Diwan as President, and
Sube Nāde Ali Khanji (a brother of the Nawab),
Mr. Markand Nandshankar,
Mr. Harilal Jagjiwandas Buch and
Jamadar Godad as members.

9. He reported the forming of this Council of Administration on the 13th. December to the Political Superintendent and at the same time forwarded a copy of his will, providing for the administration of the State after his death. From the covering letter which accompanied this will it is evident that the writer thoroughly understood that the arrangements made by him required the sanction of the paramount power, for in para. 8 he requests the Political Superintendent as his well-wisher to support his scheme, while communicat-

ing with Government on the subject. It is also apparent from this same letter who was to be the real ruler of the State, a fact which is disclosed in the following words, "preserve the dignity of my Rani, in short do nothing to displease her", which might just as well have been rendered in the more simple words, "obey my Rani in everything."

10. Of the fate of this will, and the events which took place after the death of His Highness until the close of the year under report, it is unnecessary for me to speak, as they are better known to you than to me.

11. With a view to placing on record the financial condition of the State at the time of the death of His Highness The Nawab, it will be as well to refer to a report made by Mr. Ardeseer on the day after his death. In this report he states that the balance in the hands of the banker was Rs. 44,177 and that he had secured the remittances of revenue from the outlying Mahals amounting to Rs. 24,617.

12. He further reported that the State appeared from the account book to be responsible for debts amounting to Rs. 3,54,208, and that payments for current charges were in arrears amounting to about a lac of rupees, and that, notwithstanding that such a large sum was outstanding on account of current bills and pay, the revenue instalments which were not due until November had been recovered three months earlier.

Chapter II.

Revenue.

13. The work of surveying was continued during the year under report with the result that at the end of the year altogether 94 villages comprising an area of 2,63,811 acres had been surveyed, showing an increase of 76,273 acres, as at the close of the year 1894-95 it was reported that 79 villages comprising 1,87,538 acres had been surveyed.

14. *Vigoti System.*—The Vigoti System was introduced into this State in Samvat 1949, and 7 villages have been added to the 84 which by the close of the year 1950 Samvat had been placed under this system.

At present it is not popular with the majority, though naturally those whose land may have been (on account of want of data or for some other cause) assessed below the proper amount are quite satisfied, and the question as to whether the introduction of the Vigoti system into this State was a wise measure may be open to doubt, for the continual change in the land from good to bad, on account of its becoming brackish, makes it almost impossible, considering that the holdings ar mostly small, for any assessment to remain a fair one for any length of time.

15. *Land brought under cultivation.*—From the table given below it will be seen that 2,204 acres of culturable waste land have been brought under cultivation during the year, thus leaving 21,793 acres uncultivated out of the total area of culturable land, which is estimated to be 3,10,000 acres.

Acres of culturable land.		Land actually cultivated.		Culturable land not cultivated.		Percentage of uncultivated culturable land to culturable land.		Remarks.
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
3,10,000	3,10,000	2,86,000	2,88,204	24,000	21,793	7·74 p. c.	7·03 p. c.	

16. *Bhagvatai.*—This system, by which the State takes its share and all cesses are paid in kind, is the one still in vogue in the villages into which the Vigoti system has not yet been introduced.

17. For the purposes of revenue work the State is divided into four Mahals as shown below. Balodhan, however, from its very limited extent can hardly claim to be considered a Mahal, and, in consequence, instead of there being a Mahalkari in charge of it, a Thanadar has been appointed who couples the duties of a Judicial with those of a Revenue officer.

Names of Mahals.

(1) Radhanpur.
(2) Sami.
(3) Munjpur.
(4) Balodhan.

These Mahals are sub-divided into groups of villages called Tehsils under the immediate charge of Tehsildars, assisted by the Nakadars or Customs Collectors, whose chief duty, however, is to collect the import and export duties, which correspond very nearly to the octroi duties of British India, except that in this State charges are made on exports as well as imports.

18. *Supervision and Accounts.*—The head of the Revenue department goes by the high sounding title of Revenue Commissioner, and the villagers having become accustomed to the designation it has not been thought advisable to change it for some more modest appelation.

The Mahalkaris, and in the case of Balodhan the Thanadar, exercise a direct supervision over the Tehsildars, and they are assisted in checking and inspecting accounts by a Tajvizdar who is attached to the Revenue Commissioner's office. The Tehsildars at the end of the year prepare comparative statements showing the payments made by each cultivator and submit them to the Mahal Daftari for examination.

They are then submitted to the Revenue Commissioner who is responsible for their being properly checked, and finally the accounts come to the Huzur when they are examined by the account department and abstracts prepared.

19. *Nature of the soil.*—As above remarked the soil is not to be depended upon, fields or portions of fields which one year are fit for cultivation being abandoned the next as unprofitable owing to their having become salt.

20. *New villages.*—During the year under report 3 new villages were established, comprising areas of 340, 37 and 84 acres respectively, but, although some new land has been taken into cultivation by the persons who go to form these villages, a certain quantity of land already under cultivation has been taken from other villages, in order to assist in forming the new villages.

21. Appendix I. attached to this report shows the state of agricultural stock, &c., at the close of the year.

Chapter III.

Protection.

22. *Paltan.*—At the close of the year the body of men called the Paltan consisted of 61 men. They are armed with muskets, their dress is a disgrace and they are entirely ignorant of drill. They appear to have been used mostly to carry messages and to be drawn up in an irregular line on State occasions.

23. *Police.*—At the close of the year there were 100 Police sowars and 137 Foot police. They were as ignorant of drill as the men of the so called Paltan and their dress and appearance left very much to be desired.

24. *Cost.*—The cost of the Police Force, including clothing, was Rs. 42,663, as against Rs. 44,553 in the preceding year.

25. *Chokiyats.*—Besides the regular police, 614 men are employed in the different villages, some of whom receive pay in addition to the remuneration they are given by the villagers, and the cost amounted to Rs. 5,150. Those who do not receive pay in cash, receive land for cultivation.

26. *Distribution.*—Fifty constables of various ranks were employed for the protection of the town of Radhanpur.

For Sami mahal 1 Fouzdar and 21 constables.

For Munjhpur mahal 1 Fouzdar and 18 constables.

For Balodhan mahal 6 constables under the Thanadar.

In the Radhanpur mahal there were 5 Thanas of mounted police, *viz*: at Arjansar, Gotarka, Thakuria, Subapura and Kamalpur.

3 Thanas in Sami mahal stationed at Dhadhana, Anwarpur, and Dulka.

4 Thanas in Munjhpur mahal, *viz.* at Panchasar, Kuvar, Aritha and Vachda Bet.

27. *Offences.*—Appendix No. II. shows the results of the working of the police during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

28. *Births and deaths report.*—There were 1,218 births and 1,475 deaths reported to the police during the year, however these figures only tend to show that more care was taken in reporting deaths than births.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

29. *Courts.*—The constitution and powers of the Criminal Courts in this State during the year under report were as follows:—

(1) Court of the Radhanpur Fouzdari Nyayadhish.
(2) Court of the Sami Thanadar.
(3) Court of the Munjhpur Thanadar.
(4) Court of the Balodhan Thanadar.

Of the above, the Radhanpur Fouzdari Nyayadhish exercised the powers of a First Class Magistrate, and was empowered to commit to the Sessions Court, while the Thanadars of Sami and Munjhpur were each invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, while the Balodhan Thanadar enjoyed the powers of a Third Class Magistrate only.

The Mahalkaris of Radhanpur, Sami and Munjhpur were also invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate to enable them to deal with cases in which agriculturists were concerned.

30. Appendix III. shows the work done by the Criminal Court during the year. The number of cases reported to the Magistrates was 589 against 523 in the preceding year. 1042 persons were sent up for trial as against 1055, and of these 517 were convicted, the rest being either acquitted or discharged, *viz.* 182 discharged and the remainder acquitted with the exception of one man who died. At the close of the year 51 persons remained undisposed of.

31. *Stolen property.*—The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,348-9-10 as against Rs. 8,705-5-8 and the amount recovered was Rs. 4,210-10-2 or 79 per cent against Rs. 4,146-7-9 or 47·63 per cent during the previous year.

32. *Criminal Appellate Courts.*—Were as follows. :—

(1) Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.

(2) Court of the Sadar Nyayadhish.

(3) The Huzur Court.

The Sar Nyayadhish was invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge. He heard appeals from the decisions of all the Magistrates of the State. Appeals from the decisions of the Sessions Judge were taken to the Huzur Court, which, with the exception of confirming a sentence of death, exercised all the powers of a High Court.

33. *Extradition.*—Surrender was made to this State of 37 persons as against 50 last year, and in 3 cases the offenders were handed over by the State against 6 last year. Only one case remained to be dealt with at the close of the year.

34. *Prisons.*—There are one jail and three locks-up in the State, the former in Radhanpur town and the latter at Sami, Munjhpur and Balodhan.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

35. The Civil Courts exercising original jurisdiction are :—

(1) Radhanpur Sar Nyayadhish Court.

(2) Do. Munsiff's Court.

(3) Three Thanadars' Courts at Sami, Munjhpur and Balodhan.

The Sar Nyayadhish Court had original jurisdiction to entertain all suits of the value of Rs. 500 and upwards, the suits below that amount falling within the jurisdiction of the Munsiff at Radhanpur, who also hears all cases from the Mahals between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, the Thanadars not being permitted to hear cases of which the value exceeded Rs. 100.

36. The year under report opened with a balance of 162 suits undisposed of, to which number were added 800 new suits filed during the year, making a total of 962 as against 1075 in the preceding year. But of these 853 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 109. The value of suits filed was Rs. 46,284-13-4.

Of the 853 suits disposed of, 122 were decided ex parte, 280 admitted or compromised, and 72 struck off the file, thus leaving only 379 actually disposed of after hearing.

Appendix IV. shows the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

37. *Execution of decrees.*—At the close of the year 1893-94, the balance of applications for the execution of decrees undisposed of was 271, and during the year under report 506 applications were received, making a total of 777, out of which 504 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 273 at the close of the year. Of these 164 were of less than 6 months duration, 60 less than one year and 49 of over one year. The value of the applications filed was Rs. 73,864-4-9, out of which applications of the value of Rs. 31,554-12-2 were disposed of, leaving the value of the closing balance at Rs. 42,309-8-7.

38. The work done by the Civil Appellate Court is shown in appendix V. attached to this report.

39. It was wrongly stated in last year's report that no applications for certificates of heirship remained undisposed of. As a matter of fact 4 remained, which number added to those filed during the year amount to eight, out of which 4 were disposed of.

40. *Registration.*—There is a registration office in Radhanpur where documents can be registered, and in the mahals they are accepted for registration by the Thanadars. In all 101 documents were registered during the year, of which 76 related to mortgages, 2 to sales, 16 to miscellaneous and 7 to wells. The value of registered documents was Rs. 30,032-9-9 as against Rs. 48,085-2-6 last year. Appendix V. shows the details regarding registration.

MUNICIPALITY.

41. The receipts are not sufficient to pay for lighting, watering or cleaning the town of Radhanpur, they only amounting to Rs. 1,782, whereas the expenditure was Rs. 5,748-15-11. There was one watering cart which watered the roads near the palace, and 2 refuse carts. The principal streets were kept fairly clean, but the blind gulleys and the land outside the walls of the town were left in a filthy condition.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.

42. *Manufacture.*—The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woollen cloth, gold and silver embroidery, copper and brass vessels, fireworks and saltpetre, for the manufacture of the latter of which special arangements have been made at Sami.

43. *Exports and imports.*—The chief articles of export are cotton, sarsav, corn, castor-oil seeds, wool, hides, skins and bones; and of import, cotton and woollen cloth, sugar-candy and rice.

44. There is a ginning factory at Sami which, owing to its not being properly worked, does not pay, besides which persons within a reasonable distance of Viramgam prefer taking their cotton there in dokras so that there is little encouragement to start a full press which, in most places, when run in conjunction with a cotton ginning factory, insures the cotton of the surrounding country being brought to it.

Chapter IV.

Medical Service, &c.

45. There is no properly qualified medical man in this State, though it is probable that the medical officer in whose charge is the hospital in Radhanpur, has acquired useful knowledge in a practical manner.

46. *Hospital.*—There is one hospital at Radhanpur and a Dispensary at Sami, in addition to which there is what is called a travelling doctor at Munjhpur.

47. *Patients.*—The following table shows the daily average of outdoor, indoor and jail patients during the past year.

Name of Dispensary.	Patients.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
Radhanpur Hospital	Outdoor ...	76·49	32·28	36·84	145·61	
	Indoor ...	6·66	3·51	00·30	10·47	
	Jail	2·34	1·01	00·00	3·35	
	Total ...	85·49	36·80	37·14	159·43	
Sami Dispensary...	Outdoor ...	11·4	2·2	2·8	16·40	
	Indoor ...	....	...	...	...	
	Jail	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	11·4	2·2	2·8	16·40	
Travelling Dispensary	Outdoor ...	8·42	2·96	5·44	16·82	
	Indoor ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jail	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	8·42	2·96	5·44	16·82	

48. The following table shows the number of outdoor, indoor and jail patients treated in the hospital and dispensaries.

Name of Dispensary.	Patients,	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
Radhanpur Hospital	Outdoor ...	4,617	2,040	2,336	8,993	
	Indoor ...	71	33	6	110	
	Jail	36	6	...	42	
	Total ...	4,724	2,079	2,342	9,145	
Sami Dispensary	Outdoor ...	797	243	303	1,343	
	Indoor ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jail	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	797	243	303	1,343	
Travelling ...	Outdoor ...	1,042	320	577	1,939	
	Indoor ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jail	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,042	320	577	1,939	

49. *Expense.*—The total expenditure on account of establishments, medicines, &c., was Rs. 7,753-9-8, against Rs. 7,108-14-3 during the previous year. The figures for the year under report, however, include Rs. 713-7-0 expended on buildings and repairs.

50. *General health.*—The general health is reported to have been good.

51. *Operations.*—There were none of any importance. Radhanpur shows 44 major and 118 minor. Sami 32 minor, and Travelling 7 minor.

52. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination is carried on in this State under the direct orders of the Superintendent of Vaccination, but no report of the work done is to hand. From what I can gather the supervision is of a very slight nature, and for little more than the present cost a proper staff of vaccinators could, I am of opinion, be secured. The total amount paid by the State during the year under report was Rs. 1,189-0-1 as against Rs. 805-0-10; the cause of the large increase is not known.

Chapter V.

Education and Instruction.

53. *Schools.*—There are four schools in the town of Radhanpur, *viz*:—1 Anglo-vernacular, 1 Gujarati, 1 Urdu, and 1 Girls' school. There are also

17 Gujarati schools in the the surrounding villages, one having been added during the year at Baspa.

54. *Girls' schools.*—There is one girls' school at Sami and another in Radhanpur town.

55. *Expense.*—The total expense on account of education for the year under report was Rs. 7,946-0-8 as against Rs. 7,843-8-5.

Public works.

56. During the year under report the following works which were in progress or sanctioned have been completed.

Their cost has been :—

	This year.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Scott Canal	319	3	6	68,052	8	3
Roshanbag House	564	2	0	1,179	0	8
Najoopura Band.....	783	3	6	3,410	7	8
Hospital Additions.....	469	3	8	2,886	11	9
Old Hospital Addition	738	9	6	738	9	6
Dharamshala Addition	704	4	1	704	4	1
Mounted Police Lines do.	252	5	10	1,718	10	6
Police Chowkey do.	794	5	6	794	5	6
Rs.	4,625	5	7	79,484	9	11

During the year also the building of the Roya or tomb of the late Nawal of Radhanpur, H. H. Jorawar Khanji, was commenced and Rs. 2,875-7-9 expended on it.

In addition to the above the sum of Rs. 41,314-4-3 has been expended on miscellaneous works and repairs, being a total of Rs. 48,815-1-7 expended by the Public Works Department.

Revenue and Finance.

57 The report for 1894-95 shows the total receipts as Rs. 8,26,318-1-8 and expenditure Rs. 7,13,420-1-9. The receipts of the financial year under report do not compare favourably with that year, the ordinary receipts only amounting to Rs. 5,80,945-8-12¼ dokras to which is added Rs. 36,560-4-18½ dokras, making gross receipts of Rs. 6,17,506-0-5¾, but as the sum of Rs. 36,560 was collected as vero on the occasion of the marriage of the elder daughter of the late Nawab it cannot be properly counted as income.

The total expenditure was Rs. 6,15,740-4-13 dokras.

Weather.

58. In Radhanpur town the maximum temperature was 108° and the minimum 52°. The general direction of the wind was North and North-west and the total rain registered was 12 inches 43 cents as against 36·66 during the previous year. There were no means of registering the rain-fall in the Mahals where it was probably more plentiful, or the season would have been worse than it was.

Chapter VI.

Miscellaneous.

59. *Post Offices.*—There is one post office in Radhanpur and a village post office in Sami. Both are connected with the Pattan office, as it is a railway terminus. There is an arrangement made to carry letters to Munjhpur from the Vanod office.

60. *Telegraph Office.*—There is a combined telegraph office at Radhanpur. It is reported to have worked satisfactorily.

61. *Printing Press.*—A printing press was set up in Radhanpur the year before last and has been followed by another, the manager of which is very anxious to obtain the transference of the State printing to his press.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. T. Lyde, Major,

Administrator,

Radhanpur.

Appendix I.

Agriculture.

STATEMENT showing Agricultural Stock in the RADHANPUR STATE at the close of the year 1895–96.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Riding carts.	Carts used in Carrying.	
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Radhanpur State	22,796	20,906	370	9,630	293	817	3,315	24,460	8,948	...	208	3,662	

M. T. LYDE, Major,

Administrator.

Appendix II.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in the RADHANPUR STATE during the year ending 1895-96 compared with that of 1894-95.

NAME OF THE STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Radhanpur State ...	292	382	381	504	343	467	228	303	101	131	59·84	60·11	63·55	64·88

M. T. LYDE, MAJOR,
Administrator.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the RADHANPUR STATE, during the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1895-96.					Total.								
	1894-95.	1895-96.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Radhanpur State	523	589	15	632	40	274	67	14	1055	1042	182	291	517	...	1	51	

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Administrator.

Appendix IV.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year 1895-96.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1895-96.										Suits disposed of in 1895-96.								Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs 5,000.		Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Average duration. Months.	Average duration. Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10						11				12	13			14
1	Radhanpur State ...	236	162	839	800	1075	962	913	853	162	109	Rs. a. p. 46,284-13-11	9	784	7	729	62	5	4	...		122	280	72	379	Rs. a. p. 59,234-14-11	...	6	6	

M. T. LYDE, Major,

Administrator.

Appendix V.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS.

Number.	Sub-Registry office.	Number of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
		Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
1	Radhanpur State ...	110	101	103	76	2	2	14	7	16	15	3	1	138	100	Rs. a. p. 48,085 2 6	Rs. a. p. 30,032 9 9	...	1	...	...

M. T. LYDE, MAJOR,

Administrator.

Appendix VI.

Jamabandi.

No.	Villages from which Jamabandi is received.			Amount.	Remark. In what coinage received.
	Name of the village.	Taluka.	Agency.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p.	
		Chhadchhat.			
1	Masali	Santalpur...	Palanpur ...	13 0 0	Siccai.
2	Suneth	,,	,,	30 0 0	,,
3	Boru	,,	,,	7 8 0	,,
4	Warnosari	,,	,,	6 4 0	,,
5	Kilana	,,	,,	26 0 0	,,
6	Zazam	,,	,,	12 8 0	,,
7	Limbani	,,	,,	18 8 0	,,
8	Seyyadpur	Warahi.....	,,	51 0 0	,,
9	Gadsai	Santalpur...	,,	20 0 0	,,
10	Gosana	Wanod ...	Kathiawar...	100 0 0	Kaldar.
11	Chhatrot	,,	,,	154 0 0	,,
12	Erwada	,,	,,	151 0 0	,,
13	Susia	,,	,,	50 0 0	,,
14	Dhakadi	Dasada.....	,,	277 14 0	,,
15	Zadiana	Zinzuwada...	,,	568 10 8	,,
16	Padiwada	,,	,,	75 9 2	,,
17	Surel	,,	,,	9 3 6	,,
18	Rozwa	,,	,,	Varies with revenue of village and averages from Rs. 250 to 300.	

M. T. LYDE, Major,

Administrator.

No. 544 of 1897.

FROM,

MAJOR M. T. LYDE,

ADMINISTRATOR,

RADHANPUR.

TO,

THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

PALANPUR.

Radhanpur

11 May 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration report of the Radhanpur State for the year 1896–97.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RADHANPUR STATE FOR 1896-97.

CHAPTER I.

AREA.	POPULATION.	TRIBUTE.
929 Square Miles.	98017	Nil.

Area.

1. It has been customary to show the area of the State as 1150 square miles, but I have been unable to ascertain on what this computation is based. In Major Keily's report of 1854, the area is shown as 833 square miles, probably in this estimate the tracts of runn are not taken into account. Again in the Bombay Gazetteer, it is shown as 929 square miles, and this area I have adopted pending the survey of the State being completed.

Appointment of Administrator.

2. Having been appointed Administrator of the State (Government Resolution No. 2601 dated 15–4–96) on pay of Rs. 1,000 per mensem plus traveling allowance of Rs. 150, I arrived in Radhanpur and assumed charge on April 17th 1896.

Mahomed Sherkhanji.

H. H. The Nawab and family.

3. His Highness Mahomed Sherkhanji, the Nawab of Radhanpur, is a minor aged 10 years and 10 months; he joined the Rajkumar College in Kattiawar in July last, and his reports show that he is not only making good progress, but that he is able to hold his own in the play ground.

He is an exceptionally bright boy with a sense of humour and is observant. It will be my aim to instil into him when he is at home a knowledge of his responsibities, and an interest in agriculture.

Jalaludin Khanji.

4. Kumar Julaludin Khanji is the brother of the young Nawab, he joined the Rajkumar college in January last. Although only eight years of age, he is reported to have readily adapted himself to college life

and to have shown no signs of home sickness. He is reported intelligent, and although not so strong as his elder brother, is bright and healthy.

Mahomedan ceremony.

5. Both the Kumars were circumcized during the cold weather, and although in the case of the minor Nawab the operation was performed rather later than usual, no ill effects resulted.

Sisters of His Highness.

6. His Highness has two sisters, the elder being married to her cousin, the only son of Sube Fateh jang Khan, the eldest half brother of H. H. The late Nawab Bismilla Khanji, and the younger, who is now about 16 years of age, is bethrothed to the son of H.H. The Nawab of Junagadh, the agreement being, I understand, that the marriage should not take place for five years after the time of bethrothal, of which period two and a half years have still to run.

Fatehjang Khan.

The elder sister Sultana jahn.

7. The elder sister still lives practically with her mother, the Dowager Rani, as Her Highness and the father-in-law of the Kunvri cannot agree regarding the suitability of the house, the latter has prepared for her reception.

8. The village of Aritha, the income derivable from which isabout Rs. 4000 per annum, was given to this Kunvri by her father-in-law for pin money, and was until lately managed by the Dowager Rani, but has now come under my management. Her necessary expenses will be defrayed from the income, so long as she remains with her mother and the balance together with the village handed over to her when she goes to reside with her husband, unless she prefers to leave it in my charge.

H. H. The Dowager Rani.

9. Her Highness the Dowager Rani was at the death of His Highness The late Nawab in the enjoyment of the villages Paidash-pura, Lotia and Kua, the income derivable from which is computed to be about Rs. 12,000. In addition to these villages, she had the control of the income derived from the village Waghel, of which I deprived her, it having been set apart for the expenses of Booroo Mia, who, had he lived, would have been the elder brother of the present minor, and which had never been handed over to her for her personal enjoyment.

Jiwai to Hes Highness.

10. I represented to the Political Superintendent the advisability of Her Highness being given a money jiwai or maintenance allowance in place of villages, and that officer was directed by His Excellency The Governor in Council to fix such jiwai as he should consider proper. Prior to any decision having been arrived at, however, I succeeded in recovering some six and a half to seven lacs of treasure, the existence of which she had always strenuously denied and the enquiry regarding her jivai came to a standstill.

Present position of Her Highness.

11. At the time she was deprived of the treasure, Her Highness placed her affairs in my hands and relinquished her villages to my management. I considered that the time was a good one at which to place everything on a satisfactory footing,

and as Her Highness repeatedly expressed a wish that I would fix her jiwai, I have done so, subject to any decision which may hereafter be given by the Political Superintendent, at Rs. 12,000 per annum to be paid monthly in advance. To this is added, during such time as H. H. The Minor Nawab and his brother take their food in the Zanana, sufficient to cover such expenses, and so long as the younger daughter is unmarried, an allowance is also made for her maintenance. So far then, as the food expenses of the Palace and the interior economy of the Zanana are concerned, Her Highness is now left to manage matters as she pleases, and it is hoped that the arrangements will prove satisfactory.

12. His Highness The late Nawab left no full brothers. Two half brothers, who are also half brothers to each other, are alive, the name of the elder being Fateh Jang Khan and that of the younger Nade Ali Khan. They enjoy the title of Sube.

Bayats.

Nade Ali Khan.

13. Two nephews of his Highness The late Nawab are also alive; they are the sons of the late Sube Murtooja Khan, a half brother of His late Highness. Their names are Mardan Ali Khan and Jorawar Khan, the latter was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkote.

14. Very liberal provision was made by H. H. Jorawar Khanji, the father of the late Nawab, for the maintenance of Sube's Fateh Jang Khan, Murtooja Khan and Nade Ali Khan, the half brothers of H. H. The late Bismilla Khan. It appears that in the year Sumwat 1925, the question, regarding what provision should be made for these Bayats, was considered and memoranda were drawn up showing what was to be given to each of them, but it was not until Sumwat 1929, the year before H. H. Jorawar Khan died, that regular lekhs setting forth the names of the villages and the various privileges conferred on the Bayats, were prepared, and even then no lekh was made out for Nade Ali Khan who was a minor, and it was not until Sumwat 1934, that a lekh signed by Bismilla Khanji was delivered to him.

Provision for Bayats.

Mardan Ali.

15. In the lekhs prepared during the life time of H. H. Jorawar Khan it is set forth that the terms were assented to by the heir apparent Bismilla Khanji, the late Nawab. It is worthy of note, however, that at this time, Bismilla Khanji was unrepresented in the Zanana, whereas the mothers

Consent of late Navab to provisions.

of his half brothers were alive and influential.

16. By these lekhs certain villages are made over to the Bayats, which in each case were shown as estimated to yield a little over Rs. 21,000 per annum. The position of, and average income derivable from, each village is shown, as also of various small pieces of land and of dwellings, and in the case of the two first named Bayats, a promise of jewels of the value of Rs. 35,000 is given. In addition to this also, it is declared that the Bayats are to enjoy the same rights with regard to forced labour as the Darbar.

Contents of lekhs.

Jorawar Khan Junr.

17. It is laid down that the import and export collections of the villages named shall be collected ; and enjoyed by the State, but that with this exception, the rule over these villages including civil and criminal jurisdiction is to be enjoyed by the Bayats.

Jurisdiction.

18. A portion of the grass lands of the State were also given to them with certain rights as to grazing and both parties agreed that neither should keep in their employ servants inimical to the other.

Grass lands and grazing.

19. The donor of these documents also binds the State to pay Rs. 2,000 at the marriage of each child of the donees, and to give yearly 24 maunds of salt from the quantity received free from the salt pans handed over to the British Government.

Marriage portions.

20. Finally it is declared that the Bayats are to be free from payment of duty and that no duty will be charged on the share of the grain which they may receive from their villages and sell.

Exemption from duty.

21. At the time these lekhs were prepared a system of meting out summary justice prevailed, and there were no courts; the Bayats would not therefore be able to base a claim to jurisdiction on these documents; nor indeed have they ever enjoyed it in the present sense.

Summary justice.

22. At the time the lekhs were made, the dispensing of justice was in reallity a source of income, and on that account probably was included in them.

Dispensing justice a source of income.

23. It may not be uninteresting if a brief outline of how justice was meted out in the good old days of less than a quarter of a century ago were given. There were no courts and no jails or lock ups, hanging was unknown; and men supposed to be guilty of murder were blown away from the mouths of a gun. The State was divided into groups of vil-

Justice in former times.

lages, each group being called a suprat, and each of these suprats was placed under one of the ruling chief's courtiers, who was called by virtue of his office a supratdar.

Supratdars.

24. The supratdar used to hear both civil and criminal cases of the villages under him and bring the parties before the Nawab for final orders; and in criminal cases fines were the usual punishment.

Imprisonment.

25. If it was considered advisable, however, to deprive a convicted person of his liberty, he was given in charge of one of the guards on the gates, where he was secured in a rude sort of stocks. No fixed period of inprisonment was awarded, he remained a prisoner until court interest accelerated by bribes was brought to bear to ensure his release or the prisoner had wearied the patience of his jailors.

Tests of truthfulness.

26. There were two sorts of imprisonment, with fetters and without. Difficult cases were decided by recourse to tests, such as the swearing of frightful oaths, the lifting of the censer of a pir or other saint or the holding of the head under water during such time as a man could run, and fetch an arrow shot from a bow. Another simple means that of compelling the party, who was suspected of making false statements, to hold a red hot ball in his hands was also in vogue, but this practice coming to the notice of the Political Superintendent had to be abolished. Prisoners used to take their food at their own houses.

Rr. 35,000 for jewels not givan.

27. To return to a consideration of the lekhs, the promise of Rs. 35,000 worth of jewels has not been fulfilled, the reason alleged being that at the death of His Highness Jorawar Khanji, a scramble was made and much jewellery misappropriated. Whether this is a fact or not, I am not in a position to say, but it is certain that the jewels have not been given.

Lekh of Sube Nade Ali Khan.

28. At the time these agreements were given, Sube Nadeali Khan was very young, and as above said, it was left to his half brother Bismilla Khanji to make provision for him. This he did in the year Samwat 1934, and the arrangements made are very similar to those set forth in the lekhs given by Jorawar Khan.

Alterations made.

29. H. H. The late Nawab however did not adhere to the exact arrangements proposed in the draft of 1925, for it was found that in common with the other Bayats, Nadeali Khan had been set down to receive some of the best villages in the State.

Bayat's and inam villages the best.

30. Any one riding through this State would be able to make a very fair guess at which were alienated villages and which not, and it is certain that persons about to receive villages in inam used every means in their power to ensure the village or villages given them being chosen from the best.

31. Taking into consideration the number of Bayats, the small revenue of the State, and the large total of alienated lands and revenue, these provisions were, it appears, very liberal, but either by mistake in making the estimate of the then values, or in consequence of the value of the villages having increased, the revenue now enjoyed by the Bayats is considerally more than Rs. 21,000 per annum, that of two of them indeed being nearer thirty thousand.

32. The approval of the British Government not having been sought and obtained to such wholesale alienations, I question whether the lekhs can be considered as binding on the future rulers of this State, if it can be shown that His Highnes Bismilla Khan's position was such that he was forced to acquiesce in the arrangements made by his father under pressure brought to bear upon him by a rather powerful Zanana party, and it is a question which may have to be decided after the alienation rules have come into force and it becomes known what portion of the alienated revenue of the State can be brought back into its coffers.

Bayats to share expenses of administration.

33. For the present I have considered it advisable not to dispute the claims of the Bayats to the villages they enjoy, and I am hopeful that the revenue of the State will so improve that the allowances enjoyed by them will no longer be out of proportion to the receipts of the State. At the same time, it does not appear to me right that these Bayats should enjoy all the blessings of a disciplined administration without paying their share towards it. I have therefore informed them that from the 1st. of December 1896, they will be called upon to pay a share of such charges as, I consider, may justly be demanded from them in proportion to their income. I invited them at the same time to meet me and assist me in deciding what charges they might properly be called upon to share, but they preferred sending their Karbharies to consult Vakils and others in Ahmedabad and Rajkot from whom however, I am informed, they have met with little encouragement.

Step sister of the late Nawab.

34. Bhima Sardar Bakhti, step sister of H. H. The late Nawab, wife of the Khan Saheb of Ranpur in Katiawar, died last year, and her fields, worth about Rs. 200 per annum, were made Khalsa.

Widow of Manowar Khan.

35. Manowar Khan was another half brother of H. H. The late Nawab; he died some years ago, leaving a widow, who was allowed to retain possession of the village of Waghpura, the income of which is estimated at between 1200 and 1500 per annum. Besides this village, she enjoyed a monthly cash allowance from the State. Somehow or other her village fell into the hands of the Dowager Rani, whose Karkuns managed the same, and payments were made to the widow in accordance with such orders as Her Highness the Rani pleased to pass.

Waghpura village made Khalsa.

36. The widow complained to me and requested that I would overhaul the accounts, and eventually she agreed to the village being made khalsa and a money allowance of Rs. 2,244 being substituted. This cash allowance includes the cash pay-

ment formerly made to her, and is liable to be increased, should it be found that the average net receipts from the village for the past 10 years exceed the rate, which was taken to be correct when the allowance was fixed. By this arrangement, the widow loses nothing and is relieved of the trouble of managing a village.

Position of Certain widows.

37. It may appear that the allowance above referred to, and that of Rahmutbu, to whom reference will be made below, are very small for the widows of exalted personages, but both these widows had been married before they contracted alliances with their late consorts, and since they had no children, this fact seems to affect their rank and position.

Rahmut bu.

38. Rahmutbu, the widow referred to in the last para, also receives an allowance from the State ; formerly she received various items and a monthly cash payment. She now receives a consolidated allowance of Rs. 1444 per annum in monthly payments, the wages of her servants being also defrayed by the State. Rahmutbu appears to have been married according to the Nika ceremony to H. H. The late Nawab and to have had no children, for which reason apparently, she does not hold so high a position as H. H. The Dowager Rani.

Amirs.

39. There are several distant relatives of the ruling family, who together with a few others have been dignified by the title of Amir; these receive various allowances in cash.

Tenats or Arab levies.

40. In April 1896, there were 6 tenats or bands of so called Arab levies, each under a Jamadar, and comprising 115 men including the Jamadars, the cost being Rs. 593 per mensem. During the year, one Tenat was disbanded, and at the end of the year including Jamadars, 65 men remained at a cost of Rs. 399 per mensem, of which the Jamadars monthly swallow up Rs. 108 between them. The numbers have been decreased, not by wholesale discharges, but by finding other employment for the men, and the remainder will gradually be absorbed.

Stables.

41. The total cost of grain to the animals of the State was in March 1896 Rs. 1389 and in the corresponding month this year Rs. 437. On inspection, it was found that there were a number of useless animals in the Stables and these were sold by auction. With a view to making a further reduction, some animals of a better class were sent in March to Malajal for sale at the fair, but owing to the fair having been put a stop to on account of the plague, they are being brought back, a few having been sold on the road.

Elephants.

42. There were two elephants consuming immense quantities of food with the assistance of the men who looked after them. I requested the Political Superintendent to notify Political Officers that they were for sale, and eventually the Chief of Jamnia in Central India sent his men to examine them. The result of this examination was to discover that one of the animals had a shrunken leg and was useless, and

enquiry elicited the information that she had been in this condition for some years. Eventually being asked to name the price I, taking into consideration the cost of taking an Elephant to Central India and the little chance there was of receiving further offers in this part of the country, agreed to take Rs. 700 each or Rs. 800 for the two. The Chief of Jamnia on being communicated with decided to purchase the older Elephant which was not lame and eventually his agent purchased the two, and I was very glad to get rid of them.

Reason for selling Elephants cheap.

43. It may seem ridiculous to sell a couple of Elephants for Rs. 800, but it must be remembered that one, on account of its having a shrunken leg, had a bad character, that there is very little sale for Elephants in this part of the country and that they were costing about Rs. 300, a month for their keep.

Gymnasium.

44. Two new elephant houses were in the course of construction when I took over charge of this State, the roofs only being required to complete them. The elephants having been sold I am turning one of them into a gymnasium for the use of the Paltan, Police, and School children.

Railways.

45. It is of great importance for the development of this State that it should be connected as soon as practicable by rail with the outer world. I have been assured that there will be no difficulty in borrowing the necessary capital at reasonable interest. The scheme which presented itself to me at first as the most desirable in consequence of its probable ultimate effect upon the income of this State was a line from Viramgam on the broadguage; for it seemed to me that when once a broadguage railway had been made from Viramgam to Radhanpur, the Government of India would put all other schemes for connecting Bombay with Karachee on one side, in favour of continuing the Radhanpur line to Umarkot, from whence a line to Kurachee already exists.

46. With this in view I requested that a survey of the proposed line should be made, and accordingly an estimate for the cost of the survey was prepared and forwarded to me. With it however were the opinions of various officers connected with railroad administration and it appeared that I was in the minority. Moreover the Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department Railway Branch stated that "The broad gange through" "connection with Sind when taken in hand will probably run not northwards" "from Viramgam through Radhanpur, but westwards in the direction of" "Drangadra through Cutch, crossing the great runn at Lakhpat." In this connection it is true that the Indian and Eastern Engineer of August 8th. 1896 in an article on 'Railway Communications in India' in which the writer gives 6 different routes by which Bombay and Karachi might be connected it is pointed out that of these a line via Viramgam and Radhanpur presents great advantages. Referring to this route he says. "This route therefore by its" "shorter distance between terminals, fewer miles to be constructed, and" "consequent saving in capital and working, commends itself strongly to the" "attention of Government".

47. Since my proposal to connect with Viramgam was put forward with a view to the extension in the near future of the line to Oomarkot, thus connecting Bombay with Kurrachee to the lasting benefit of this State I could not in the face of the statement made by the Under Secretary cling to my opinion. I have therefore now submitted a scheme for joining on with Patan via Sami a town of this State and Harij in Gaekwari territory.

48. This line necessitates the crossing of two rivers within the limits of this State, one the Banas being about 5 miles from Radhanpur town, and the other the Saraswati which is rather less formidable, between 3 and 4 miles further on With the exception of these two rivers the proposed line presents no obstacles indeed it would be difficult to find a more easy country over which to construct a line of rail than that between Sami and Patan. With a view to seeing the country over which the railway would have to pass I left Radhanpur on the morning of the 15th August, it had been raining during the night and continued to do so all that day, and the following morning 7 inches during the preceding 24 hours had been registered. Fearing to be cut off from Radhanpur I started to return early the following day. The country was all under water and it was with some difficulty we found our way. Arrived at the river Saraswati we managed to get our horses across, they being taken by expert swimmers a long way up the bank for the purpose. By the time we reached the river Banas however the water had had more time to come down and the river being at all times during the rains the more formidable of the two the village swimmers declared it was impossible to get the horses across. Leaving my horse with the sowars I therefore crossed on earthern vessels and made the best of my way on foot to Radhanpur. The result of my trip was to convince me that in consequence of the level nature of the land an embankment would not be subjected to any very great wash, except in a few places, the water spreading all over the country.

Length of line.

49. The proposed line between Radhanpur aud Patan would be 40 miles in length of which 20 are in this State and the remainder in Gaekwari territory. It is to be hoped that His Highness the Gaekwar will join Radhanpur in making this railway and that his objection to parting with jurisdiction over lines of rail in his dominions will not stand in the way of this corner of Guzerat being opened up. It is said that His Highness the Gaekwar contemplates making a direct line from Sidhpur to Patan. Should he carry out this scheme the difficulty of getting to Palanpur, the head quarters of this Superintendency, would be much decreased.

Doubts of traders.

50. The people of Radhanpur were at first inclined to think that a Railway would not be an unmixed blessing, the small traders fearing that merchants, with larger capital at their command, would come, and that they would go to the wall. They seem however to have got more accustomed to the idea, and no doubt it will be for the benefit of all if a line is opened.

Alternative scheme.

51. As it is anticipated that there will be some opposition on account of the question of jurisdiction, I understand that the Political Superintendent has put forward an alternative scheme of

a line to Deesa; such a line would be of little use to this State except perhaps as a passenger line to those who had time to spare. The majority, except in the rains, would prefer, instead of waiting for the morning train, to travel by road to Patan during the night and start from there instead of from Radhanpur.

Cost per mile etc.

52. Taking into consideration that in the whole forty miles which divide Radhanpur and Patan, only two fair sized bridges will be required, and that with the exception of these bridges the route may be considered an easy one I think it is safe to calculate that the line will not cost more than 40,000 rupees per mile including rolling stock. If this estimate is correct sixteen lacs of rupees would be required to complete the undertaking and it may be presumed that if the work is undertaken at all, H. H. the Gaekwar's Government will subscribe half of this amount.

Gymnasium.

53. Eight lacs of rupees then would have to be found by this State and as I have already said, I anticipate no difficulty about borrowing such amount as may be required; but the state of the finances of this State show that but a comparatively small sum will have to be borrowed, for at the close of the year under report, including the cash recovered with other hidden treasure, Rs. 4,79,402 were in hand. To this will be added at least a lac and thirty thousand by the end of 1897–98 making a total of over six lacs and it is not probable that the line will be taken in hand before the latter end of next cold weather, even if the difficulties to be over-come have been settled by that time. There would then remain only a couple of lacs to be borrowed and this sum could be repaid in as many years.

Currency.

54. Accounts, both state and private, are kept in Jorawarsai rupees which is the coinage of the State. Besides these Kaldar (British) rupees are used, and until, in consequence of the action of the Palanpur Durbar in declining to receive further payments in Siccai coins, I was obliged to issue a notice in May last putting an end to their circulation in this State, Siccai rupees were also occasionally used, and paid into the State treasury. The Jorawarsai rupee is of such make that it may easily be counterfeited, and every coin has to be examined by a Parekh before it is accepted into the treasury, and after it has been deposited in the treasury should false coins be discovered the Parekh is held responsible and has to replace them.

Value of rupee.

55. The difference in value between the British and the Jorawarsai rupee depends entirely upon supply and demand. The State throughout the year has as a rule been obliged to pay from three to three and a half rupees per cent, when it has been necessary to change Jorawarsai into Kaldar, but in consequence of a large sum having ac-

cumulated in the State treasury, Jorawarsai rupees are now scarce and a short time ago the value of British and Jorawarsai rupees was the same.

Concealed treasure.

56. Ever since the death of H. H. The late Nawab, it has been currently reported that treasure had been concealed in the palace by H. H. The Dowager Rani and others. This treasure has been reported to consist of various amounts, but it has not been possible to ascertain with certainty the amount which should be forthcoming, for the books of H. H. The late Nawab have either been hidden or destroyed and the books containing a register of jewellery and ornaments are not forthcoming. The only thing which has been ascertained with any certainty is that during his reign of 20 years H. H. The late Nawab received a sum of between seven and eight lacs of rupees from the State treasury.

Recovery of.

57. Towards the latter end of March I succeeded in recovering between six and seven lacs worth of this treasure in jewels, gold and silver ornaments, gold and silver plate and cash, of which Rs. 1,75,213 were in cash.

58. The following is a short statement of how I succeeded in recovering this treasure which has been a source of considerable trouble to me, for on the one hand I did not wish the State to be impoverished by its loss, and on the other I was naturally anxious that my action in attempting to discover it should not appear unnecessary or unjustifiable.

59. Towards the end of February it was currently reported that much money was being sent away by H. H. the Rani and I applied for the services of an expert detective, but the Police Commissioner of Bombay having his hands full was unable to spare the services of one, and I was so informed on the 9th. March.

60. On the 14th. March I received information that for 3 hours treasure was being removed from a place called the pai bagh within the precincts of the palace some eight days before. This information was only partially true as the treasure was I have since ascertained being removed from the house of one of the Bayats by way of the pai bagh.

Harris Clock Tower.

Inspection of Pai Bagh.

61. As I received this information late I kept my own counsel until daybreak next morning when I made my arrangements and started for the palace. My inspection of the pai bagh led me to doubt the information I had received, still I found two stacks of bricks, at the base of one of which a few blades of grass were growing, while at the base of the other there were none, showing that probably the second pile had been recently moved. I considered however that the information I had received regarding large sums of money having been sent to one Harilal Buch was sufficient to justify my continuing my search.

H. H. requested to vacate palace.

62. I therefore sent in a letter to Her Highness requesting her to move into a house some fifty or sixty yards from the palace, in which I had until lately resided, informing her at the same time that the cooks would be sent

there in order that she might suffer no inconvenience regarding food, that if she would give instructions to one of her female servants, whatever she required would be taken over to the bungalow, and that all private property she desired to leave behind would be put into a place of safety.

H. H. declines to move.

63. I had ascertained that after I had ceased to reside in the house in question, H. H. The Rani had visited it, and that one of her confidential women had also driven to it in a closed shigram. It was therefore possible that a portion of the treasure had been removed to this house and my next action was to have it searched. This was done without any discovery being made, and I returned to the palace and sent word to Her Highness requesting that she would inform me if she was ready to move. She declined to leave the palace and I proceeded to inspect the pai bagh and some out houses in order to give her time to think the matter over.

Attempt to cause abandonment of search.

64. While making this inspection a servant came running to say that Her Highness had armed herself with a dagger and that it was feared she would commit suicide. I completed my inspection, returned to the palace, and sent word requesting Her Highness to remain in one portion of the palace if she would not go over to the house already mentioned.

Description of palace.

65. I should here state that the palace used as a Zanana is divided into three distinct portions, each portion being accessable by a different flight of steps, and is capable of being completely shut off from the other two portions. These portions may be distinguished by the letters A. B. and C.

66. As Her Highness was in portion A. I determined to search B first, and with that object ascended the stairs. At the top an old woman was sitting and she called to those within, to open the door and go away.

Refused to allow entrance.

67. Upon this Her Highness herself came to the door. She refused to allow the door to be opened and was deaf to the arguments of one of the Bayats and others who accompanied me. I then put up a chain which was on the outside of the door, so as to prevent its flying open, and directed a blacksmith to turn back the ends of one of the staples which was visible on the outer side. He commenced and then Her Highness after some conversation agreed to open the door, but as the door was not opened, I caused the blacksmith to set to work again. A few taps had the effect of calling forth fresh protests from Her Highness, and fresh promises to open the door; again a few taps had to be resorted to and presently Her Highness unlocked the door and retired into building A.

Entrance effected.

68. After calling out to any one who might be there to retire, I entered building B. accompanied by Her Highness' brother-in-law Nade Ali Khan, Ahmad Khanji and others. I then set a surveyor to work to make a plan of the building, and my Police Superintendent, in presence of the above named gentlemen, to make a search. Nothing of importance was discovered except in building C. the dwelling of Her Highness' daughter, but the property therein found is said to belong to the daughter,

and has not been included in the treasure recovered, although further enquiry may show that part of the ornaments are the property of the State.

Arrangements for vacating building A.

69. As a list of the property in buildings B. & C. had to be made, the search and making of the plan occupied two or three days. When it was completed I sent word to Her Highness by Sube Nade Ali Khan, asking her to send all her servants who were not pardah nishin into building B. and informing her that after this had been done only Sube Nade Ali Khan and Ahmed Khanji, who being members of the familly are permitted to enter the Zanana, would remain, and that before them the pardah nishin women, with the exception of herself and her daughters, would be required to enter the building; and further informing her that when these women had vacated building A, and entered building B, I particularly desired that she and her daughters would without loss of time move from one building to the other, in order that I might have no grounds for believing that after the departure of the gentlemen above named, any treasure was being removed from building A. to B.

Bayats concealed truth.

70. This arrangement was carried out as I had requested, except that Sube Nade Ali Khan and Ahmed Khanji remained until after Her Highness and daughters had entered building B, carrying with them as I subsequently ascertained certain valuables, regarding which however neither of these gentlemen made any mention.

Inspection of certain ornaments refused.

71. Building A was then searched and a plan made, but nothing beyond a very few ornaments was discovered. This search having been completed I on the 23rd. March wrote to Her Highness referring her to a receipt passed by her for certain ornaments, handed over to her by Lieutenant Beale, and below which she had given an undertaking to produce them for inspection when required. I asked her to send these ornaments for my inspection, as only a very few had been found during the search. She made excuses and did not produce them and I left the palace.

Discovery of 62 bags of rupees.

72. The same evening the man who had given me the information regarding the supposed removal of treasure from the pai bagh, came and informed me that as a matter of fact the treasure was removed from the house of one of the Bayats which is situated within the palace walls, and communicates with the pai bagh, and later still at midnight my Police Superintendent acting on information he had received, found 62 bags of rupees, lying on the floor of a small room, in a house which had been lately done up for the reception of the elder daughter of her Highness, and her husband.

Má Saheb.

73. I immediately proceeded to the spot, had the bags of rupees removed to the treasury, and searched the neighbouring buildings, which are simply a mass of passages, small rooms, and wonderful recesses, in fact the palace and its surroundings are such as to make it almost impossible to make a satisfactory search. The next morning was occupied in taking down statements of persons who were suspected of knowing more about the treasure than they had been willing to make known, and this evidence

strengthened my belief that next to Her Highness, a woman called Má Saheb knew as much about the treasure as any one.

Threatened arrest of Má saheb.

74. In the afternoon I visited the palace and tried to induce Her Highness to make a clean breast of the whole matter, but this she declined to do denying all knowledge of any treasure. I then informed her that I intended arresting Má Saheb which caused no little dismay, not only in the interior of the Zanana, but also among those who were standing with me on the other side of the door. I saw at once that my shot had told. Her Highness declared she should never be given up and Mà Saheb also joined in.

To be treated as Pardah.

75. When I could make myself heard I informed Her Highness quietly that I was going to look for a convenient place in which to confine Má Saheb, that as soon as I had fixed upon one I would send Sube Nade Ali Khan and Ahmed Khanji to fetch her, that if she gave herself up she would be treated as a pardeh nishin until she had been convicted of theft, or abetment of theft, and that if she did not do so, I should come and arrest her next morning.

76. I then despatched the Police Superintendent to arrest two or three persons who had been concerned in the removal of the treasure, and sat down to await the result.

Her Highness capitulates.

77. The effect was as I had anticipated, pressure was brought to bear on Her Highness by all those who had had a hand in the concealment of the treasure who were present, and late in the evening I received a letter and message from Her Highness.

Promise to hand over treasure.

78. In the letter she acknowledged to have sent thirty thousand rupees to Harilal Buch in connection with the settlement of her Jiwai, and the message was to the effect that the treasure was scattered outside the palace, but that if I would remove my guards she would collect it, and hand it all over to me within five days, I declined to remove the guards, but sent word that no hindrance would be made to persons bringing in treasure.

Recovery of treasure.

79. During the next two days most of the property recovered was handed over to me, and of the remainder I recovered Rs. 14,413 from a banker, it being part of the sum of Rs. 30,000 which Her Highness had paid over to be remitted to Harilal Buch, Rs. 6,000 which had been stolen from the amount deposited in the house above referred to, in which 62 bags were found, and Rs. 21000 from other sources.

80. It has since transpired that arrangements had been made to remove all the treasure from Radhanpur, and that when this had been done the palace was to be handed over to me and Her Highness was to leave Radhanpur, probably giving as her reason that my tyranny was the cause.

81. I have reason to believe that the conspirators have succeeded in removing a portion of the treasure and I am not without hopes that some of it at any rate will be eventually recovered.

82. About the time the search was going on I had had occasion to issue orders regarding cleanliness in the town of Radhanpur which were resented somewhat by the Mahajans, and I am informed that H. H. The Rani took advantage of this fact and attempted to stir up these people to riot.

Racial feeling.

83. The Hindus and Musulmans of this State appear to get along together without any very serious differences of opinion though there have not been wanting signs that the ill feeling which in latter years has made itself so evident in other parts of the country is not altogether non-existant as will be shown from the following facts.

Dispute regarding temple.

84. On assuming charge of the State I was informed that a dispute which had nearly led to blows was awaiting settlement, and on enquiry it was found that near the Jooma Musjid was a building which originally used as a shop or dwelling house, had had deposited in it an image of the Goddess Bahuchrá, and money having been collected an attempt had been made to turn the building into a Bahuchrá Màta temple. No objection appears to have been seriously taken by the Musulmans until an attempt to raise the roof so high as to interfere with the view of the Musulmans at the time of prayer was made. I decided this matter against the Valum Brahmins forbidding them to build the roof any higher.

Trouble at Chandur.

85. The next trouble came from the village Chandur, a large village containing about 600 houses in which a small mud Musjid had been with the assistance of the State turned into a more substantial edifice. The Hindus of this village objected that the Musulman's would not permit music to be played near this Musjid although no objection had formerly been taken. I enquired into the custom of the State and ruled that music should not be played in front of the Musjid pending further orders. As soon as I conveniently could I visited Chandur and caused the man who was pointed out as the leader of the Musulmans, to show me from what spot, to what spot, it was desired the music should cease. He pointed out the places which were not more than 10 or 12 yards apart and I gave orders that music was to cease between these two points. During the time enquiry was being made regarding this matter a letter came into my hands from which it was clear that a Karkun in my office had been inciting the Hindus of Chandur to commit breaches of the peace as a likely way to get the matter settled in their favour.

Trouble at Padla.

86. The next was a more serious matter, some badmashes having placed a garland of bones and meat round the neck of a Hindu idol in the village of Padla. The Mahajans were naturally greatly affected by such treatment of the image of their god Pársanáth and came to me with a demand that justice should be done. Every attempt was made to trace the offenders and several persons were arrested and tried with the result that six were convicted by the Magistrate of whom however five were released on appeal.

87. In a case of this sort it is always most difficult to trace the offenders and it is always as likely as not that the persons who do the mischief are such as have no settled abode especially when as in this case the village is near the boundary.

88. I had visited this village only a few days before the occurrence and no mention was made to me of any disagreement between the two classes and although one of the Patels, a Musulman, had complained that grass of the value of about six hundred rupees belonging to him had been burnt a couple of nights before he did not attach the blame to persons residing in the village, but appeared to think the mischief had been done by strangers from across the border.

Behaviour of Mahajans.

89. The Mahajans although a little inclined to be unreasonable when the Magistrate discharged the majority of the accused, behaved altogether very well regarding the matter, and it is to be hoped they will not allow the matter to rankle in their minds.

Employees.

90. As a matter of fact I came to Radhanpur with the intention of retaining the services of all old employees whom I could possibly retain without detriment to the State and the few new hands I have required I have been able to secure from among those not in the employ of the British Government. Had I required the services of men in British employ it can be easily understood that the rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 2161 dated 24-3-96 would have made it difficult for me to secure them.

Accounts.

91. Prior to the appointment of Mr. Ardeseer as Diwan in December 1895 money received from the Mahals on elsewhere was deposited with the State Shroff or banker. Mr. Ardeseer put a stop to this practice and from the 24th. December 1895 the money has been paid to the State Treasurer and deposited in the state treasury. On taking over charge I found that all receipts were credited to major heads only and from the 1st. August 1896 I introduced proper sub-heads and a monthly return showing the expenditure to the end of the previous month, that during the current month, and the total expenditure up to the end of the month.

System of payments.

92. The system by which payments are made is simple and meets I think the requirements of this State. The services of the Shroff have been retained and sums of money are paid to him as required, from the treasury. As bills are received they are checked in the account office, cheques are then made out and signed by me. These cheques are then presented by the persons to whom they are made payable, to the Shroff who cashes them and enters the transaction in his books. The entries in these books are daily copied by a Karkun of the account office and the entries are compared with the duplicates of the cheques by the Head Accountant who initials each duplicate as soon as it is shown by the entry in the Shroff's accounts that the original has been presented and paid. The amounts are also entered by the daftari after comparing the entries in the Shroffs book, with the original cheques, under the proper Heads and Sub-heads in the State account books.

Arrangements in Mahals.

93. So much for the system as far as it relates to money transactions at head quarters. Now as regards the Mahals. There is a Tevildar at the head quarter of each Mahal, and all money received in the Mahal, is deposited with him, thus doing away with the neces-

sity for the Mahalkari to keep money. The Mahalkaries keep the accounts of monies received and as it accumulates, draw it from the Tevildars and transmit it to the treasurer at Head quarters. Such monies as it is necessary to pay to employees and others in the Mahals are paid by the Tevildars on cheques similar to those cashed by the Shroff at head quarters and made payable by him (the Shroff) and these are sent together with the cash to the treasurer who passes the cheques on to the Shroff and receives cash in their stead which cash is paid by him into the treasury and the amounts represented by the cheques are entered in the Shroff's books in the same manner as if they had been paid in by the payees.

System suitable.

94. It appears to me that this system for a small state is simple, and much to be preferred to the more complex machinery of a treasury after the British pattern, and at any rate such a treasury could not be started in this State until the new Katcheri is completed.

Offices.

95. There is at present very little accommodation, and for some time the Courts of the Sar Nyayadhish, a 1st. Class Magistrate, a Mahalkari, and the Head Surveyor had to be held in the darbar hall. In consequence of the reduction of the 1st. Class Magistrate, the Munsiff's Court has now been transferred to the Darbar Hall and the Mahalkaries Office to the old building used formerly by the Munsiff. The Surveyors and measurers are now in the districts and on their return several of them will find room in the house which is new being built for accomodation of the Revenue Adikari.

Records.

96. The only room available for the deposit of records is a small one, the work of properly arranging and indexing them will not therefore be seriously undertaken until a more spacious building can be made use of for this purpose. Good record rooms for the use of each office and for old records have been provided in the Katcherie now in course of erection. The bnilding of this Katcheri has been much delayed in consequence of the difficulty of making the foundations. The water is within 5 or 6 feet of the surface and therefore it is impossible to dig deep enough until some months after the close of the rainy season. Added to this considerable difficulty is experienced when an attempt is made to carry on two works of any importance at the same time, owing to the limited supply of masons and carpenters. The latter indeed cause great inconvenience in consequence of their practice of remaining absent from work on such days as any of their caste fellows may die.

General condition and resources.

Rainfall.

97. The rain fall during the year under report was 25 inches 10 cents as measured at the Radhanpur Hospital. This represents a fair rainfall although under the average, but infortunately it was not fairly spread over the rainy season, the last fall of any importance being on the 15th of August, 7 inches 4 cents being registered at 8 a. m. on the 16th, after which, only 31 cents fell until the 20th. November when there was a all of 90 cents. The consequence of this was, that in many parts no-

thing could be sown until very late and cotton and other Kharif crops had to be resown in many cases.

The rainfall during the past five years is shown in the following table.

Rain.	Inches.	Cents.	Rain.	Inches.	Cents.
1892 - 93	39	83	1895 - 96	12	43
1893 - 94	31	20	1896 - 97	25	10
1894 - 95	36	66			

Crops.

98. The Kharif crops except cotton were scanty, 65,400 acres of cotton were sown as against 57,397 acres in the preceding year, and the outturn is estimated at 14 annas. The season has been more favourable for the rabi or winter crops, but in this State except wheat little is sown as a rabi crop. The area under wheat this year was 13,321 acres as against 6038 acres the preceding year, and the outturn about 14 annas, but although this shows a large increase on last year, the area is small as compared with the year 1894-95, in which year 46,636 acres were sown. The consumption of wheat in this State is about 50 per cent.

Prices of cereals.

99. The following table shows the prices of food grains during the year, as compared with the preceding year.

Years.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Tuwar Malwan.	Tuwar Wadhiari.	Gram.	Mag.	Muth.	Adad.
	POUNDS PER RUPEE.							
1895-96.	23½	29	37½	37½	25½	22	35½	20
1896-97.	20½	22¾	26½	26½	22¾	17¾	22¾	17¾

Malwan Juwar.

100. As will be seen from the above table there are two sorts of Jowar grown in this State. The first Juwar Malwan is the ordinary sort which is cultivated in all jowar growing districts, the second Juwar Wadhiyari is peculiar to this part of the country and the conditions under which it grows seems to point to the fact that it might be introduced with advantage into other parts of the country.

Wadhiyar Tuwar.

101. The Sami and Munjhpur districts of this State formerly went by the name of Wadhiyar and from this the juwar takes its name. In appearance it is perfectly distinct from the ordinary juwar, the seeds of which grow close together, the ear having a compact form, whereas the ear of Wadhiyari juwar is quite open and feathery, and while the ordinary juwar is sown as a Kharif crop at the commencement of the rains, Wadhiyari is sown in Bhaderwa i.e. at the end of August. or begin-

ing of September, and reaped in January or February, and as it does not require so much moisture as the ordinary juwar, it leads to the belief that in years of scanty rain, it might be well worth introducing, into other parts of the country.

Public health.

102. Although exceptionally hot at the commencement of the year under report the general health of the Public has been good during that period except for an outbreak of cholera, mention of which will be made under the head medical.

Temperature.

103. The maxinum temperature registered at the Radhanpur Hospital was 109° and the minimum 42°, but the temperature within the town was considerably higher.

Manufacture.

104. The principal articles manufactured in this State are cotton and woollen cloth, gold and silver embroidery, copper and brass vessels, fireworks and saltpetre.

Tiles.

105. As it appeared to me that the clay of Radhanpur might be suitable for making Mangalore tiles, I obtained the permission of the Principal of the Bombay Art School, to send him a sample for trial, and as will be seen from the following extracts from his report on the clay, the experiment was entirely satisfactory.

Experiment result of.

106. He writes referring to the tiles made from the clay sent to him. "They" "are harder I think than Mangalore tiles, they absorb" "very little water, after 24 hours immersion the tile only" "showed an increase in weight of 5 tolas (from 53 to 58 tolas); which is less I" "believe than the average absorption of good tiles." He states that on breaking one of the tiles he found that it had not burned red right through and continues "I immersed one piece in water for 24 hours to see whether the" "inner dark coloured part was more absorbent than the unbroken tile. It only" "increased three tolas in weight (from $28\frac{1}{4}$ to $31\frac{1}{4}$) while a broken Mangalore" "tile treated in the same way increased $10\frac{1}{2}$ tolas (from $61\frac{1}{2}$ to 72 tolas.)" "This goes to show that your tile is the harder of the two and more impervi-" "ous to water" and he further writes "These experiments were carried out" "under the direction of Mr. J. Wallace C. E. of Bombay, who has had" "charge of a tile factory and has a practical knowledge of the business. He" "thinks your clay will make good tiles."

Satisfactory primary results.

107. The clay having been thus favorably reported upon I ordered the necessary plant, and engaged the services of a practicle man from Sawantwadi. The plant was some time in coming but has arrived, and experiments are now being made in order to ascertain, what mixture will give the most satisfactory results, and the undertaking promises to be a success, such tiles as are now being made standing the drying process well. It now remains to be seen whether they will burn well. If the result proves satisfactory I am hopeful, that as soon as railway communication with this State is established, a tile factory may prove a substantial source of income, whether it is run as a State factory, or handed over to private enterprise, it will also have the advantage of offering labour to many.

Stone.

108. Although I was assured that with the exception of Wachchda, stone of no description was to be found in this State, I during my tour in the districts found sandstone at several places, among others near the villages of Ved, Rafu, Adgam, and Dadka. In the village of Sipur a well has been partially built with stone brought from a distance of a few miles, and at Bolera and Sipur the plynth of the choras or sort of rest houses, have been built with it. In another village also, I found rough 12 to 18 inch blocks of sand stone which had been brought in for the purpose of building a religious edifice. With these exceptions however, I did not find that stone of this State had been used.

Hard stone.

109. Outside the village of Dadka is a Katcha well, and from its vicinity, I found a piece of good hard stone, this well, as it contains a spring, will be made pacca and at the time of building it up it will be somewhat deepened and search made for stone. At Rafu the villagers informed me, that at a depth of 20 or 25 feet, slabs of stone had been got out which however they say are very brittle. Wherever I enquired whether there was any sort of stone, my question was almost invariably replied to in the negative, though in many cases, when near the edge of a tank, I was able to procure pieces of sand-stone after a little search.

Wachchda.

110. At Wachchda which is a sort of island in the runn there is a hard sort of sand-stone and up to the present time, only the surface stone has been moved, this island, if it may be so called, is about 10 miles from the nearest village of Koddha and is on the road to Drangedra. Next cold weather this stone will be quarried in order to ascertain whether it will be fit for making land marks, if not for other purposes.

Kunker.

111. Kunker is fairly plentiful and can be obtained by digging a few feet from the surface in several places, and from this very fair lime is made.

Salt.

112. The right to salt in this State, rests with the British Government Rs. 11,047 are paid yearly to the State as compensation and a sufficient quantity of salt to enable the Durbar to continue the rights of certain persons to a fixed quantity every year, is given free, and villages situated within five miles of salt deposits are also entitled to free salt.

The Scott Canal.

113. At a time when the rainfall in Radhanpur is deficient, but plentiful in other parts, the Scott Canal might be made of use by bandhing the river partially and turning the water into the canal tank bnt in ordinary years it is of no use.

Cotton Ginning Factories.

114. At present there is only one Ginning factory in this State. It is situated in Sami. It has no full press attached to it, and consequently, the trade it does is less than it might be. I have been sounded by different persons regarding the opening of other ginning factories but have advised them to wait until it is known for certain in which direction the railway will be made.

Condition of the people.

115. Although in most villages out of the 102 I have visited, I found the clothing of the people good and the children well nourished, they complain of poverty and the fact, that I often

came across women and children in the vicinity of villages, beating the ground with pieces of wood, and sifting the loose earth thus formed in order to extract a small root or seed, in appearance much like grains of barley, point to their not being able to neglect any means of sustenance. In other places I found them collecting the roots of a species of lily from the bottom of tanks. Take it all round however I have found them fairly happy and contented.

Collection of Folo.

116. With a view to decrease the burdens of the cultivator, I have ruled that in future no assistance will be given in the collection of Folo. A certain sum is given to each village by the State for payment of the expenses of guests, and hitherto, it has been the custom for the persons entrusted with the expenditure of this sum, to spend what they choose in addition, in order to get the name of being good fellows, and in some cases it is contended that although certain sums are included in the village accounts they are not expended. The amount which is thus shown as expended in the village accounts, over and above the allowance made by the State, is termed Folo, and has formerly been collected by the revenue officers.

Veth.

117. The rendering of services without remuneration, or with very scanty remuneration, I have abolished, and except in a few cases in the villages, which remain to be enquired into, service is not taken without proper remuneration being paid.

Grass.

118. The weight of the grass, brought in from the grass preserves, in the vicinity of Radhanpur during the year under report, was 43,87,640 lbs. as against 36,01,040 lbs. last year, the difference in weight being partly owing to increased rain, and partly, to the fact that arrangements were made to have most of the grass cut before it had withered up. For the first time, a contract with one firm for the cutting and bringing in of the grass, was made, which proved to be much more satisfactory than dealing with separate gangs of cutters and carriers.

Average yield.

119. The area from which the above shown quantity of grass was cut has not yet been surveyed but roughly speaking amounts to about 3,450 acres, it will thus be seen that the yield per acre averages only 1,272 lbs. which is a very poor outturn, this is partially due to the fact that in some parts of the grass-preserve the grass is so rank as to be not worth cutting and carrying in, but even making allowances for this, the crop is very poor. As an experimental measure six plots of half an acre each have this year been marked off and these will be top dressed with different kinds of manure as soon as the grass is a couple of inches high, and I am hopeful that by careful manuring much of the space now occupied by rank and useless grass may be reclaimed, and the supply increased.

Finance.

Receipts and expenditure.

120. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during the year under report. The opening balance was Rs. 1,80,628-14-9, and the closing balance Rs. 4,79,402-9-10, of which amount Rs. 1,72,214 represents the amount of hidden treasure recovered in cash before the close of the year.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Land Revenue. ...	372,230	1	6	Administration & Finance	23,616	13	0
Forests.	70	2	0	Land Revenue.. ...	45,335	12	6
Customs.	1,04,085	12	10	Forests..	754	4	0
Abkari opium &c. ...	24,136	7	0	Customs.	3,836	1	9
Stamps	15,574	8	10	Opium and drugs. ...	3,536	15	8
Registration. ...	534	4	0	Law & Justice (Courts).	13,237	6	0
Law and Justice (Courts)	6,821	0	10	Law & Justice (Jail)..	3,017	11	9
Law and Justice (Jail).	40	0	3	Police....	45,849	9	0
Guaranteed & other receipts..... ...	12,630	8	3	Education.	10,175	9	4
General miscellaneous.	25,034	7	2	Medical.	5,112	8	0
Hidden treasure. ...	1,72,214	0	10	Minor departments. ...	10,978	0	2
				Public Works... ...	82,895	14	11
				Military.	9,760	3	0
				Commissariat.. ...	21,741	0	10
				Stables.	7,577	9	7
				Dharmada & ceremonials.	11,183	12	0
				Retired & compassionate allowances. ...	10,556	5	11
				H. H. and Family. ...	42,730	7	11
				Refunds.	655	9	6
				Miscellaneous.. ...	4,822	14	10
Total.....	7,33,371	5	6	Total.....	3,57,374	9	8

Cost of administration.

121. From the above total of Rs. 3,57,374 which is the total of ordinary expenditure it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 82,895 has been expended on public works. As the amount expended on public works can always be controlled it is not right to consider it in connection with the actual cost of administering the State. If this sum is deducted, it will then be seen, that including the cost of protection, the entire cost of the administration has only amounted to Rs. 2,74,479 which sum also includes the expenses of H. H. The minor Nawab, his family and relations.

Old debts.

122. In addition to the disbursements shown above old debts of the value of Rs. 83,386 have been liquidated and the closing balance at the end of the year under report was Rs. 4,79,402-9-10.

123. The Jamabandi which is paid to this state is given in the following table.

JAMABANDI.

No.	Villages from which Jamabandi is received.			Amount.
	Name of the village.	Taluka.	Agency.	
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1	Masali	Chhadchhat. Santalpur ...	Palanpur	13 0 0
2	Suneth	„	„	30 0 0
3	Boru	„	„	7 8 0
4	Warnosari	„	„	6 4 0
5	Kilana	„	„	26 0 0
6	Zazam	„	„	12 0 0
7	Limbani	„	„	18 8 0
8	Seyyadpur	Warahi.....	„	51 0 0
9	Gadsai	Santalpur ...	„	20 0 0
10	Gosana	Wanod	Kathiawar ...	100 0 0
11	Chhatrot	„	„	154 0 0
12	Erwada	„	„	151 0 0
13	Susia	„	„	50 0 0
14	Dhakadi	Desada	„	277 14 0
15	Zadiana	Zinzuwada....	„	568 10 8
16	Padiwada	„	„	75 9 2
17	Surel	„	„	9 3 6
18	Rozwa	„	„	Varies with revenue of village and averages from Rs. 250 to 300.

CHAPTER. II.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Culturable lands.

124. The total area of culturable land paying revenue to the State, is 30,55,566 acres, of which, 2,45,224 acres are actually under cultivation, and 60,302 acres, of which a considerable portion is fit for cultivation, are lying waste. Of the land under cultivation only acres have been irrigated, as with the exception of patches of land upon which various vegetables are grown by Waghries, very little land not on the borders of rivers or tanks is thus cultivated.

Contents of table.

125. In the following table are shown as near as can be at present ascertained, the area of the culturable lands etc. in the unalienated portion of the State, as compared with the previous year. The figures given cannot be said to be actually correct, as in former years it appears that attempts were made to show as little uncultivated culturable land as possible, and the survey is not yet completed.

Are a of culturable lands in acres and gunters.		Area of lands cultivated, in acres and gunters.		Area of lands lying fallow at the end of the year in acres and gunters.		Percentage of culturable lands lying fallow.	
1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
295903-25	305556-6	235737-14	245254-7	60166-11	60301-39	20·33	19·73

Difference reason of.

126. The above shows an increase in column 2 which is accounted for by the difference between the estimated area of villages, and the area found to exist on the survey of such villages being completed. It is also affected by the fact that two villages Waghel, 2335 acres, and Waghpura, 1723 acres, were made Khalsa during the year.

Old system.

127. In olden times, the Dhal or Kaltar system of collecting the share of the Darbar, was in vogue in this State. The principal of this system is, that the Revenue Officer visits the village while the crops are standing and there and then agrees with the people of the village, as to what number of maunds or measures of the different crops is to be paid to the State, and if such a system did not open a road to wholesale cheating, nothing could be more admirable. While this system was in force, the cultivators had but little trouble, as they could remove the crops from the fields to their homes without having first to take them to the grain-yard to be measured, unless, which rarely happened, the villagers and Revenue Officer could not agree as to the number of maunds or measures to be given to the Darbar.

Farming collection.

128. The system of farming out the collection of revenue was also at this time resorted to, and in Samwut, 1941, partially abandoning the dhal or kaltar system, an attempt was made to farm the villages out to the villagers themselves and in that year 3 villages were thus farmed out. In the following year, thirty six more villages came under this system, the next year was blank, and in 1944 five more villages were added making a total of 44.

Introduction of bhagbatai.

129. Mr. Chamanrai now appeared on the scene as Diwan, and did not approve of the system of farming out the villages which was in reality the Vighoti system and went by that name. The difference only being, that whereas, in the Vighoti system as generally understood, and as now being introduced into this State each individual Khatadar or holder of land is personally responsible for the payment of the rent of the fields he enjoys, under the system above referred to the whole village was responsible for the aggregate amount. The new Diwan then in 1944-45, commenced to introduce the bhagbatai system together with all the petty lagats which were taken in addition to the share of the State (rajbagh) pure and simple. In the collection of these lagats, the uneducated

cultivator grew confused and was often looted and in 1946, Mr. Anantprasad Trikamlal my present Revenue Adikari, who was at that time acting as Karbhari, introduced what is known as the Choka bhag which means the taking of only the share of grain properly known as the Ráj bagh or share of the Darbar and not numerous petty lagats.

Vigoti system introduced.

130. As in consequence of the grain being taken to the grain-yards under this baghbatai or Choko bagh system from which it could not be removed until the Revenue Officer had taken the Darbar's share, the villagers suffered inconvenience, many of them petitioned for the Vighoti system and consequently in 1947 this system was introduced into 31 villages in addition to the 44 villages into which under the name of izaro, it had already been introduced and its gradual spread is shown in the margin. The Vighoti thus introduced is known as Kacha Vighoti as it depends on the result of the survey and classification whether the amounts now taken are increased or decreased. In all then up to the present time out of 128 unalienated villages, Vighoti has been introduced into 97, and 31 remain under the bhagbatai system.

Year.	No. of Villages.
1947	31
1948	5
1949	8
1950	1
1951	5
1952	2
1953	1

Tenures.

131. The following description of the different tenures on which the lands in this State are now held, the area alienated or partially alienated, and the percentage of uncultivated and unculturable lands, will, with the assistance of the table given below, give a very fair idea of the condition of this State.

What excluded.

132. It must be born in mind that in calculating the entire area, the large tracts of runn, the grass preserves and whole alienated villages have not been included. Further, that since the survey is now being made, the figures given below must vary as it proceeds, and that since the averages here given were struck in August last, they may not entirely tally with figures given elsewhere in this report. It is however only intended here to give a general idea of the manner in which the lands of this State have been either wholly, on in part alienated.

Total area.

133. The total area of the State then, not including whole villages which have been alienated, and which will be referred to further on, grass preserves, or the runn is approximately 3,67,150 acres 18 gunters out of which

(*a*) Revenue paying Darbari lands (columns 3 to 9) amount to 1,73,658, acres, 16 gunters.

(*b*) Padtar (col. 10) waste, including culturable waste to 73,730 acres $3\frac{3}{4}$ gunters.

(*c*) Kharabo (col. 11) Unculturable waste to 40,652 acres $3\frac{3}{4}$ gunters.

(*d*) Vechania Adania (cols. 12 to 15) 21,777 acres $1\frac{1}{2}$ gunters, and

(*e*) Alienated entirely (cols. 16 to 22) 57,332 acres 33 gunters.

134. The percentage of each of the minor divisions is given in the table in the respective columns, while the proportion of each of the above major divisions to the entire area is as below.

(*a*)	Revenue paying Darbari	....	47·22 p. c.
(*b*)	Padtar	....	20·08 p. c.
(*c*)	Kharabo	....	11·07 p. c.
(*d*)	Vechania Adania	....	5·92 p. c.
(*e*)	Alienated	....	15·85 p. c.

135. The Revenue paying Darbari land, is divided into 7 classes, in accordance with the share of the produce they are liable to give to the Darbar, in the case of baghbatai, and of the equivalent in cash, in the case of Vighoti. The percentage of these several classes to the whole area under this head viz. 1,73,658 acres 16 gunters is found to be.

Classes of Darbari land.

1/2 share.	1/3 share.	1/4 share.	1/5 share.	1/6 share.	1/7 share.	1/8 share.
13·437	60·073	19·132	0·213	0·307	0·559	6·279

136. It being diffiicult to populate the Balodhan Mahal, it pays the lowest shares under arrangements made at the time of establishing villages, in order to attract cultivators. The only villages, paying a half share are situated in the Sami and Munjpur Mahals, and are named below.

1. Sami 2. Dhàrànànà 3. Varánà 4. Dudhka 5. Náeka 6. Ravad 7. Chandur 8. Sankheshwar 9. Panchasar and 10. Pàdla.

There are no villages in the Radhanpur Mahal paying a half share, but only 1/3 1/4 and 1/5 which has reference more to the original contracts made with the people when the villages were established, than to the quality of the soil.

The paymeut of a 1/5 to share is exceptional, and is only found in the case of the village Limbadka, at the time of repopulating which, in the beginning of 1949 Samwat, a special concession, to continue for 13 years, was made with the cultivators.

With a view to encouraging persons to populate new villages, it has been customary to accept a lesser share than that paid on land which has been for some time under cultivation, and in some cases these shares have remained unaltered and in the case of the following 4 villages lower rates than those at first settled are now being taken.

1 Masali, 2 Badharpur, 3 Rangpura, and 4 Ranawada, the first three being in the Radhanpur Mahal, and the fourth in the Sami.

Under head (*b*) is shown the padtar land of 73,730 acres $3\frac{3}{4}$ gunters, and this bears the ratio of 20·08 to the whole. Of this a considerable portion is of such a nature that with care and skill it can be brought under cultivation.

Next comes Kharabo (*c*) which is 40,652 acres $3\frac{3}{4}$ gunters. It comprises the village sites, rivers, roads, tanks, streams etc, bearing the ratio of 11·07 p. c. of the entire area of the State.

137. Under head (*d*) is mentioned the Vechania Adania lands. These lands pay to the Darbar a 4th. 5th. 6th. or 7th. share, as partially alienated land. They originally belonged to Rajputs, Baloochis, and Jates, original settlers.

Vechania adania lands.

138. These people sold or mortgaged their lands to others and hence they came to be denominated as Vechania Adania. The original holders held the lands quite free, but in the latter part of the last samwat centuary, it appeared to the authorities that the lands were gradually passing away from the families of the original possessors, and the Darbar made agreements with the holders at various times, confirming them in their possessions on payment of salami, and stipulating that some charge should be made on the lands sold or mortgaged by them.

These rates or shares vary according to the circumstances, and persons with whom agreements were entered into, and it is to Sidi Ismail, whose heirs now enjoy four Inami villages, that the credit of these settlements is given.

This class of land also includes some sold by Patels and others who had no authority to sell on mortgage, the lands of the villages of which they were Patels.

The total area of this Vechania Adania land, is as shown above, 21,777 acres 1½ gunters and the ratio of each subdivision is as below.

1/4 share 55·289 1/5 share 42·706 1/6 share 0·739 1/7 share 1·266.

Purely alienated lands.

139. The last division (*e*) contains purely alienated lands. The total area of these is as shown above, 57,332 acres 33 gunters. These are subdivided into 7 different sorts which with their respective proportion to the whole are shown below.

Class.	Ratio.
Salami paying..... ...	...23·451
Dharmada....	... 6·972
Devasthan....	... 7·686
Paisaita.	...44·516
Chakariat Paisaita ...	...14·823
Inami...	... 1·457
Sukhadi paying... ...	... 1·095

Other tenures.

140. Salami paying lands are those held by Rajputs Baloochis and some Brahmins and Charans. The rate of salami varies from annas 6 to Re. 1½ per olia of 2 acres 35 gunters. The total area of such land is 13,444 acres 39½ gunters.

Dharmada lands are chiefly those held by Brahmins free of assessment measuring 3,977½ acres. It is estimated, that nearly half of these lands have been sold or mortgaged.

Devasthan Dharmada lands, are those granted for the upkeep of temples, shrines and similar religious institutions and measure 4412 acres 12¼ gunters.

Paisaita lands, are those held free by Charans, Rajputs, Baloochis, Swamis and Atits, they comprise 25,533 acres 34½ gunters, and it is estimated, that of these, nearly 15,000 acres have been sold or mortgaged.

Chakariat paisaita are those held on service tenure, and can be resumed at the pleasure of the Darbar, they measure 8,500 acres 22 gunters.

Inami lands measuring 835 acres 31 gunters, are those held on grants made to the holders, or their ancestors, by past rulers, for services rendered or for some other reason.

Sukhadi paying lands are those which pay a small fixed share. They differ from Salami paying lands, inasmuch as under the Bhagbatai system, salami was levied in cash, while sukhadi, was always taken in kind. Under the vighoti system, this Sukhadi, has been commuted to four annas a bigha.

Statement of land of different classes in the Radhanpur State.

No.	Name of Mahal.	Radhanpur.		Sami.		Mujpur.		Balodhan.		Total.		Percentage of the total area.
		a.	g.	a.	g.	a.	g.	a.	g.	a.	g.	
Darbari-Revenue Paying.												
1/2	Share.	0		12,015	13¾	11,321	13¾	0		23,336	27½	6·35
1/3	,,	40,464	36¼	43,608	39½	20,231	22¼	0		1,04,305	18	28·41
1/4	,,	18,765	28¼	6,911	36¼	7,540	23½	0		33,218	8	9·05
1/5	,,	370	6¼	0		0		0		370	6¼	0·12
1/6	,,	0		0		0		551	11¼	551	11¼	0·15
1/7	,,	0		0		0		971	1¼	971	1¼	0·27
1/8	,,	0		0		0		10,905	23¾	10,905	23¾	2·91
Padtar Uncultivated waste.		24,037	4¼	23,057	7¾	24,147	5½	588	26¼	73,730	3¾	20·08
Kharabo Uncultivable waste.		9,878	25¼	22,072	15	8,451	20	249	23½	40,652	3¾	11·07
Vechan adania.												
1/4	Share.	2,194	15½	3,461	18¼	6,384	28¼	0		12,040	22	3·29
1/5	,,	74	28	4,141	14¼	5,084	4	0		300	6¼	2·53
1/6	,,	6	19	31	25	122	16¼	0		160	20¼	0·04
1/7	,,	0		0		275	33	0		275	33	0·07
Alienated.												
Salami paying.		4,476	11½	2,910	28½	6,057	39½	0		13,444	39½	3·67
Dharmada.		1,395	27¼	1,039	14¼	1,542	19¼	0		3,977	20¾	1·08
Religious Institu-		1,073	21½	2,026	13¼	1,277	37½	34	20	4,412	12¼	1·21
Pasaeti. [tions.		6,540	3½	11,151	14½	7,842	16½	0		25,533	34½	6·97
Service.		3,031	38½	2,690	28¾	2,358	4¾	419	30	8,522		2·32
Inami.		336	15	65	38	139	19¼	293	38¾	835	31	0·24
Sukhadi paying.		88	16¼	0		539	16¾	0		627	33	0·17
Total.		1,22,734	16¼	1,36,084	27	1,04,317		14,014	14¾	3,67,150	18	100

141. It is necessary to point out, that the figures shown in column 2, of the table given in para 2, of this chapter, include, all culturable land under the direct revenue control of the Darbar and consequently, include the greater portion of the land shown as parter or waste in the table given above and the whole of the remainder, with the exception of the Kharabo.

What included.

142. The following table shows the number of alienated villages not included in the statement given above, the average income derived from them, and the persons, or class of persons, by whom they are at present enjoyed.

Whole villages alienated.

No. of villages.	Name or class of persons by whom enjoyed.	Estimated average Income. Rs.	a.	p.
23	By the Bayats	90,000	0	0
4	By Sidi Mahmad	8,000	0	0
2	Chandulal Harilal	4,400	0	0
1	Shevlal Khushaldas	3,000	0	0
1	Bholanath Sarabhai	3,000	0	0
1	Hari Sinha Charity	1,200	0	0
1	Pir of Gotarka Charity...	2,500	0	0
1	Jamadar Godad (for 10 years)	2,000	0	0
3	H. H. The Dowager Rani (since made Khalsa)...	12,000	0	0
	Total	126100	0	0

143. Besides the above' H. H. The Rani was in receipt of the income derived from the village Waghel, amounting to about Rs. 4,000 per annum, and the widow of Manowar Khanji, of one village yielding Rs. 1,200 per annum, these have been made Khalsa, and to the latter a cash allowance is now given instead.

Waghel village.

144. From the above, it will be seen at a glance, that a very considerable portion of the lands of this State pay either no revenue, or less than they should do, and besides the land above shown as alienated, cash payments amounting to nearly Rs. 20,000, are made to relatives of H. H. The Minor Nawab and others. Of this sum Rs. 6000, per annum, besides allowances of grass and salt, are paid to Ahmed Khanji a former claimant for the Junagadh Gàdi, to whom in consequence of a belief, or pretended belief in his right, H. H. the late Nawab, had given an allowance of Rs. 11,000 per annum. The allowance, taking into consideration the facts of the case, and the slight claim Ahmed Khanji has on this State,

Considerable amount alienated.

Cultivator.

I reduced to the figure above shown. Ahmed Khanji's son is prosecuting his studies and I think the Political Superintendent will agree with me, that the State might well bear the expense of sending him to England, when he is a little older, in order that he may enter some honorable profession, by which he may in future earn his own living, instead of being dependent on the State.

Land Revenue.

Rate of assessment.

145. The following statement shows the land revenue including vero, grazing fees etc, which according to the present rate of assessment, should have been collected during the revenue year ending on the 31st. July 1896, the amount actually collected, and the sum remaining unpaid.

Assessment.	Actual receipts.	Arrears remaining.
Rs. 3,94,768.	Rs. 3,68,466.	Rs. 26,302.

and in the table given below, will be found a statement of arrears remaining to be recovered, at the commencement of the same revenue year, (coloumn 1), the portion collected, (column 2), and the amount remaining to be collected (column 3).

1	2	3
Rs. 3,36,971.	Rs. 24,077	Rs. 3,12,894.

To this last sum must be added the sum of Rs. 26,301, the arrears of the land revenue of the year ending 31st. July 1896, which brings the total outstanding amount on account of arrears, to Rs. 3,39,195, or Rs. 2,224 more than at the commencement of the revenue year 1895-96.

General remission not advisable.

146. It may be that the condition of the agricultural class will improve, and that by degrees some considerable portion of these heavy arrears may be collected. That a large portion is undoubtedly a bad debt, is unfortunately true but until I have satisfied myself as to which villages have been too heavily assessed, and which can, with justice be called upon to pay more, any general remissions would be a mistake, nor would it be of any material advantage to the cultivators, for the majority of them are in the clutches of the money lender, so that what is not seized by the State is attached by their creditors. That there are some persons who are but slightly embarrassed, and others who are free from debt, is possible, and such persons will be sought out, and their condition if possible improved.

Bad debts.

147. In support of my statement that a large portion of these arrears must be looked upon as a bad debt, I may instance the case of the village of Kordha, situated on the edge of the

runn, populated mostly by Kolis, the fixed assessment of which is Rs. 1,249, and the arrears due, amounting to over a quarter of a lac. This sum is made up of arrears of land revenue, and of advances made for purchase of seed and cattle which have not been repaid.

Baghbatai villages remain so.

148. As will be seen from the figures given in para 130 above no attempt has been made to change the system in the villages in which baghbatai is still in force, the reason being, that so much discontent had been caused by the manner in which the Vigoti had been fixed in former times, that I decided before interfering with the villages which now pay in kind it would be better to complete the survey and classification of the soil. The only village in which a change has been made freely consented to it. I consider it a pity that any attempt was made to introduce the present system of Vigoti, prior to the proper classification and completion of the survey, for continual changes are to be deprecated.

How Vigoti was fixed.

149. The manner in which the Vigoti was fixed in the villages from which cash payment is taken, is as follows. Taking as an example a village roughly estimated to contain 500 acres of cultivated land, a calculation of the average amount realized in former years on account of the share of the State, was made, and we will say that it amounted to Rs. 1000 per annum. To this was added the Santhi Vero or plough tax, say 300 Rs., which is taken only from a certain class, and say Rs. 200 derived from other miscellaneous sources, making a total of, in this example Rs. 1500. The next step was to decide what quantity of land of the three classes 1st. 2nd. and 3rd, were comprised in the total roughly estimated area. Negotiations were then opened with the villagers, with a view to their agreeing to pay a larger amount than that shown by the books to be the amount of actual receipts, sometimes ending in a decrease being made. For the sake of this example say, that after these negotiations it was decided that Rs. 1,600 per annum should be paid, the next question to consider was the equitable method of distributing this amount on the three classes of land.

150. In the present instance they would fix say Rs, 5 per acre of 1st. class land, Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ for second class, and Rs. 2 per acre of third class land. This makes a total of Rs. 500× Rs. 700× Rs. 400= Rs. 1600, and after arriving at this result, an agreement would be drawn up mentioning the total areas of each class, the rate per acre and the total amount due for each sort of land.

Preparation of Khatas.

151. This would then be sanctioned by the Darbar, and the Tehsildar would next prepare the list or Khata of each cultivator or occupant, and distribute the assessment on each field.

Vero tax not paid by all.

152. This method of fixing the Vigoti, or cash payment, had one great merit, namely, the bringing of all cultivators to the same level and doing away with many useless and objectionable distinctions. Prior to the fixing of Vigoti, all persons did not pay Vero, and those who did, paid at different rates, and the vero collected from them went by different designations.

153. The cultivators of this State belong chiefly to one or other of the following 7 communities. 1. Sipahis, 2. Kolis, 3. Rajputs 4. Brahmans, 5. Ghanchis, 6. Sathwaras and 7 Kunbis, of these, the first four communities did not pay santha vero or plough tax, or vero in any other shape. No. 5 and 6 the Ghanchis and Sathwarâs paid Santhi Vero only and No. 7 the Kunbis paid nàt vero or vero of caste. and were exempted from Santhi Vero, which is higher than the nát vero. The result of the Vigoti system has been therefore to distribute the santi vero, hitherto paid only by the Ghanchies and Sathwaras, among all, thus lightening the burden of these two classes and increasing that of the others, and since the only reason for not levying Santhi Vero from all alike, appears to have been that those from whom it was not levied were backward in the arts of agriculture which is not a legitimate reason for exemption from taxation borne by others, the result so far has been good.

Classes of cultivators.

154. Had the system above explained been carried out in the manner set forth and the cultivators then been permitted to enjoy their lands on these terms, without further molestation or alterations being made in the sums agreed upon until the survey and classification had been completed, and a settlement for a certain number of years taken in hand, all would have been well, but unfortunately in some cases, the amount was enhanced more than once, and in many cases an agreement was made, that if when the pacca survey of the village was completed it should be found that the area of the village was less than that estimated, the vigoti would be decreased, and if more, it would be proportionately increased.

Further changes.

155. This agreement was unnecessary. It in the one case, ensured unnecessary loss to the State and in the other would possibly lead to the bankruptcy of the cultivators. The cultivators knew what land they possessed, whether it was called 400 acres or 500, did not signify, they knew the land and they knew what they could afford to pay as Vigoti; and the State knew what up to the time of fixing the Vigoti, had been the share of the State, there was therefore no need to promise to decrease the vigoti should the land be found to be less than the area estimated, and in the case of villages, in which the area was found greater, the villagers having agreed to pay what they knew they could afford to pay, and the State having in the majority of instances agreed to accept something more than had during the past years been derived from the land by the State, the increasing of the Vigoti, in consequence of the area being found to be greater, would very possibly increase it to an amount above that which should fairly be taken.

Agreement faulty.

156. Anyhow be that as it may, there is no means except a well executed classification by which it can be determined whether the increase is or is not fair. In the majority of cases of this description, in which the land has been fouud to exceed the roughly estimated area, no increase will be made until after the classification is completed.

No increase pending classification.

157. In non-vigoti villages, as will be gathered from the above, cultivators are charged one of two Veros if charged at all, viz. Santhi Vero, or Nát Vero, while persons who are not

Vero.

cultivators are charged ubhad Vero The main principle underlying the assessment of the Vero Tax is that any one person is liable to pay only one sort of Vero, unless he carries on more than one trade, or the same trade, in more than one town or village, during the whole or greater part of the year. Under the rules now in force, taxation does not fall equally on all, some escape who should be taxed, and the tax on others is greater than probably it should be. The whole question of vero will therefore be overhauled during the coming rainy season. The total amount of vero as at present levied, amounts to Rs. 4,903 in the towns of Radhanpur and Sami, and to Rs. 5,282 in the villages.

Divisions of State for revenue purposes.

158. No change has been made in the divisions into which, for the purpose of collection of Revenue and supervision, the State was found to have been divided. There are four mahals and 23 Tehsils. The Mahals are Radhanpur, Sami, Mujpur and Balodhan. The officer in charge of the latter is termed a Thanadar and combines the duties of Mahalkari and Thanadar or Magistrate. In this Mahal there are no Tehsildars, but were it not for its isolated position, the villages would be placed under one or more such officers. The revenue derived from the Balodhan group of villages, most of which are no better then nesses i.e. collections of huts, of the poorest discription, amounts to only Rs. 14,406 per annum.

Head quarters of Tehsils.

159. The head quarter villages of the 23 Tehsils are shown in the following table the last column of which also shows the names of villages, in which a Nakedar resides, to collect customs duties, for about 8 months in the year.

1 Radhanpur.	2 Sami.	3 Munjpur.	4
Adgam.	*Bhadrada.	Rasulpara.	*Nani Chandur.
Gotarka.	Matrota.	Kukrana.	
*Sabdalpur.	Baspa.	Chandur.	*Gochnad.
Ved.	Dudkha.	Kuwar.	
Arjansar.	Mandvi.	Lolada.	
Kamalpur.	Jorawarpur.	Padla.	
Badarpura.	Anwarpur.	Panchasar.	
Memdawad.			Chalvada.
Bhilot.			

In the Kuwared, Tuvad, Dader, Jetalpura, Sinad, Aritha and Buretha villages, Nakedars reside throughout the year.

Grouping of villages.

160. The grouping of the villages which compose the Tehsils, appears to leave little to be desired, but some few villages which could be more conveniently supervised by one Mahalkāri, are situated in the Mahal of another. This matter is receiving attention, but changes will not be hastily made, as it will be better for the Mahal and Tehsil establishments to settle down, and get thoroughly accustomed to such alterations as have been made in the keeping of accounts etcetera, before further changes are made. The establishments are old fashioned, and do not very readily adapt themselves to that to which they are not accustomed, they are however none

the worse for that and when once they have grasped the why and wherefore of the new arrangements they rapidly settle down in the new groove.

System of collecting revenue.

161. During the year no alteration was made in the system of collecting Revenue and Customs so far as the division of labour was concerned, but the old system ended with the old year. The establishments in the Tehsils consisted of 23 Tehsildars for the collection of Revenue, and 27 Nakadars for the collection of customs duties, the Tehsildars having nothing further to do with the latter work, than to receive the money collected for transmission to the Mahal head-quarters. In 18 Tehsils out of the 23 the Nakadars head-quarters were with the Tehsildar, and in these villages he degenerated into little more than a Tehsildar's Karkun.

162. This has now been altered, and with the exception of such Nakadars as have always remained at villages other than the head-quarters of the Tehsildar, for the whole, or greater portion of the year, the post of Nakadar has been abolished, and such Nakadars as were fit for the post have been appointed Karkuns to the Tehsildars who will in future perform such duties as were originally performed by the Nakadars, and as they are men of more intelligence than the class engaged as Nakadars, I anticipate that the work will be more carefully done.

Revenue code.

163. As it appeared to me that consolidated and clear rules regarding the collection of land revenue, and the rights of the State, and of the cultivator were urgently required, I set to work soon after my arrival to compile a Revenue Code. The regulations in this code are largely borrowed from the British Code, only such portions being omitted as it would in my opinion not be advisable to adopt. The Code was finished in July and after being translated was issued to Revenue Officer's for guidance.

Irrigation.

164. There is no doubt but that the extent of irrigated land can be increased, but before this becomes possible some erroneous ideas will have to be uprooted from the minds of cultivators. Irrigation they declare causes the land to become salt, and this under existing modes of cultivation is to a certain extent true, for the salt exists in the land, too deep in many cases to be affected by the quantity of water which falls annually in the shape of rain, but not deep enough to escape the action of water constantly poured on its surface in the course of irrigation. This water gradually works into the land, reaching a greater depth than the ordinary rain-fall and dissolves the salts. The result is that when the irrigated crops have been removed, and the land is left to be acted upon by the fierce rays of the sun, the water is drawn to the surface and evaporates, drawing with it, nearer and nearer to the surface every year, the salts which have been dissolved, until at length these reach the layer of surface earth in which the seeds when sown have to germinate, and the land becomes useless.

Remedy for Salt lands.

165. To remedy this evil under-drainage might be resorted to, but under-drainage is costly and while carrying off the salts injurious to cultivation would also carry off valuable soil

ingredients necessary to the growth of plants. It is obvious then that if under-drainage be not resorted to, all our efforts must be turned towards the checking of evaporation from the surface of the land, and the easiest and most effectual way of procuring this desirable end is to plough as deeply as the soil will admit of, for then, evaporation will be reduced and whatever does take place will leave the salts distributed through the whole of the tilled layer instead of at the surface where its presence is most injurious. When the surface of the land is treated in this manner, the tilled soil will act as a shelter to the compact subsoil from which it will take up little or no moisture and consequently no salts.

Alkalis.

166. I have not yet found time to analyse the different soils, but it is nearly certain that in the greater portion of this salt or brackish soil, black Alkali exists, and to counteract this and change the black into the far less injurious white alkali, gypsum should be used. I have already received, and am receiving, small quantities of the refuse from the soda water manufactory at Deesa for experiment, and I have arranged through the Political Resident Colonel Abbott for a supply of gypsum from Jodhpur, in which State, about 7 miles N. N. W. of Nagore, a bed of gypsum said to be 5 feet thick exists. With this experiments will be made, and should it prove to have a beneficial effect on the soil, it will well repay the rather costly transit charges, and may be procured either from Nagore or Cutch, where also it is found in some abundance.

Deep ploughing.

167. Having removed or rather transformed the black into white alkali, it appears to me that irrigation where practicable will force the salts to a depth from the surface, leaving it in a condition in which seeds may greminate, and this once done a system by which the land is continually kept either under crops or deeply tilled, will enable us to reclaim much land which is now uncultivated on account of its being salt. It may be urged that a well sunk in land containing these salts would provide water impregnated with them, and that the effect of irrigating with such water would be injurious, but these salt or brackish lands appear in patches, and sweet water is in many cases found not far from the edges of such patches.

Beet.

168. As a first crops for such lands nothing could be better than beet which grows exceptionally well in the ordinary soil of Radhanpur, the beets reaching a very large size. Unfortunately the prejudices of even the educated natives of the State are such, that they will not eat this root, they taking objection to the colour, but the same objection need not be extended to the consumption of it by cattle, and now that I have ascertained that it is a root thoroughly suited to the soil, its cultivation will be encouraged and possibly at some future date the manufacture of beet sugar may be introduced.

Making embankments.

169. The usual method adopted here with the object of bringing brackish land under cultivation, is to surround it by embankments before the rains. The rains then fall and the water soaks into the ground carrying the salts with it, it then becomes capable of causing the seeds to germinate. The idea of the people however is that the water

dissolves the salts and should then be allowed to run off the land carrying them with it. This is obviously a mistake, what really happens is that the salts are carried to a certain depth, from which however they must again arise when evaporation sets in, if this evaporation is not checked. In such lands treated in this manner, as seeds will germinate the very fact of growing a crops by causing the evaporation to take place through the leaves and stems delays the return of the salts to the surface and for a time the soil is reclaimed, but on being exposed to evaporation, again becomes brackish.

Application of gypsum.

170. The best way of treating this soil then is to surround it with a bank, dress it with gypsum, if possible irrigate it so as to enable the gypsum to act on the black alkali, or when irrigation is not possible, await the action of the rain, in which case however the land would, in consequence of the gypsum taking some time to act, not be ready for kharif crops and would require to be deeply ploughed, when sufficiently dry, to protect the subsoil from the sun, until the time for sowing wheat or other rabi crops.

Cultivators Conservative.

171. It is well known that the cultivating class are wedded to the systems of their forefathers, and are extremely adverse to trying experiments. Added to this the cultivators of this part of the country are for the most part inveterate idlers. Still I am not without hopes that during the time of this administration much may be done towards introducing improvements in agriculture, which will be of lasting benefit to the cultivators and to the State.

Saltpetre.

172. Saltpetre the use of which as a top dressing is well established, and which in many countries can be but sparingly used on account of its prohibitive cost, can here be purchased for from 3 to 3½ rupees per maund of 40lb., and three maunds are sufficient per acre.

Kunker and lime.

173. Kunker from which line is made, is very generally distributed and lime can be procured at about 10 Rs. per 100 maunds of 40lb. From 250 to 280 maunds is the quantity required for the liming of the stiffest soils in this State, and probably half this quantity per acre would suffice for the lighter soils. The initial expense of liming is perhaps a little heavy, but the effects, if the land is afterwards properly looked after, are fairly lasting.

Clay and Sand.

174. Much of the soil is stiff and clayey, whereas in numerous places a few feet or even less from the surface immense quantities of sand are available, such soils as are too stiff must be dressed with sand, and those which are too light may be much improved by the addition of a few cartloads of clay per acre. Every cultivator knows the difference between good and bad soil, and if he can be made to understand that at little trouble and expense, heavy sticky soils can be transformed into loams, by the addition of sand and lime, which can be easily procurable, and that from one acre of soil properly treated he can raise a crops exceeding that which he has been accustomed to gather from 2 acres, uncared for and carelessly cul-

tivated, he may possibly in time rouse himself, and awake to the benefits to be so easily derived.

Practical demonstration.

175. But all the talking in the world will influence the ordinary cultivator but little, he requires practical demonstration, and with this in view I have taken up a few acres of waste land, one large field of which has been divided into strips of half an acre each, marked out distinctly by white pillars. Each strip will he treated in a different manner and the crops to be grown on the entire field will be the same. If as I anticipate, the effect of bone manure, lime, gypsum and saltpetre used with and without stable refuse, or town sweepings, prove to be different, the difference will be at once apparent to the most casual observer, and the land being near my residence, the numerous cultivators who visit Radhanpur on business will be invited to inspect the result of these experiments.

176. In the same manner a field of one acre and a half has been limed with 400 maunds of 40lb. of lime. This will be divided into three portions, on each of which a different crop will be raised, showing by tha result for what particular crop liming is most adventageous.

177. In the same tract of land which I will not at present designate by so high sounding a tittle as 'experimental farm', I in October sowed an acre of Egyptian Cotton, the seed of which Mr. Tata of Bombay was good enough to supply. The result promises to be good, the boles are very numerous and large, and the shrubs strong, healthy and free growing.

Egyptian Cotton.

Egyptian Cotton.

178. To make the experiment more useful it would have been better had I also sown and irrigated an acre of ordinary country cotton, as it is not fair to compare the cotton grown by irrigation with that which has not had the benefit of water.

When to sow.

179. The principal difficulty regarding Egyptian cotton was, Mr. Tata pointed out, in his pamphlet the want of knowledge as to when it should be sown. I intend therefore to leave the shrubs to blossom another year, and by so doing I hope to establish the season at which the seed should be sown in this State. Seed from the crop now about to be picked will also be sown, and the probability is I fear that it will soon lose any special characteristics which the imported seed may possess.

Object lessons.

180. The treatment of a few acres of land near the town of Radhanpur however will at best provide an object lesson to but few of the cultivators, I have therefore made additional arrangements, which are as follows.

181. I have arranged with certain Patels of villages within easy distance of the Sami Mahal head-quarters to cultivate an acre of their land in accordance with my instructions. Part of these various acres are being limed, and when the time comes a portion will be top dressed with saltpetre. Orders have also been issued to the Tehsildars of whom there are 23, that they should use one maund of saltpetre each on a third of an acre, which is 40 yards square, in the villages at which their head quarters are situated, as a top dressing to Kharif crops, and again the same amount to the same area of irrigated wheat. I have also singled out a field near Radhanpur town in which this year a most wretched irrigated crop of wheat was raised, and have agreed with the cultivator to allow me to lime a portion and top dress another portion with saltpetre.

Arrangement with Patels.

182. One thing is certain and that is that the cultivators of these parts do not get all they are able to off their land, and it may be hoped without being too sanguin that experiments which have succeeded in other places may succeed in this State. When I took charge of the State as Administrator I was anxious to settle the rates to be charged on the different classes of land as soon as possible and make a settlement for a certain number of years, in order that the cultivators who have never known from one year to another what might be demanded of them the next might settle down with some feeling of security. The experience of one year however has inclined me to believe that such a course would not be in the interests of the State. Two or three years will show the capabilities of the soil, and when a settlement for a number of years is made, the knowledge of what the soil will yeild if treated in a rational manner may well be taken advantage of in settling the amount of vigoti to be paid on different classes of land.

Capabilities of lands.

Customs.

183. In an ordinary year the amount to be expected from imports and exports is about Rs. 1,10,000. As a matter of fact besides imports and exports proper, a sort of octroi is charged on all produce which leaves one village and enters another, a sort of internal import duty which however for convenience in collecting is charged before the produce leaves the village it starts from, and this is included in the general term Customs. That this is a vexations system there can be no doubt but until the revenue of the State can be improved by some other means, the present system will have to continue.

Customs duties.

184. The total exports during the revenue year euding 31st. July 1896 amounted to Rs. 10,64,570 as gainst Rs. 16,13,569 in the preceding year and of imports Rs. 6,94,140 as against Rs. 9,75,002. These figures do not include internal imports.

Value of Imports&Exports

185. The collections on account of customs duties during the year ending 31st. July 1896 amounted to Rs. 1,15,384 as against Rs. 1,26,861 during the previous year.

Customs collections.

186. Until after I assumed charge of the State no attempt had been made to keep a record of the value of imports and exports, but with a view to being in a position to give such in-

Trade returns.

formation if required in connection with the proposal to make a railway I caused a return to be prepared, and it is therefore probable that the figures regarding the value of imports and exports shown above are not strictly accurate. Orders have been given however to keep a proper ragister in future, and a special Clerk will be appointed for the purpose.

Export duty.

187. The rule by which extra duty is charged on goods leaving the State was first introduced thirty or thirty five years ago, at first only on cotton, and later on ghee, oil, and all kinds of grain. The amounts charged are as follows, eight annas per Kalsi on Kharif crops, one rupee per Kalsi on Rabi crops, eight annas per maund on clean cotton, four annas on ghee and 2 annas on oil per maund. The maund in this State is forty pounds.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

Courts existing in April 1896.

188. On taking over charge of this State I found the following Courts were in existence.

Criminal.

(1) Court of the Radhanpur Fauzdari Nyayadish.
(2) Court of the Sami Thandar.
(3) Court of the Munjhpur Thandar.
(4) Court of the Balodhan Thandar.

Of the above the Radhanpur Fouzdari Nyayadish exercised the powers of a First Class Magistrate, and was empowered to commit to the Sessions Court while the Thandars of Sami and Munjhpur each enjoyed the powers of a Second Class Magistrate and of Balodhan those of the Third Class.

Powers of Mahalkaries.

189. The Mahalkaries of the different Mahals were also invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate to enable them to deal with revenue offences.

Criminal appellate Courts.

The Criminal Appellate Courts were as follows.

(1) Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.
(2) Court of the Sadar Nyayadish.
(3) The Huzur Court.

The Sar Nyayadish was invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge. He heard appeals from the decisions of all the Magistrates of the State. Second appeals, where allowed from the decisions of the Session Judge, were taken to the Huzur Court, which with the exception of confirming a sentence of death exercised all the powers of a High Court.

Judicial Secretary.

190. There was no Judicial Secretary at the time I arrived in Radhanpur but prior to the retirement of the Diwan, Mr. Bawa Mia there had been an officer serving under this designation. Second appeals were nominally preferred to the Nawab but were by the Diwan with the assistance of his Judicial Secretary.

191. For the exercise of Civil justice the following Courts of original jurisdiction were in existence.

Civil original.

(1) The Radhanpur Sar Nyayadish's Court.

(2) Do Munsiff's Court.

(3) Three Thandar's Courts at Sami Munjhpur and Balodhan.

192. The Sar Nyayadish's Court had original jurisdiction to entertain all suits of the value of Rs. 500 and upwards, the suits below that amount falling within the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Radhanpur, who also heard all cases from the Mahals between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, the Thandars not having power to hear cases of which the value exceeded Rs. 100. From decisions of the Sar Nyayadish in original suits an appeal lay to the Sadar Nyayadish and from the decisions of both in appeal to the Huzur Court.

Powers.

Alterations.

193. On reporting myself to the Political Superintendent Palanpur before proceeding to Radhanpur I ascertained that he had already chosen a man as a fitting Sar Nyayadish on a salary of rupees three hundred and fifty per mensem, I calculated that a judicial officer on such pay should be a man to whom the hearing of final appeals could possibly be safely entrusted, and as a trial I determined to make him my Judicial Assistant, and entrust him with similar duties to those performed by the Judicial Assistant in Katiawar, on behalf of the Political Agent of that province, and at the same time to make such changes in the Judicial Department as appeared necessary.

Judicial Assistant.

194. The position of Sadar Nyayadish had always been held as an honorary appointment and appeared superfluous and to make the department more cumbersome than was desirable. I therefore abolished the Court.

Sadar Nyayadish.

195. The orders issued regarding the future carrying on of the Judicial work in this State are shown below from which also the changes in the old system are apparent. Two notifications were published which run as follows.

Orders regulating judicial work.

NOTIFICATION No. 1.

196. There shall be five classes of Criminal Courts in the Radhanpur State, nameiy :—

I The Chief Court of Criminal Justice.
II The Criminal Court of the Administrator.
III Courts of Magistrates of the first class.
IV Courts of Magistrates of the second class.
V Courts of Magistrates of the third class.

197. The cases cognizable by each of the said Courts and the sentences or orders which may be passed by them respectively shall be as follows. Viz :—

Courts.	Cases Cognizable.	Sentences or orders which may be passed.
I. By the Chief Court of Criminal Justice.	Cases committed to it as the Court of Session by the Magistrates empowered to commit.	Any sentence authorized by any law at the time in force in the Radhanpur State except that a sentence of death shall be subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and that in the event of the Administrator not sitting as President sentences of 10 years and above shall be subject to confirmation by him.
II. By the Criminal Court of the Administrator.	Appeals from Sentences or orders of the Magistrates and cases referred to it by the officer exercising the powers of District Magistrate or called for by itself for revision.	Any sentence or order which under the law at the time in force in the Radhanpur State a Sessions Court or the Huzur would be empowered to pass in the case before such Court.
III. By Magistrates of the first Class. IV. By Magistrates of the third class.	Cases cognizable under the law at the time in force in the Radhanpur State by Magistrates of the first and second class respectively.	Any sentence or order which under the law at the time in force in the Radhanpur State a Magistrate of the first or second class would have power to pass.
V. By Magistrates of the third class.	Cases cognizable under the said law by Magistrates of the third class in dealing with revenue Matters.	Any sentence or order which under the law at the time in force in the Radhanpur State a Magistrate of the third class would have power to pass.

198. The Chief Court of Criminal Justice shall consist of the Administrator or Judicial Assistant deputed by him, as President, with three or more members selected by the President from the list of persons liable to be called upon to act as assessors.

199. The decision on all questions of procedure or law, and on all intermediate points, which arise at the hearing of any case in the Chief Court of Criminal justice shall rest with the President.

200, Except as hereinafter provided, the final order or sentence of the Court shall be decided by a majority of votes, of the members of the Court; and in case of an equal division of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

201. If the President be the Judicial Assistant, and he disagrees with a majority of the members of the Court so completely that he considers it necessary for the ends of Justice to submit the case to the Administrator, he shall submit the case accordingly, recording the grounds of his opinion, and suspending the final order or sentence agreed to by the majority of the Court. In any case so submitted the Administrator will, after causing further inquiry, if such shall

appear necessary to be made, pass such final order or sentence as he shall think proper.

202. In the same manner should the Administrator be President he will decide the case in his capacity of Administrator.

203. The Chief Court of the Criminal Justice shall be held at Radhanpur at such times as the President, having regard to the convenient despatch of business, shall direct.

204. The records of cases committed for trial to the Chief Court of Criminal Justice shall be forwarded direct to the Judicial Assistant, who, during the intervals when the said Court is not sitting, shall exercise in respect of such cases all the powers exercisable under the law at the time in force in the Radhanpur State by a Sessions Judge. Provided that.

(*a*) The Administrator may himself, whenever he thinks fit, exercise the said powers in lieu of the Judicial Assistant.

Constitution and procedure of the Criminal Court of the Administrator.

205. The Judicial Assistant shall ordinarily be the Judge in the Criminal Court of the Administrator and except as hereinafter provided, his judgment or order in any case which comes before that Court shall be deemed to be the judgment or order of the Court.

206. Provided that, if the judgment or order which is before the Court on appeal or for revision is that of an officer exercising the powers of a District Magistrate or if in any case the Judicial Assistant deems the conduct of a Magistrate to be deserving of censure, or if, in his opinion, any case involves a question of importance, he shall submit his judgment or order to the Administrator, together with the record of the proceedings, for his counter signature before pronouncing the same. If the Administrator countersigns the Judicial Assistant's judgment or order, it shall be the judgment or order of the Court. If the Administrator does not concur in the judgment or order of the Judicial Assistant, he shall set it aside, and after having the case re-argued before himself, if he shall think it necessary, shall record his own judgment or order which shall then be deemed to be the judgment or order of the Court.

207. The following officers shall be Magistrates of the three classes respectively namely.

1. The SarNyayadish. 2. The Fouzdari Nyayadish.	Shall be Magistrates of the first class.
3. The Sami Thanadar. 4. The Mujpur Thanadar. 5. The Balodhan Thanadar.	Shall be Magistrates of the second class.
6. The Radhanpur Mahalkari. 7. The Sami Mahalkari. 8. The Munjpur Mahalkari.	Shall be Magistrates of the third class to deal with Revenue matters.

208. In addition to the above the Revenue Commissioner will be a Magistrate of the first class in dealing with Revenue matters.

Police old style.

209. The Sar Nyayadish shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate under any law at the time in force in the Radhanpur State.

210. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for in these rules or by any law for the time being in force in the Radhanpur State.

211. Any person required by a Magistrate other than a District Magistrate to give security for good behaviour may appeal to the District Magistrate.

212. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the Second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate, or to any Magistrate of the first class, empowered by the Administrator to hear such appeals.

213. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the third class for an offence relating to revenue may appeal to the Revenue Commissioner in his capacity of 1st class Magistrate.

214. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Disrict Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, may, except in cases in which the Magistrate passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only, appeal to the Criminal Court of the Administrator.

215. The Criminal Courts shall be guided by the Fouzdari Nibandh.

Provided that the Fouzdari Nyayadish shall not try cases summarily except with the special sanction of the Administrator.

The second Notification is as follows.

NOTIFICATION No. 2.

I.

216. The Civil Courts of Radhanpur are as follows.

1. Subordinate Courts.
2. Sar Nyayadish's Court.
3. The Huzur or Administrator's Court including the Court of his Judicial Assistant.

II.

217. The Subordinate Courts comprise the Courts of the Thánadárs and Munsif and their jurisdiction is limited.

(1) To suits of all descriptions of the value specified for each Court in

Appendix A. subject to such alterations as the Administrator shall from time to time direct.

(2) To suits of any value specially referred to them by order of the Administrator.

(3) The Court of the Sar Nyayadish possesses an original jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions without limit as to value.

Every suit shall be instituted in a Court of the lowest grade competent to try it, but the Administrator may transfer a suit from any Court to his own Court, or to any Court subordinate to himself.

III.

218. An appeal either on law, or fact, lies from the decision of a Subordinate Court to the Court of the Sar Nyayadish and from the Court of the Sar Nyayadish original side to the Court of the Administrator, but-

219. If the suit should be of a nature cognizable by a Small Cause Court in British India and of a value not exceeding Rs. 200 the decision of the Sar Nyayadish's Court on appeal shall be final.

220. With the above exception from all decrees passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to the Court of the Administrator (including the Court of his Judicial Assistant) an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Administrator on any of the following grounds (namely) :-

(*a*) The decision being contrary to some specific law or usage having the force of law.

(*b*) The decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law.

(*c*) A substantial error or defect in the procedure which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

An appeal may lie under this section from an appellate decree passed ex-parte.

IV.

221. All appeals from the decisions of the Court of the Sar Nyayadish should be addressed to the Administrator, and handed in at the Court of his Judicial Assistant, who will take all cases of the classes he may be by general order directed to hear, on his file, and refer for orders such cases as do not fall within these classes.

V.

222. The Administrator reserves to himself the right to call for any case decided by his Judicial Assistant or Sar Nyayadish for revision, and to reverse or otherwise alter the decision, but there will be no regular appeal from the decisions of the Judicial Assistant in appeal cases delegated to him by the Administrator, and such decisions shall take effect without requiring the confirmation of the Administrator.

VI.

223. In all suits transferred by the Administrator from any Subordinate Court, or from the Court of the Sar Nyayadish, to his Judicial Assistant for original hearing, an appeal shall lie to the Administrator.

VII.

224. Subject to the orders of the Administrator, it is the duty of his Judicial Assistant to call for and examine returns of Civil business in the Subordinate and Sar Nyayadish's Court, according to such forms as may from time to time be prescribed by the Administrator, and he is authorized to send for the proceedings in any case for inspection, as also for proceedings in non-appealable cases, for purposes of revision as well as of inspection. All irregularities and undue delays that may be discovered, should be reported by the Judicial Assistant for the orders of the Administrator. He should further submit an annual report on the state of Judicial business for inclusion in the Administration report.

APPENDIX A.

225. List of Subordinate Civil Courts in the Radhanpur State referred to in Rule. II.

No.	Names of Courts.	Amount of Jurisdiction.
1	The Court of the Radhanpur Munsiff.	Rs. 1,000
2	do do Sami Thanadar.	Rs. 200
3	do do Munjhpur Thanadar.	Rs. 200
4	do do Balodhan Thanadar.	Rs. 200

Increase of powers of Sami and Munjhpur Magistrates.

226. Subsequent to the passing of these rules however, at the urgent request of the inhabitants of the Sami and Munjhpur Mahals, I increased the amount up to which the Thandars could entertain suits, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, and the change is not only appreciated, but appears to have worked well. The advantage of this alteration will be more thoroughly felt by the parties to, and witnesses in civil suits, during the rains when on account of there being two rivers between the head-quarters of these mahals and Radhanpur, and the whole country being liable to be flooded at short notice, these people had formerly to suffer considerable inconvenience, and litigation, which is a favourite pastime of natives, became a matter of difficulty.

How rules have stood test of time.

227. The notifications above quoted were published on the 20th. May 1896, and my Judicial Assistant arrived, and commenced his duties on the 22nd. of the same month. The rules have now had the benefit of nearly a year's trial and I am able to say that they have worked well. At first sight it may appear that the people are done out of a final appeal to the ruler of the State, but it must

be borne in mind that in former times, although appeals were nominally made to H. H. The Nawab, they were heard by his Diwan and even sometimes by the Judicial Secretary.

Petitions against decisions.

228. Petitions are received by me from the decisions of my Judicial Assistant, sometimes in the form of applications for revision, and sometimes as appeals or ordinary petitions, and when such are received, whenever there appear to be grounds for a suspicion that there may have been a failure of justice, the cases have been called for and examined by me. I am glad to say however that my Judicial Assistant has a good knowledge of law, and the department has worked well.

Police new style.

Necessity for arrangement.

229. It was necessary that some such arrangement should be made, for in a poor State such as this, the Administrator has, in order to keep down expenditure, to attend to many matters which in a richer State, would be left to subordinates, and were my time taken up by hearing appeals, and the ordinary native only ceases to appeal, when either no further appeal is possible or his resources and credit are at an end, I could not possibly give my attention to the hundred and one questions which daily crop up for decision, and I am of opinion, that the portion of the work for which he is responsible, which can be most safely left to his subordinates, is that of the Judicial Department, because so many laws and High Court decisions are available for the guidance of that branch, that it is difficult for it, without detection, to go wrong. The principal danger in a native state is undoubtedly corruption, but the chances of judicial officers receiving illegal gratification, in order to influence their decision of a case, are not to be lessened by the Administrator personally listening to the vapourings of badly informed Vakils in appeals.

Working of department.

230. I will now pass on to the working of the department during the year, and a consideration of the cases and suits filed and disposed of, as compared with the year before.

Property stolen.

231. The following table shows the value of property reported stolen and the value of recoveries made as compared with the year 1895-96.

Reported stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property reported stolen.	
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
5348—9-10	6211—1—8	4210-10—2	3868—1—5	78·72	62·27

From the above it appears that there has been a considerable falling off in the percentage of recoveries to property reported stolen, but the recovery of 62·27 per cent of property reported stolen, is by no means bad, and I consider the police deserve credit. The figures given for the year 1895–96 are probably incorrect, and a glance at the percentage of recoveries for the years 1891–92, 1892–93, 1893–94, and 1894–95, show the percentages at 17·74, 53·90, 55·81 and 47·63, so that leaving the year 1895–96 out of the question, a marked improvement is noticable. It must also be remembered that there is always a tendency on the part of persons from whom thefts are committed, to exagerate the extent of their losses, and that it is not improbable that at any rate a few complaints of theft have been reported when no actual theft has occurred.

Persons convicted etcetera.

232. During the year under report, 1284 persons, including fifty remaining at the close of the preceding year, were brought before the Magistrates, of whom 324 were discharged, 440 acquitted, and 500 were convicted, showing a percentage of persons convicted, to those against whom charges were preferred, of 39·72. The total number of crimes reported to the Magistrates. including those remaining at the close of 1895–96, was 764 implicating 1284 persons, as against 589 crimes implicating 1042 persons, in the previous year. That charges were framed against 940 persons of whom only 500 were convicted, would go to show that a good deal of misleading evidence must have been produced before the Magistrates by the prosecution, or that the Magistrates too easily believed the plausible defences which were set up.

Principal crimes.

233. The following table shows the description of the principal crimes, reported and disposed of

1	Offences against the Public tranquility... ...	5
2	Offences relating to coin...	1
3	Contempts of Lawful authority of Public servants.	60
4	Offences affecting the Public health, safety etc.	10
5	Murder	2
6	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	4
7	Attempt to commit murder	2
8	Causing miscarriage	3
9	Hurt and grievous hurt	5
10	Kidnapping	2
11	Rape...	3
12	Criminal force and assault...	161
13	Dacoity	3
14	Robbery	11
15	Offences against property	312
16	Offences relating to marriage	11
17	Criminal tresspass	90
18	Miscellaneous	69
	Total.	754

Of this total of 754 offences, which does not include 10 undisposed of at the close of the year, by far the greater number are offences against property as

might be expected. Criminal force and assault come next with 161 cases. The numbers in the case of other offences do not run high.

Punishments.

234. Twenty persons remained to be tried at the close of the year, as against 50 at the commencement, and to those convicted the punishments awarded are as follows.

Whipped.	Fined.	6 Months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Death.	Total.
Nil.	232	263	3	1	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	500

from which it may be gathered that the majority of the offences committed were not of a very serious charactor.

Sessions cases.

235. There were eleven sessions cases which resulted in the conviction of 5 persons and the acquittal of 18

Appeals.

236. Thirty appeals were received during the year and three remained at the end of the previous year, these were all disposed of with the result, that in nine cases, involving sixteen persons, the sentences were confirmed, in eight, involving 18 persons, the sentence were modified and in 13 cases, involving 18 persons, they were reversed.

The following table shows the results as compared with those of 1895-96.

Number of applications.	Applications rejected.				Sentences.											
					Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.			
	Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97
30	0	0	0	0	18	16	14	9	9	15	8	8	25	18	8	13

of the three appeals which remained to be disposed of at the close of 1895-96, one was confirmed, one modified and one reversed.

Civil Justice.

Courts.

237. The following were the Courts of original jurisdiction throughout the year.

1. The Court of the Sar Nyayadish situated in Radhanpur.
2. The Court of the Munsiff also situated in Radhanpur.
3. The Court of the Thandar at Sami.
4. That of the Thandar at Munjpur and
5. That of the Balodhan Thandar.

238. The following table shows the number of original suits disposed of in each Court.

Suits disposed of.

Sar Nyayadish.	Munsiff.	Sami Thanadar.	Munjpur Thanadar.	Balodhan Thanadar.
23	465	465	334	15

and the number of suits filed during the year including the opening balance are as follows.

Sar Nyayadish.	Munsiff.	Sami Thanadar.	Munjpur Thanadar.	Balodhan Thanadar.
34	649	484	338	15

The closing balance of suits undisposed of on the original side of the ordinary Courts of the State is therefore 218, but to this number must be added 8 suits which remained untransferred from the Karbhari of H. H. The Dowager Rani although he has been deprived of judicial powers.

239. The value of the suits disposed of were by the Sar Nyayadish Rs. 44,858, by the Munsiff Rs. 38,874-13-9. by the Sami Thandar Rs. 20,077-6-3, by the Munjpur Thandar Rs. 14,316-9-8, and by the Balodhan Thandar Rs. 800-8-7. The total number of original suits instituted during the year under report was then 1419 as against 800 in the preceeding year. This number added to the 109 suits remaining undisposed of at the close of 1895-96 gives a total of 1528 and of these the number disposed of was 1302 being a balance of 226 as against 109 of the previous year.

Value of suits etcetera.

240. It will be seen therefore that there has been a large increase in the number of suits filed and disposed of during the year. Two reasons may be advanced to account for the great increase of suits filed. The first and most probable being that the new rules regulating the time of limitation took effect from the 14th. February 1897, six months after their publication, and the second being that persons seeing that civil suits are more expeditiously disposed of now than formerly and that more effort is made to execute decrees have come forward to file their claims. Anyway two facts are noticeable from the records of the working of the

Increase accounted for.

Hindu Building.

Courts in this State during the past year, one being, that while during the preceding year suits, the value of which amounted to only Rs. 46,284–13–11 were filed, suits to the value of Rs. 1,46,038–2–8 were filed during the year under report, and the other, that while in the preceding year, the average duration of suits was 10 months and 24 day, that during the year under report was only 1 month and 5 days and although the former fact is perhaps a matter to be regretted the latter is eminently satisfactory.

Reason for large balance remaing.

241. At first sight it may appear that the Courts are to blame because there is a larger balance of suits remaining undisposed of at the end of this year than at the end of the preceding year, but the fact is that in consequence of the new limitation rules there was a regular rush to file suits towards the end of the official year.

242. The following table exhibits the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year under report.

Suits filed in 1896–97.												Suits disposed of in 1896–97.								
Value.			Suits regarding lands houses etc.	Suits regarding money transactions.	Suits for other rights	No of suits under Rs. 100	Above 100 Rs. and under 500 Rs.	Above 500 Rs. and under 1,000 Rs.	Above 1,000 Rs. and under 5,000 Rs.	Above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised etc.	Struck off the file etc.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.			Average duration.		
																		Years.	Months.	Days.
Rs.	a.	p.													Rs.	a.	p.			
1,46,038	2	8	15	1388	16	1167	192	49	9	2	102	661	130	409	1,18,927	6	3	0	1	5

Civil appellate work.

Appellate work.

243. On the civil side the Judicial Assistant and the Sar Nyayadish hear appeals. The first appeal from the decrees of the lower Courts is heard by the Sar Nyayadish and the second by the Judicial Assistant. The year under review opened with a balance of 72 appeals and during the year 105 new appeals were filed thus giving a total of 177 for disposal. Of these appeals 96 were disposed of by the Judicial Assistant, and 73 by the Sar Nyayadish, leaving 3 appeals pending in the Court of the former, and 5 in that of the latter, as against 72 appeals pending at the end of the previous year.

How disposed of.

244. Of the 169 appeals disposed of, the decrees of the lower Courts were in 86 cases confirmed, in 36 reversed and in 18 amended. Twelve were remanded for re-trial and 17 were compromised or otherwise disposed of.

245. The average duration of appeals disposed of was one year 10 months and 25 days, as against 3 months and 14 days. The longer duration is accounted for, by the length of time the appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of 1895-96 had been on the files.

Duration of appeals.

246. The work done by the appellate Courts is shown in the table given below.

Work of appellate Courts.

Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.					
		Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		1895-96.			1896-97.		
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11,692-9-5.	20,517-3-9.	19	86	9	36	8	18	2	12	2	17	0	3	14	1	10	25

Execution of decrees.

247. At the close of 1895-96 there were 273 applications for the execution of decrees in arrears, during the year there were 629 new applications presented making a total of 902 applications for execution as against 777 in 1895-96. Of these 902 applications 843 were disposed of as against 504 in the preceding year, thus leaving a balance at the end of the year under report of 59 as against 273 at the end of the preceding year. The value of applications including the opening balance was Rs. 80,9,80-14-4 of which Rs 65,1,46-10-5 were satisfied.

Decrees execution of.

Administrator's Bungalow.

Staff of Nazar.

248. The staff of the Nazar who is responsible for the execution of decrees under the orders of the Courts has been increased and his work is supervised by the Judicial Assistant.

Applications undisposed of.

249. Of the 59 applications remaining undisposed of 50 are below six months, six below 12 and three above twelve months, and the value of these applications is Rs. 14,934-3-11 as against Rs. 42,309-8-7 last year. The result is satisfactory and the Nazar and his staff deserve credit.

Working of department.

250. Taking it altogether and taking into consideration the uncomfortable circumstances under which the majority of the judicial officers have had to work, I cannot do less than record any appreciation of the work done by them.

Registration.

By whom registered.

251. In Radhanpur documents are registered by the Registration Officer and in the Mahals by the Thandars.

Value of instruments.

252. During the year 128 instruments were presented and accepted for registration as against 101 last year. Of these 104 related to mortgage transactions, 7 to sales, 6 to money transactions, 9 to wills, and 2 fall under the heading miscellaneous, and the values of these documents amounted to Rs. 40,302-8-2 as against Rs. 30,032-9-9 in the preceding year.

253. The table given below exhibits the nature of the documents registered as compared with those registered in the preceding year.

Nature of document presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of documents Registered.					
Mortgage		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Rs. a. p.			14 Rs. a. p.		
76	104	2	7	7	9	15	6	1	2	101	128	30,032	9	9	40,302	8	2

CHAPTER IV.

Protection.

Paltan.

Paltan.

254. The Paltan consists of 2 Havildars 6 Naiks and 62 Privates they have been properly drilled by Cr. Havildar Ajodhiya Shukal of the 14th. Regiment Bo. N. I., are armed with the old brown Bess, and have been given new brown leather accoutrements, they now present a very respectable appearance. The Colour Havildar above referred to has also had the drilling of the Police, and it is largely owing to his energetic and careful performance of his duties, that the Paltan and Foot Police have so greatly improved.

Paltan old Style.

Enlistment and cost.

255. At the close of 1895-96 there were 61 men in the Paltan, many of these have been transferred to other duties, and new men enlisted in their places, or transferred from the Arab Levies into the Paltan. The total cost of this body during the year under report was Rs. 7,786 as against Rs. 4,044 in 1895-96,

Two suits of Kakhi dress besides one warm suit and cardigan jackets have been supplied to them.

Deferred pay.

256. A system of deferred pay has been introduced, both for the Paltan and Police, and each month one anna from every rupee over six, is put away for the benefit of the men on discharge, and no cutting is made from pay on account of the clothing of the paltan.

Buglers.

257. Two Buglers one for the Paltan and one for the Police were sent to Ahmedabad where they received tuition in the 5th. Regiment Bo. N. I.

Duties.

258. The men of the Paltan take guards and thereby lighten the duties of the Police, and service in this body is sought after and considered by applicants, as very superior to police service.

Police.

Appointments.

259. The duties of Police Superintendent were performed from the 1st. April to the 8th. June 1896 by the City Fouzdar Mr. Champaklal. On the latter date Mr. R. V. Pandit my present Police Superintendent took charge. Being new to the duties of a police officer, he has much still to learn, but he is willing and energetic, and with two such qualities there is every reason to hope his career as a police officer may be a successful one.

Appearance and discipline.

260. On making my first inspection of the Foot Police, it appeared that without wholesale reductions and new enlistments little could be made of such material, but it is wonderful what drill and good clothing will do for men, and the appearance of the force at present is by no means discreditable. It is well known that although drill may be taught in a few months it takes years to make a disciplined soldier. The same thing applies to the police, patience and constant watchfnluess are required. A constable cannot look smart when he is improperly dressed, and the ordinary native, unless an old soldier, has but little eye for appearances. Soon after the uniform, of which a black fez forms part, was issued to the Police, I saw a man in the distance with an extraordinary head dress, and on closer inspection it turned out that he was wearing the bright yellow paper cover in which his fez had been packed. This man had probably been inspected before going on duty, and possibly the Fouzdar on N. C. O. who inspected him thought it just as well he should wear the paper cover and protect his new fez from the dust, or possibly the charm of variety appealed to his senses and prevented his insisting upon any alteration. Cases of this sort, only of a less glaring description, which escape the eye of my Police Superintendent and his subordinates, come to my notice, it is therefore difficult even to make a body of raw recruits presentable. However this difficulty has to a considerable extent been got over, and the more difficult task of teaching discipline will I trust in time be accomplished. I do not believe in general complaints about the material being bad, that there are some men in the police who are thoroughly untrustworthy, and only do their work properly under the immediate eye of their superiors is probable, and such men must be got rid of, but in most men there is some good and it is for their officers to find out the way to bring their good qualities into play, and I hope during the present year to have more time to devote to this matter myself.

Paltan new style.

Mounted police.

261. The mounted men are for the most part of superior intelligence to the foot police, and I attribute this fact to their being constantly employed in moving about the country, for as far as education goes, they are not a whit better, only 12 men in the entire number being able to read and write more than their names.

Education of police.

262. I had wished to establish a school for the special purpose of teaching the men of the police and Paltan, but the want of accommodation prevented the idea being carried out. However, in August last, I opened night schools both for the teaching of English and the vernacular, but these are not well attended by sepoys. I am inclined to think that a feeling exists among them, that they are not wanted, and that the only way to educate them, is to open a school for their special use and to make attendance obligatory.

263. At the close of the year under report, the total strength of the Police was as below.

Strength.

1 Superintendent.
4 Fouzdars.
1 Head Constable.
96 Mounted Police (including body guard).
5 Camel Police.
149 Foot Police.

264. Besides the above, there are 493 village Police or Chokiyats, of whom 154 are paid in cash and the remainder enjoy land. These men, in addition to the remuneration they receive from the State, receive various amounts from the villagers and in the majority of cases, when taking service, sign an agreement making themselves responsible for the value of property stolen should they fail to trace the culprits. I do not consider it desirable at present, at any rate, to substitute a regular police for these Chokiyats. The most important consideration is that the lives and property of the ryots should be protected, and this result I am of opinion, can be better secured under the present system, than by the introduction of regular police at a far greater cost to the State.

Chokiyats.

Sowar old style.

265. The number of Foot Police shown above is greater than will probably after a fair trial be found necessary, but before dismissing those, whom it is impossible to continue in the service, it has been necessary to entertain a certain number of men of a superior stamp to take their places, and as reductions are made, the number of Head Constables will be increased.

Number of Police necessary.

266. There is at present a City Fouzdar for Radhanpur and a Fouzdar at the head quarters of each Mahal, except Balodhan, where formerly the Thandar or Magistrate had not only to try cases, but had also to make the police enquiries. Although the number of accused persons sent for trial is never high in this Mahal, it was of course improper that the Magistrate should make the police enquiry, I therefore appointed a Head Constable for Balodhan.

Fouzdars.

267. The number of sowars of all ranks at the close of 1896–97, was 96, of these 1 Risaldar, 1 Duffedar and 18 sowars have been chosen for a body guard. These men do escort and orderly duty, and are available also for any ordinary police duties, except that they are not sent to the detached posts or Thanahs but remain at head-quarters.

Body guard.

268. After deducting the body guard which remains at Head quarters, the remainder of the sowars are distributed in the Mahals, with the exception of 16 at head quarters.

Distribution.

The distribution of the regular Foot Police force, is shown in the following table.

Station.	Superintendent.	City Fouzdar.	Fouzdar.	Head Constable.	Havildar.	Lc. Havildar	Naik.	Lc. Naik.	Constables.	Buglers.	Total.
Radhanpur Town ...	1	1			3		4		82	2	93
Ditto Mahal ...			1				1		9		11
Sami Mahal ...			1				2		18		21
Munjhpur Mahal ...			1				2		16		19
Balodhan Mahal. ...				1			1		9		11
Total ...	1	1	3	1	3	0	10	0	134	2	155

And that of the Sowars is as below.

Station.	Mahal.	Risaldar.	Duffedar.	Sowars.	Total.
Head quarters Radhanpur.	Radhanpur.		1	15	
With Radhanpur Mahal Fouzdar.	do.			4	
With SamiMahal Fouzdar.	Sami.			4	
With Munjhpur Mahal Fouzdar.	Munjhpur.			4	
With Balodhan Head Constable.	Balodhan.			2	
Thana at Arjansar.	Radhanpur.			3	
do. Gotarka.				2	
do. Thikaria.				2	
do. Subapura.				2	
do. Darwadi-Sinad.				3	
do. Dadhana.				3	
do. Anwarpura.	Sami.			3	
do. Dudkha.				2	
do. Panchasar.			1	3	
do. Kuwar.	Munjhpnr.			2	
do. Aritha.				2	
do. Wachada.				1	
do. Bureth.	Balodhan.			1	
With Radhanpur Mahalkari.	Radhanpur.			4	
With Sami do.	Sami.			4	
With Munjhpur do.	Munjhpur.			4	
With Balodhan do.	Balodhan			2	
With Customs Superintendent.	Radhanpur.			1	
On Grass preserves.				1	
			2	74	

Drill.

269. The services of a pensioned Duffedar have been retained for the purpose of drilling the sowars. He is assisted by a sowar formerly some years with a Native Cavalry Regiment.

Stables.

270. The stables in which the horses of the Body guard and Head quarter sowars are kept, are water tight and in fair condition, and a saddle room was added to it during the year, which has been fitted up with iron racks for the saddles.

271. The condition of the sowars has been somewhat improved, as formerly those at head-quarters found considerable difficulty in getting fodder for their horses. They have now their own hay-stacks, and 30lb. of grass per diem, is issued to each sowar at head-quarters, and for this a charge of Rs. 2-8-0 only per mensem is made. Formerly all sowars paid one rupee and a quarter per mensem towards the cost of their uniform, this is no longer cut from their pay, the pay of the men of the body guard has been increased by rupees two per mensem, and that of sowars in the districts by one rupee. Saddles of English leather purchased from Messrs. Cooper Allen of Cawnpore have been supplied to the men of the Body guard and 20 more have been ordered for the regular police sowars, and by degrees they will be supplied to the whole force.

Improved condition of sowars.

Sowar new style.

272. The body guard is armed with lances, and such men of the regular police, as are given new saddles, will be armed with swords and carbines, or with swords only as may appear fitting to Government.

Arms.

273. The total cost of the Police, including the body guard and clothing, to the entire force, was Rs. 45,849 as against Rs. 42,663 in the preceding year, and the sum paid in cash to village chokiyats, amounted to Rs. 6259 as against Rs. 5,150, the cause of increase, being mostly due to the fact that cash payment is being substituted for other remuneration.

Cost.

CHAPTER. V.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

274. There is one Hospital in Radhanpur, one dispensary in Sami, and one travelling medical man in the Munjhpur Mahal, with his head quarters in Munjhpur.

Medical Service.

In the Hospital there are eight beds and accomodation is available for both male and female in-patients.

275. The Hospital has not been full at any time during the year and therefore, additional beds have not been supplied although the men's ward is capable of accommodating 12 persons. Good blankets and sheets, as well as serviceable dress, have been supplied for the inmates of this hospital. The building is in good repair and has comfortable quarters in the same compound, for the Medical Officer and Hospital Assistant. A proper cooking room for indoor patients and an improved building for post mortem examinations are required, and if funds admit, will probably be provid-

Inpatients and buildings.

ed shortly. There is a well in the compound, in which is a small garden, which greatly adds to the general appearance of the hospital.

276. The Surgical instruments and dead stock articles are in good order and sufficient. A very large quantity of medicines and drugs having been supplied a short time before my arrival, very few additions were made during the year under report.

Dead stock.

Hospital.

277. It is difficult to describe the Sami Dispensary, but the building is ill adapted for the purpose for which it is used and does not lend itself easily to alteration. The Medical Officer complained much of the dust, which in consequence of the door of the room, in which the medicines are kept, opening directly on to the street, was blown in in large quantities, especially at the time of the hot weather heavy gales. I have rectified this as well as I can, by having a roof built between one side of the Dispensary and the next building, thereby forming a room facing the small compound at the back of the dispensary. Sami being a large town, will be provided with accommodation for in-patients as soon as practicable.

Sami Dispensary.

278. The medical man at Sami when I arrived, having no qualifications and being inefficient, got himself into trouble and was discharged. In his place I have engaged the services of a passed Hospital Assistant, lately in British employment, who resigned rather than go to Aden. He appears to be competent and to take an interest in his work.

Appointment.

279. Some changes have taken place in Munjhpur, the services of the Travelling Medical Officer having been applied for by a neighbouring Talukdar, he was allowed to resign, as I declined to lend his services and keep a lien on his appointment for him. During the time cholera was prevalent, I had sent a hakim, supposed to be well versed in the use of native medicines, to different villages, and I received three or four petitions purporting to have been signed by numerous individuals to retain his services. Although I doubted these petitions being spontaneous, I was inclined to believe from enquiries I made, that the majority of the people away from Radhanpur itself, had more faith in the wisdom of a hakim, and the efficacy of the herbs and drugs used by such persons, than in the knowledge of such persons as had hitherto been entrusted with the dispensing of European medicines. I therefore determined to give this hakim a trial, but from personal observation, and from enquiries made while in Munjhpur, during the cold weather, I was convinced that it would be better to send an ordinary Hospital Assistant. This was therefore done at the close of the year.

Munjhpur.

280. On assuming charge in April I found that in Sami and Munjhpur Mahals cholera was bad, and that there was a fair mortality, in Radhanpur town itself, the total number of cases in the State during April, being 780, out of which number 505 deaths were reported.

Cholera.

View of tank.

281. As soon as I could procure a supply of permanganate of potash, I caused the wells in the town and districts to be purified and ordered a "Bull's patent dredger" which has since been constantly at work, revealing the fact, that the whole of the wells were in a very insanitary condition. I also procured the services of the hakim above referred to and of another hakim, who was formerly employed as a Persian Moonshi in the State. These hakims were sent to villages in which the mortality was greatest and if they did not do much good, they at least gave a certain amount of confidence to the people, who appeared thankful for the thought bestowed upon their condition. The hakim last mentioned was afterwards posted to Balodhan, but not being willing to serve out of Radhanpur town, he quitted his post and was dismissed.

Cleaning wells.

282. By the end of June, the cholera was practically at an end, only 6 cases being reported in July, all of which were in the Munjhpur Mahal. The Balodhan Mahal which is separated from the rest of the State, entirely escaped, and in the other Mahals, the number of cases and deaths are as shown in the following table.

Deaths from cholera.

Name of town or Mahal.	April.		May.		June.		July.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Radhanpur Town ...	136	72	27	21	1	1	...	...	164	94
do. Mahal ...	97	39	187	155	84	31	...	...	368	225
Sami Mahal ...	255	129	205	104	2	0	...	...	462	233
Munjhpur Mahal ...	292	265	151	134	163	163	6	6	612	568
Total ...	780	505	570	414	250	195	6	6	1606	1120

283. In addition to the arrangements above detailed, disinfectant powder was freely used and a compounder was detailed to superintend the disinfecting of the houses and clothes of patients;

Decrease of cholera.

and the figures in the above table, go to show that where the epidemic was most vigorously combatted, it rapidly decreased.

Epidemics.

284. The State has been remarkably free from other epidemics, there being only one case of small pox and two of measles, and so far, the plague has not found its way into Radhanpur.

Attendance.

285. The following table shows the number of outdoor, indoor and jail patients treated in the hospital and dispensaries.

Name of Dispensary.	Patients.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Radhanpur Hospital.	Outdoor.	4170	1799	2129	8098
	Indoor.	49	8	1	58
	Jail.	96	14	1	111
	Total.	4315	1821	2131	8267
Sami Dispensary.	Outdoor.	2188	581	829	3598
	Indoor.	...	...	...	...
	Jail.	...	...	...	...
	Total.	2188	581	829	3598
Travelling.	Outdoor.	588	200	340	1128
	Indoor.	...	...	...	...
	Jail.	28	3	...	31
	Total.	616	203	340	1159

Expenditure.

286. The total expenditure on account of establishments medicines etc. was Rs. 4,335, against Rs. 7,753, during the preceding year, the decrease being in the cost of drugs, in consequence of the hospital and dispensary being over stocked. The general health was good.

Operations.

287. No important surgical operations were performed during the year, of minor operations 117 are reported from Radhanpur and 61 from Sami.

Mr. Mancharam.

288. Mr. Mancharam Asharam, who is the principal Medical Officer in the State, and has charge of the Radhanpur Hospital has been in the service of the State for many years. He received his training in the Baroda Medical College, and has since gained considerable experience and is, I consider, well fitted for the position he holds.

Averages of in-door patients.

289. The daily average number of indoor, outdoor and Jail patients as contrasted with the previous year, is tabulated below, and shows the work this officer has had to perform.

Patients.	Year.	Males.	Femals.	Children.	Total.
Out patients.	1895-96	76·49	32·28	36·84	145·61
	1896-97	73·97	31·05	33·13	138·15
Indoor patients.	1895-96	6·66	3·51	0·30	10·47
	1896-97	2·97	0·38	0·34	3·69
Jail patients.	1895-96	2·34	1·01		3·35
	1896-97	4·40	0·54	0·20	5·14

Vaccination.

How superintended.

290. Vaccination is performed under the superintendency of the Civil Surgeon Katiawar. Two vaccinators are engaged in this State and the cost of these men, their peons and subscription towards the pay of the Inspector, amounted to Rs. 777, during the year. The supervision exercised over the vaccinators is of the slightest, and I intend requesting that the work may be entrusted to the State, when it would be supervised more thoroughly by the principal Medical Officer and his assistant.

Work of vaccinators.

291. The following table shows the work done during the past year as compared with that of the previous year.

Years.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
1895-96	2005	1893	3898	3742	10	8	18	13
1896-97	1947	1867	3814	3545	33	6	39	20

Births and Deaths.

292. Registers of births and deaths are kept by the Police, to whom such occurrences are reported. During the year, 2222 deaths, and 1514 births, were reported, of the former, 21 deaths, were accidental or sudden, 9 persons having died from the effects of snake bite, 1 man from vegetable poison, 1 committed suicide by hanging himself and 10 persons were drowned in wells. Attention is being paid to the proper protection of wells and it is hoped that next year fewer deaths from drowning will have to be reported.

CHAPTER VI.

Minor Departments.

Public Works.

293. During the year under report the following works which were in

progress were completed, the amount previously expended, expended during the year, and the total cost are shown below.

Progress of Public Works.

Name of building.	Expended previously. Rs.	a.	p.	Expended during the year. Rs.	a.	p.	Total.		
New carriage houses.	5,171	15	7	961	1	6	6,133	1	1
Harris Clock Tower.	8,879	12	0	7,175	6	3	16,055	2	3
New Jail.	37,245	11	5	302	3	11	37,547	15	4
Elephant houses.	2,199	0	3	1,713	13	8	3,912	13	11
Total.	53,496	7	3	10,152	9	4	63,649	0	7

and in the table in the margin are shown the buildings commenced during the year but not yet completed.

Name of buildings.	Expended during the year.		
Hindu buildings. ...	10,723	13	6
New Katcheri. ...	2,471	15	9
Lal bag stables.	4,560	8	4
Ditto Servants quarters. ...	2,832	9	9
Office. ...	4,089	2	4
Total. ...	24,678	1	8

Administrator's bungalow and Sowar's saddle room.

294. In addition to the above the Administrator's bungalow, which is intended to serve when the administration is at an end as a residence for H. H. The Nawab, was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 38,808-11-8. This amount is a good deal beyond the estimate but considerable increased expenditure was incurred in consequence of the nature of the soil being very unsuitable for the making of foundations. A saddle room for sowars was also completed at a cost of Rs. 697-1-3.

Administrator's Bangalow Front.

Summer house and tomb.

295. Rs.3147-5-9 were expended on the Fateh Kot summer house commenced some years ago, which is situated some way from the town on the summit of an old fort. It has not yet been completed as for the present, in consequence of its distance from the town, there would be no way of utilizing it. The Roza (tomb) also of H. H. The late Jorawar Khan, the

grandfather of the present minor Nawab, on which Rs. 129-1-2 were expended during the year, will have to be completed when more necessary work has been finished with.

Katcheri.

296. A Katcheri is very badly required, but it was found impossible to commence it before last rains and the water lies so near the surface, that even at the end of the year under report, the digging of the foundations to a proper depth was found to be impracticable. Bricks and materials are being collected and it is calculated that before the rains the foundations will have been built and the building will then be carried on without check.

Head Overseer.

297. My Head Overseer Mr. Gokaldass, has done excellent work during the year and the buildings he has completed, reflect great credit upon him. He has had a number of works in course of completion during the year and has energetically superintended their construction in fair weather and in foul.

Hindu buildings.

298. The Hindu buildings, which are now nearly ready, are two buildings built on the plan which my late principal Revenue Officer informed me was most liked by Hindus. They are intended for the abode of my Revenue Adikari and Judicial Assistant.

Cost of materials.

299. Situated as this State is at a distance from Bombay, and having no railway nearer than 30 miles from Radhanpur, the cost of bringing materials such as wood, stone, etcetera, is very heavy and makes a considerable difference in the cost of Public works.

Cost of works and Department.

300. In addition to the works mentioned above, which amount to a total cost of Rs. 77,612-14-10, the sum of Rs. 2709-0-5, has been expended on minor repairs and repairing wells.

The total cost of the Public Works establishment amounted to only Rs. 2573, which is little more than Rs. 200 per mensem, but the pay of Mistris, time keepers and watchmen, is included in the various works on which they are employed, by which means the real total actual cost of a work is arrived at.

Survey.

Strength and work done.

301. The strength of the Survey Staff as I found it, was, 1 Head Surveyor and 10 measurers, since which time it has been increased to 1 Head Surveyor, 1 City Surveyor, 4 Surveyors and 21 measurers, most of the extra hands, joining in November and early in December. The table given below exhibits the work done by the department during the past year.

Number of villages in the State including alienated villages.	Survey completed during the year.			Survey in progress at close of the year.		
	Number of villages.	Numbers measured.	Area in acres and gunters.	Number of villages.	Numbers measured.	Area in acres and gunters.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
165	23	2782	21469	15	3154	27336

There have been up to the 31st. March 1897, altogether 98 villages measured, and on that date, 15 were in course of completion, the remainder of the 128 unalienated villages, have since been taken in hand, and at the close of the season, alienated villages alone, will remain to be dealt with. During the coming rains, the checking and making of maps will it is hoped be completed. A city survey which was much required is in progress.

Classification.

302. Classification has not yet been commenced, as by the time I had made my tour of the districts, it was too late to engage classifiers for this year, and it is generally considered advisable, that classification should not be taken in hand until after a survey is completed. At the time of writing the memorandum submitted by me last year I was uncertain whether it would be of any use having a regular classification made, in consequence of the varying nature of the soil, I have since visited all the villages of any size in the State, and many of the smaller ones and have decided, that there is no objection to a classification being made, it will therefore be taken in hand soon after the rains, but as it will require very careful supervision, it may take some time to complete. Of the work done by my Head Surveyor, I shall be in a better position to speak, after he has returned to Head quarters and I have again visited the districts.

Boundary marks.

303. At present, owing to the difficulties of transit, stone cannot be used for pillars, and during my cold weather tour I noticed that many bans, or earthern land marks, were in a very dilapidated condition; and had apparently never been made with any care, since that time however, more attention has been paid to the work and I am hopeful that not only in Wachchda, but also in other parts of the State, stone fit for making land marks will be quarried in the near future.

Cost.

304. The total cost of the survey department for the past year was Rs. 5,635, a portion of which, will eventually be recovered from the cultivators of the land round Radhanpur town, with whom an agreement was made for hired labour to be made use of, for which they are to pay, instead of calling upon them to assist the measurers.

Measurers daily task.

305. The task for each measurer is 25 acres per diem, and a surveyor is, during the season able, to check the measurement of from 2500 to 3000 acres on the ground.

Education.

No statistics.

306. The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, whose duty it is to superintend the Education carried on in this State, not having favoured me with any information relative to the work done, I am unable to give any statistics.

A. V. School.

Buildings.

307. At Radhanpur itself is one Anglo Vernacular School, one Girls School, one Vernacular School for instruction in Guzerati and one for instruction in Urdu. The two first, are large enough for present requirements, but the Vernacular Guzerrati School is over crowded and the Urdu School requires a new building.

Schoolmistress for Sami

308. At Sami I found that the girls were being taught by a young master and I have succeeded in obtaining the services of a woman teacher, whose husband has been appointed schoolmaster at Sami.

New Schools.

309. Two new schools of pacca brick, capable of seating 50 boys, will be completed shortly, one at Waghel and the other at Gotarka, and as soon as new offices for the use of the Mahal officers have been erected at Balodhan, the old offices will be handed over to the Educational Department.

Education of cultivators sons.

310. I hope soon to hit upon some plan by which I can insure the children of cultivators receiving education. At present, the State is put to considerable expense in order to educate boys who would in any case be educated by their fathers if left to their own resources. The money thus spent might with advantage be utilized in educating the class, we are most interested in lifting from the depths of ignorance. For our revenue is derived from the land, and we cannot expect the land to be rationally tilled, until we have taught our cultivators at least how to read.

School fees.

311. The time has arrived for the introduction of a proper scale of fees for education and none but those, who belong to the same classes, as in our own country, send their children to charity schools, should be allowed to educate their children at the expense of the State, but this is a matter in which a Native State cannot take the initiative.

Village Schools.

312. There are 165 villages in this State and 23 Schools. In the following table are shown the villages and towns in which they are situated.

Name of town or village.	State or Bayati.	State Building.	Hired building.
Radhanpur 3	State.	State.	
Radhanpur 1	do.	do.	Hired.
Kuwar.	do.		
Gotarka.	do.		
Gochnad.	Bhayati.	Bhayati.	
Bhilot.	State.	State.	
Lolada.	Bhayati.	Bhayati.	
Ved.	State.	State.	
Kunwarad.	Bhayati.	Bhayati.	
Chandur.	State.	State.	
Tuwar.	Bhayati.	Bhayati.	
Dudkha.	State.	State.	
Padla.	do.	do.	
Panchasar.	do.	do.	
Baspa.	do.	do.	
Munjpur.	do.	do.	
Rafu.	do.	do.	
Waghal.	do.	do.	
Sami. 2	do.	do.	
Sankheshwar.	do.	do.	

A. V. School holidays.

313. The boys, attending the Anglo Vernacular School, including Sundays, enjoy 128 days holidays out of the year, and in the summer months, only attend School from 6 a. m. to 10–30 a. m. or four and a half hours daily During such portion of the remainder of the year as is not taken up by holidays, the school hours are from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 p. m. till 5 p. m. or five hours daily. The Head Master of the school is thus ridiculously under worked, and I consider the school should be kept open for a longer period, and the hours for the attendance of different classes, might then be different; and more of the pupils might get the advantage of the personal instruction of the head. master. The progress made by boys who have been learning English for four years is very poor indeed.

G. School holidays.

314. The boys, of the vernacular schools, do not enjoy so many holidays, as their allowance is 34, days in addition to Sundays and although boys must first pass through the vernacular, before they can join the Anglo Vernacular School, the hours of study are longer, being from 6 a. m. to 11 a. m. in the summer, and from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. in the winter.

Jails and Lock-ups.

Jails and lock-ups.

315. There is a Jail outside the town of Radhanpur, built on an excellent plan, to which all prisoners convicted in Radhanpur, and such as are sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding three months, are sent from the Mahals. There is also a lock up at Sami and at Munjhpur. At Balodhan there is no proper lock up, and the plan of one has just been submitted for approval.

316. The following table shows the number of admissions and the daily average number of prisoners, confined in the jails and lock-ups.

Admissions etcetera.

No. of Jails.	No. of lock ups.	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Remaining at the end of 1896-97.	Total cost of maintaining the prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of 1895-96.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1895-96	1896-97	1895-96.	1896-97.		
1	2	74	501	285	575	56·17	63·6	52	Rs. 2482-10-0

As the prisoners were getting no regular ration of vegetables, the supply of a sufficient quantity of vegetables was sanctioned, which has slightly increased the cost of diet.

Prisoner.

317. Four deaths occured among the prisoners during the year, but the general health was good. The Medical Officer frequently visits the jail, within the walls of which, is a ward for sick prisoners.

Deaths.

318. The work-shops have not yet been completed, but arrangements have been made for indoor labour during the coming rains, and a jailor has been appointed who understands the making of carpets, table cloths, towels, etcetera. At present the prisoners are mostly employed on out-door labour, of which there is plenty to occupy them.

Indoor labour.

319. The total cost of the jail and lock-ups during the year amounted to Rs. 3,017-11-6, as against Rs. 1,824-4-8, in the preceding year. At present the duties of warders are carried out by the Police, but the entertainment of warders is under consideration.

Municipality.

320. The son of a former Diwan of this State, a Mr. Chandulal Harilal, who enjoys villages and a monthly allowance in cash, held the honorary appointment of Municipal Officer throughout the year, and ably seconded such efforts as I was able to make, towards improving the sanitary condition of the town of Radhanpur.

Municipal Officer.

Cost.

321. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 5,977-2-6, as against Rs. 5748-15-11 during the preceding year. After having carefully considered the requirments of the town, I increased the number of sweepers, and instead of the melas or slums, being kept clean or dirty, according to the wish of the inhabitants, it is now part of the duty of the Municipal sweepers to keep them clean. Night soil carts have also been introduced, and persons are required to empty dirty water etc. into receptacles instead of throwing it on the roads and out-side their dwellings.

Reforms.

322. There was some excitment among the Jain community and other Mahajans, on the introduction of these efforts towards cleanliness. The shops were closed, meetings were held, and the leaders visited me in the evening, I found them however amenable to reason, and when I chaffed them about making hartàl, i.e. closing their shops with a view to express their dis pleasure, they assured me that the shops had only been shut, so as to get the people together to form a meeting, in order to represent their grievances to me, and that they would be at once opened. This promise was carried out, and although some continue to evade the orders and throw water on the ground at night, such as are caught are punished, and the thin end of the wedge has been introduced.

Removal of refuse.

323. Formerly all filth removed from the town was thrown down close to the walls on the further side, it is now removed to a distance and deposited in trenches dug for the purpose on some rising ground, and in order that the same arrangement may be carried out during the rains, a road is being constructed on which the rubbish carts can travel.

Streets etc.

324. The town is a mass of irregular and narrow streets but I have no intention of knocking down houses and shops wholesale, in order to make the town appear symmetrical. The native dearly loves his otla or uncovered verandah, on which he sits and yarns with his neighbours after the sun is down. By removing these otlas, the roads can be widened and the town would appear to a European more open and shipshape, but to the native, whose otla is the one spot on which he can sit, and enjoy the cool evening air, it would mean considerable hardship. All that is being done then, to improve the town in this respect, is to prevent further encroachment, and to acquire pieces of land left vacant by the fall of houses, or walls, when this can be done without hardship to the owners.

No Municipal arrangements at Sami.

325. At Sami which has a population of about 6000 persons, very little has as yet been done by the State in the way of making Municipal arrangements, and outside are regular hills of sweepings which should prove invaluable to the cultivators.

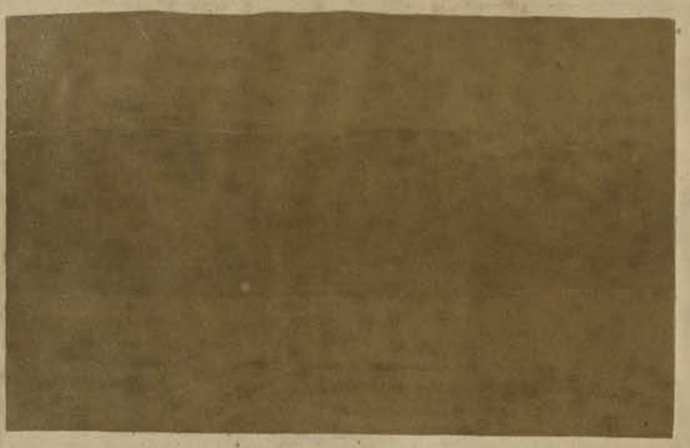
Cleaning of wells.

326. The Bull's dredger, which I referred to, under the head medical, has been of very great assistance in cleaning out the wells of the town, which were found to be in a very insanitary condition, and sanction has been given to the construction of a drain or gutter from the rising ground near the clock tower, through the principal street, so

that during the rains, the rain, after washing the street, may flow out of the town. This drain or gutter will, year by year, be increased in length, until the whole of the streets in the principal and most crowded portions of the town, are provided with a means of carrying off the water.

Broadening of roads.

327. During the year, 1303 square feet of land were added to the road, of which 698 square feet, were paid for, at a cost of Rs. 146-9-0, one hundred and ninety nine square feet were taken in exchange for other land, not adjacent to the roads, and the remainder either belonged to state buildings or was relinquished freely.



View of Palace.

Dheds.

328. The quarter of the town inhabited by the dheds, whose principal occupation is the tanning of hides, was unapproachable, and was sufficient in itself, to cause the outbreak of clolera which occurred in April 1896. A plentiful and continuous use of disinfectant powder, has to a certain extent, counteracted the unhealthy and disagreeable stench emanating from this quarter.

Removal of dheds from town.

329. At a convenient distance from the town therefore, an enclosure has been made of an oblong shape, in the centre of which an oblong piece of ground has been marked out as a drying ground and round this, sheds, for the storing of skins and materials, are in course of erection, and as soon as these are completed, the basins (khundis), in which the tanning is done, will be removed from within the town, and embedded in the ground between the sheds and the border of the enclosure.

Dedh's well.

330. A well has also been commenced at an estimated cost of Rs. 670, from which the dheds will draw the water necessary for the carrying on of their trade. The spot chosen is on fairly high ground, and free from innundation, the total cost of the undertaking will amount to about Rs. 1000, and the benefit, to the present neighbours of the dheds, and the inhabitants of the town generally, will be great.

Printing Press.

Press.

331. The Printing press belongs to a private individual who is unfortunately unable to keep up a very good staff, and does not himself know English. However he manages to get the printing done somehow, though proof sheets have to be often corrected. The printing required however, in this State, is mostly in the vernacular, and in vernacular printing, Mr. Harilal Kalidas, would be hard to beat.

Printing contract.

332. Finding that the checking of accounts for printing took up a considerable time, and at the best was unsatisfactory, and that from motives of economy, many forms etcetera, which might with advantage have been printed were being made out in manuscript, I concluded a contract with the press manager in accordance with which, he does all printing which is required, for Rs. 128 per mensem.

State Gazette.

333. A State Gazette is issued twice a month, the subscription towards which is Rs. 2 per mensem, but it does not command a very large sale

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CHAPTER VII.

Forests.

No natural forest.

334. There is no natural forest growth in this State if perhaps a grove of ârrusa trees which appear to have sprung up spontaneously not far from Radhanpur be excepted. Some small attempts to start plantations appear to have been made but nothing on a large scale has been attempted.

Sowing of seeds.

335. During the past year 33,514 small seed beds were made in the mahals under the direction of the mahalkaries and tehsildars, but of the seeds, and cuttings then planted, only 4065 germinated or took root and only 2,595 are now alive. In the vicinity of Radhanpur, I had about 2,500 of these seed beds made, and also a number of cuttings planted. Of these, about two thirds of the cuttings are alive and roughly speaking 1000 young babuls aud nims.

Preparations.

336. Preparations are being made for the sowing of seeds and tending of young plants in future, and several katcha wells have been dug in readiness. A tube well, to be supplemented by two others, has also been driven and around these katcha wells, and tube wells, will be sown or planted sufficient seeds or cuttings for one man to water in three days, and if I can secure men to work on such terms, I shall then engage men on small wages with an understanding that for every seedling, which at the end of the year is alive, he shall receive a certain small sum, for experience has taught me that as a rule every man who is engaged to look after others, requires another to look after him.

Nursery.

337. I attempted last rains to form a nursery, but the land used had not been broken up for some years, and the seeds I believe were not good, consequently not more than sixty or seventy of the seeds germinated, such as did however, have made fair progress.

Waste land for forests.

338. There is much waste land in this State and efforts will be made to turn a considerable quantity of it into forest land. I have chosen some blocks, and others will be chosen next cold weather.

In many places in India it is sufficient to put babul seeds in the ground and they will germinate and take care of themselves, but the universal opinion here is, that they will not grow under such conditions in this State. I have however seen last year's cotton still growing on unirrigated land in January last. This cotton must have survived the hot weather, which last year was exceptionally severe, and I argue that like cotton, the babul has a tap root and is probably even more hardy than that plant, it should therefore grow under the same conditions. When trying to grow babul in this State however, it has been the custom to sow the seed in little seed beds 12 or 15 inches in diameter placed 6 or 8 feet apart, the rain falls and soaks into these little beds because the soil has been turned over, but between the beds the soil being hard, but little rain soaks in. I am therefore having patches of land ploughed and in these, the babul seed previously soaked will be sown, and left to its own devises.

Bamboo.

339. Bamboo is a source of income but there is none in this State. I have procured seed and intend trying to introduce it. I have also ordered teak or sàg seed since the wood is valuable. None at present exists in Radhanpur.

Trees most common.

340. There are some very fine avenues of nim and peeple near the town of Radhanpur, and near some of the villages, and other trees which grow well or fairly well are babul, jhala and khijra. This last is a valuable tree, not that the wood is of much use for building because it soon rots, but it is a much prized wood for fuel in consequence of the very great heat it gives out, it is also customary in some parts of the India to pollard this tree, and feed cattle on the young shoots. The gum is also of value.

Administrator's office.

Wachchda island.

341. A piece of land has already been mentioned in this report which goes by the name of Wachchda and is situated in the runn. It is consequently as isolated as if it were an island, for it is ten miles from the nearest village. A few drovers whom I found there, informed me, that during the past few years the land had been gradually getting salt and that the grass was gradually disappearing on this account. I found there jhala trees and bushes, a few babul and some khijra the growth of the latter and babal will be encouraged, and efforts will be made to turn the island into a forest, as on account of its situation it can be preserved with but very little trouble or expense.

Vegetables.

Vegetables.

342. As already stated beetroot grows exceptionally well, most of the soil containing sufficient salt and being quite free from stones or rock the roots meet with no obstruction. Other root vegetables such as knol-khol and turnips also do well. Celery grows like a weed, and such peas as were sown at the proper time were very successful. Cauliflowers were a failure, only three or four producing heads, but possibly since they were only transplanted into one plot of ground they may flowrish in more suitable soil. Cabbages on the other hand well repaid the planting while potatoes which were sown in the dry bed of a river, by the Manager of the printing press, gave a crop of about 80,000 lb. The area sown was approximately 23 acres, in which 235 maunds of seed potatos were sown. Mr. Harilal Kalidas informs me, that in making this experiment he paid Rs. 300 for oil cake with which to manure the land, and this oil cake had to be brought by road from a distance of fifteen miles, added to this was the cost of labour which amounted to Rs. 350, and of seed potatoes at Rs. 3-8-0 per pound which comes to Rs. 822-8-0. Roughly speaking, including the carting of oil cake from Sami, the expenditure must have come to about Rs. 1550, which would have left a very fair margin for profit, had he been able to get rid of the whole of the crop.

Fruit and Indigo.

343. The fruit of Radhanpur is undoubtedly the date, some of the trees which have been reared in the different gardens fruiting heavily. Unfortunately the dates do not properly ripen until the rains commence and many of them are spoiled. At present none of the trees are used for toddy and the fruit is sold in the bazaar as a luxury, about three years ago however, a date plantation was commenced which has been largely added to during the past year, and preparations for its further extension are being made, as without doubt a large date plantation will be a source of revenue is a few years time. The land chosen for this plantation is waste land of inferior kind and consequently the growth of the palms is less rapid than in the gardens where the soil is better.

Dates.

Date Palm.

344. Cocoanuts which have generally proved to be a paying crop grow well in one of the gardens in which they have been planted. During the last rains I secured fifty young plants, most of which I planted in some waste inferior land near the Id-gah. Some of these have died off but the majority are alive though they have made as yet but little progress. At the commencement of the rains a further experiment with fifty or a hundred plants will be made, some of which will be planted in richer soil, and others in more sheltered positions then that at the Id-gah.

Cocoanuts.

345. There are no oranges, and limes are scarce. Custard apples grow well at Sami, and mangos thrive at Sinad a village enjoyed by one of the bayats. Guavers grow well as also do mulberries and pomegranates and a cultivated bhori tree is to be found here the fruit of which is not unpleasant.

Other fruit.

346. Indigo is found in this State growing wild and I am considering the advisability of introducing the cultivation of it as it is said to improve the soil for wheat, which is the grain mostly grown here.

Indigo.

Concluding remarks.

347. Before closing this report it is I think right that I should place on record that I have found Mr. Anantprasad Trikamlal my Revenue Adikari a very hard working and willing officer. Naturally on assuming charge I looked round for the best worker I could find as head of my office, and my choice fell upon Mr. Anantprasad. The work was heavy, and I found him indefatigable and ready for work at all times, I therefore made him Superintendent of the Huzur office, and he reaped the reward of his steady work, when, on Mr. Gopaldass my Revenue officer resigning I made him Revenue Adikari it which position he is doing excellent work.

Mr. Anantprasad.

348. For some month's Mr. Gopaldass Viharidass, whose services were lent to this State as Revenue Commissioner, was at the head of the Revenue Department but he was offered an appointment under his own Darbar and resigned.

Mr. Gopaldass.

349. I was sorry to lose Mr. Gopaldass as he was a gentleman in whom I could place full reliance, but his leaving gave me the opportunity of making a change in the department which has done away with considerable clerical labour, for now instead of the Huzur and Revenue offices being distinct and the Administrator being at the head of one and the Revenue officer at the head of the other, although there are still two offices, the Admininistrator is at the head of both, and communications do not, as formerly, pass from one to the other, but orders in revenue matters are issued direct by me from the Revenue office.

Revenue work.

350. On the above change taking place, Mr. Nagarji Gulabbhai who had come to me as Record keeper from Rajpipla and who had shown his capacity for good solid work, in the manner in which he assisted me to adjust outstanding claims against the State, was appointed Shirishtidar in the Huzur office and I have had no cause to regret his appointment.

Mr. Nagarji.

351. I cannot in this report go into the merits of the many other officials who have done good work throughout the year. There are very few I feel confident, who have not done their best, and there are many I am glad to say, who have not been content to simply give the amount of work which could be legitimately demanded from them in return for their pay. These may rest assured that although their names have not been mentioned in this report, I am none the less conscious of the good work they have been doing and that I appreciate it.

State officials.

Curbing expenditure.

352. In curbing the reckless expenditure which was usual in this State, expecially in the matter of presents to fakirs and others, I have during the past year been obliged to refuse assistance to some to whom, had it not been for this necessity I might have given it. It has been hard to draw the line. For instance the annual sum given away in the month of Ramzan, amounted to Rs. 11,500, and to avoid any heart burning I was obliged to refuse, all such gifts for in, consequence of the death of his Highness the late Nawab, persons did not claim what they were in the habit of receiving at the Ramzan following his demise, until last Ramzan, when those who came claimed it for 2 years, and had I given in the State would have had to expend 25,000 Rs. on gifts to fakirs which it cannot afford. I found also on arriving here that about 1,200 Rs. a year was being expended nominally on food for dogs, and that four places for the distribution of food to mendicants and others, were in existence. Of these I closed three, and consequently the control of expenditure is easier and the cost considerably less, for instead of a mendicant receiving a ration from each, he can now only obtain it from one. At the same time I am always ready to help real distress but I do not think any good is to be gained by enticing a lot of mendicants to the town in the hopes of being well fed.

Reason for photographs.

353. Radhanpur being a place seldom visited by the outside world, I have introduced a few photographs, taken by the Tharad schoolmaster Mr. Bapalal Virchand, into this report, as it appears to me, that a clearer idea can be gathered of what is going on and the nature of the place, with their assistance, than I could convey in words. As however this innovation may not be approved of, I have had my report which has been printed locally by the Press Manager already referred to, also prepared without illustrations.

Visits to State.

354. In conclusion I have to place on record that the State was visited both by the Commissioner Northern Division, and the Political Superintendent of Palanpur during the cold weather and to tender my thanks to you as Political Superintendent, and Mr. Lely as Commissioner for the support and advice I have received from both.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servan

M. T. LYDE,
Major,

Administrator.

Note—It will be remarked that in the statement below para 120 the cost of Military is shown as Rs. 9,760-3-0 whereas in para 255 it is shown as Rs. 7,786 the cause of the difference is that after the body-guard was formed the pay of that body was included under the head 'Military' and the amount shown in the latter paragraph viz. Rs. 7,786 is the actual cost of the 'Paltan'.

RADHANPUR—Printed at the "Bismilla Bahadur" Printing Press.

No. of 1898.

From,

Captain F. W. WODEHOUSE,

Acting Administrator,

Radhanpur State.

To,

Major M. T. LYDE,

Acting POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Palanpur.

Radhanpur,
May 1898.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration report of the Radhanpur State for the year 1897-98.

2. As I have only lately taken over charge of this State, and as your annual report for 1896-97 entered fully into all matters pertaining to the State, I have chiefly confined myself in this report to a series of statistics.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Actg, Administrator,

Radhanpur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RADHANPUR STATE FOR 1897-98.

CHAPTER I.

AREA.	POPULATION.	TRIBUTE.
929 Square Miles.	98017.	Nil.

As the State Survey has not yet been completed, the area as shown in the Bombay Gazetteer is again adopted.

Changes in the appointment of Administrator.

2. Having been appointed Acting Administrator of the State (Government Resolution No. 1506 dated 5th March 1898) I arrived in Radhanpur on the 18th March and took over charge from Major Lyde after office hours on the 19th March.

H. H. The Nawab.

3. His Highness Mahomed Sherkhanji is 11 years and 10 months of age. He attends the Rajkumar College Rajkot and the reports show that he is making good progress both in his studies and in physical exercises. As H. H. is fond of out-door games, and as he is getting to an age, when he should be kept as much as possible from Zenánà influences, I have had a Lawn Tennis court made, and I am glad to say both he and the younger Subes play on it nearly every day. I hope also to have a cricket ground ready at an early date, when he will be able to play cricket. He seems to me to be an exceptionally bright intelligent boy.

Jalaludin Khanji.

4. Kumar Jalaludin Khanji is brother of the Nawab. He like his brother is at the Rajkumar College and appears to be getting on well.

5. Mr. Chandulal Harilal Thakore is companion to the Nawab, is a son of a former Diwan of the State, and from the little I have seen of him he appears to be exceptionally well suited for the post.

6. Both the brothers came to Radhanpur in January 1898 to attend the marriage ceremony of their cousin Sube Jorawar Khanji, owing, however, to the unfortunate death of the bridegroom's nephew they had to return to Rajkote almost immediately.

Sultana Jahan.

7. Sultana Jahan, the elder sister of the Nawab, of her own accord has settled the disagreement with her father-in-law, regarding the suitability of a house, and is now living with her husband.

The village of Aritha which was given to her by her father-in-law for pin money is managed by the State. As villages, belonging to females, are generally managed by badly paid Karkuns, the villagers suffer; consequently it was to the advantage of every-one that the State should take over the village.

8. I have no remarks to make about the younger sister of the Nawab.

H. H. The Dowager Rani

9. Her Highness the Dowager Rani has on the whole behaved satisfactorily during the past year. Major Lyde gave her a carriage with horses and harness, as also a present of grass, and I have given her the use of a small garden near the palace and have ordered some plants for it from Bombay. She will probably learn that more is to be gained by behaving well than by giving trouble.

Jiwai.

10. She seems to have given some trouble about Jiwai, but by advice she abandoned the idea. It is doubtful for how long she intends to remain quiet on this subject.

Treasure.

11. During the year under report no Treasure has been found; although there is a strong suspicion that all has not yet been recovered.

Subes.

12. In the family of Sube Murtuja Khanji, half brother of His Late Highness, the marriage of Sube Jorawar Khanji took place with the daughter of the eldest Bhayat Sube Fatehjang Khanji.

Bhayats to share expenses of Administration.

13. Government did not approve of the recommendation that the Bhayats should pay a share towards the administration of the State at present.

Widow of Manowar Khanji.

14. In last year's report it was mentioned that the income of Waghpura Village was from Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1500 per annum. The Village was made khalsa and it has been found that the average income of the past ten years was Rs. 1688-2-6 per annum. The widow of Manowar Khanji has therefore received an extra allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Rahimat Bu.

15. The position and allowances of this widow remain the same.

Amirs.

16. The monthly allowance to two Amirs of Cutch Bhuj has been stopped, as they do not reside within Radhanpur limits and since their departure from this place it has not been applied for.

Tenats.

17. In April 1897 there were 5 tenats or bands of so called Arab levies, each under a Jamadar and comprising 94 men. During the year these tenats were disbanded, some of them being too old to serve in other Departments were given Jiwais (subsistence allowance), while the remainder are now under the Police Superintendent for various duties. Most of these men seem to have come either from Lahej, or from various parts of the Hadraumauth.

Gymnasium.

18. The Elephant houses have now been converted into a gymnasium and it is used by the Paltan, Police and School children.

Railway

19. A survey of the proposed Railway line has now been made. As the question as to whether a line from Viramgam or from Patan would be most suitable was entered into fully in last year's report, there is no necessity for me to enter into it again.

Currency.

20. The State currency is now under consideration, and I trust that this matter will be settled at an early date.

Hidden Treasure.

21. During the year under report one man was tried and sentenced as an accomplice in the removal of the State Treasure.

Racial feeling.

22. The Hindoos and Mahomedans of the State appear to have got on peacefully. Soon after taking over charge that unreasonable sect the Mahajans petitioned me against the Mahomedans fishing in the Tanks and asked me to put a stop to it. As, however, the tanks are large and were not built by the Mahajans I refused to entirely put a stop to what was not an illegal practice. I, however, expressed my willingness to prevent it from the ghats at which they drew water. This concession did not suit them and, as it was reported to me that they were holding meetings as to whether they should petition Government or close their shops, I took no action of any sort, and as far as I am aware they have now taken the matter quietly.

Accounts.

23. Until the end of the year 1896-97 the Radhanpur Mahal and Judicial receipts were sent daily to the Treasury. Since then they have only been sent monthly; thus facilitating the work of the Treasurer.

Cotton Ginning Factory

24. There is a Cotton Ginning Factory at Sami belonging to a Bohra. As about five years ago several creditors made claims against him, it was taken into State management and given to some Bohras on contract. This contract expires on the 5th July of the present year.

Rozwa Jama settlement

25. This long standing disagreement has now been settled.

Revenue Code.

26. The Revenue Code as prepared by the Administrator, not having been approved of by the Commissioner N. D. has been cancelled.

General condition and resources.

Rain fall.

27. The rain fall during the past year was much below the average. In Radhanpur only 18 inches 62 cents fell. The rain-fall in the other talukas was as follows.

Sami 18″-83 cents. Mujpur 16″-10 cents. Balodhan 19″-11½ cents.

As the rain fell late many of the cotton plants were drowned.

The rain-fall during the past six years measured at Radhanpur is shown in the following table.

1892-93	39 inches.	83 cents.
1893-94	31 „	20 „
1894-95	36 „	66 „
1895-96	12 „	43 „
1896-97	25 „	10 „
1897-98	18 „	62 „

28. The Kharif crops were much spoilt during the year by rain and by small insects called Kàtrà, and in some parts by locusts. The greatest damage was done to the Bajri.

Crops.

The first flight of locusts was during the first week in August in all the Mahals, but the grain not being ready not much harm was done by them. The second swarm appeared in October in a few places.

The crops for the whole year were but moderate; good sowings of cotton were made; but these having been spoilt much of the land was utilized in sowing wheat. While this year cotton was sown on 32645 acres and wheat on 24949 acres, in 1896-97 cotton was sown on 65400 acres and wheat on 13321 acres.

29. The following table shows the prices of food grains during the year as compared with the two preceding years.

Prices of food grains.

Years.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juwár.	Juwár Wadhiari.	Gram.	Mug.	Muth.	Arad.
	Pounds per Rupee.							
1895-96	23½	29	37½	37½	25½	22	35½	20
1896-97	20½	22¾	26½	26½	22¾	17¾	22¾	17¾
1897-98	26½	26½	27¼	28½	30¼	29¼	35½	18½

The difference between the Wadhiyari Juwár and the ordinary or Málwan Juwár was described in last year's report.

30. There being but few trees in this country there is a scarcity of fuel. Useful trees such as Babul, Khijda &c. are now being preserved and it is hoped that in time there will be good forests, formerly the Kolis and other labouring castes were cutting the trees where and how they pleased without any system.

Fuel.

31. Since last year's report, there have been no changes in the compensation &c. paid to the State for this item by the British Government.

Salt.

32. Judging from the Thermometer readings at Radhanpur and at Sami this State is probably the hottest tract of country in the Presidency south of Sindh.

Temperature.

The maximum temperature recorded at the Radhanpur Hospital was 115° but in the town it was probably some degrees higher. At Sami the Thermometer reached 122°. The minimums recorded were 40° at Radhanpur and 49° at Sami.

33. The working of the Tile Factory has been satisfactory, a fuller account will be found under Chapter VII of the report.

Tile Factory.

34. The State obtains opium free of duty from the British Government, and gives the contract for its sale to one contractor.

Opium.

Finance.

35. The opening balance was Rs. 4,79,402-9-10 and the closing balance Rs. 5,95,244-3-2.

Receipts & expenditure

Appendix I at the end of the report gives the receipts and expenditure under the different heads.

36. Deducting the amount spent in Public Works, the total cost of Administration comes to Rs. 4,01,105-0-6. Payment of old debts comes to Rs. 42,473-15-10. There are many outstanding debts against the State, these I hope may be in time liquidated, as the creditors are in many cases only too pleased to receive a 1/10 to 1/5 of the original amount due in full settlement of their claims.

Cost of Administration.

37. The Jamabandi paid to the State is shown in appendix II.

Jamabandi.

CHAPTER II.

Land Revenue and Agriculture.

38. The total area of culturable land paying revenue to the State is 3,17,475 acres 16 gunthas; out of which 2,55,619 acres 25½ gunthas are under cultivation. Much of the remaining 61,855 acres 30½ gunthas is suitable for cultivation.

Culturable land.

39. In the following table are shown the areas of culturable lands &c., as compared with the two years 1895-96, 1896-97.

Contents of table.

Area of culturable lands in acres and gunthas.			Area of lands cultivated in acres and gunthas.			Area of lands lying fallow at the end of the year in acres and gunthas.			Percentage of culturable lands lying fallow.		
1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
295903 · 25	305556 · 5	317475 · 16	235737 · 14	245254 · 7	255619 · 25½	60166 · 11	60301 · 39	61855 · 30½	20 · 33	19 · 73	19 · 48

40. The increase in columns 3-6-9 is due to the addition of three villages Kuwar 4742 *a.*—35½ *g,* Pedashpura 2012 *a.*—20 *g,* and Lotia 2228 *a.*—3 *g.* These villages were in the enjoyment of H. H. the Rani; but have now been made Khalsa. In addition 2935 *a.*—29½ *g.* have been brought into this table from Kharabo (waste land), of which 1990 acres 29½ gunthas are under cultivation, while 945 acres are fallow and shown in column 9.

Lands brought under cultivation.

41. Endeavours have been made during the past year by the Mahalkaries of Radhanpur and Sami to obtain cultivators for the lands relinquished by Rajinamas. Their endeavours have been so far successful that 1990 a. 29½ g. have been brought under cultivation during the past year in comparison with 632 a.—10½ guntas for the previous year.

Vid lands.

42. There are five vid lands in the State. Three in Radhanpur, one in Sami and one in Mujhpur Mahal. As the State animals have been decreased in number since the administration, more grass was obtained from these vids than was found necessary; consequently, as there was no demand for the grass the State was a loser.

To remedy this it was proposed that one of the vids in the Radhanpur Mahal furthest from Radhanpur, and for which more time and money was required for bringing in the grass should be brought under cultivation by neighbouring cultivators, or else a new village should be established there. Both these proposals were widely published; but, as in establishing a village certain lands would have to be given gratis for the village site, Khalwád, and also for cattle grazing; besides the fact that there would be expenses for chokiyats, village servants, Dharmada &c., the first proposal was carried out and the land auctioned.

The result of the auction was most satisfactory, Najrano of Rs. 21245 for 3035 bighas being offered, the bidders agreeing to pay it in four yearly equal instalments with full vighoti for all the land.

This sum is the highest Nazarano which has yet been obtained in the State.

The cultivators for this land are people not of this State, Kunbis by caste, and well to do ryats.

Fallow lands.

43. In many villages the fallow land was more than required by the villagers for their cattle, and was never used. The attention of the Mahalkaries having been drawn to this certain parts were preserved and put to auction, by this a certain amount was gained, and these lands are showing an improvement. It is hoped that after a short period there will be demands for cultivating these lands.

Revenue Survey.

44. During the year under report, 25 villages have been measured, comprising an area of 37,546 acres 7 guntas as compared with 23 villages, of 21,469 acres in the previous year; and at the end of the year under report the work for only one village is in arrears; consequently the establishment has been decreased, sufficient men only being kept to survey this village and to finish the Daftar work viz:—

The preparation of statements for "suda" (Register) "Khatavahis" (Ledger books) "Inam patraks" (Grant statements); maps &c., in the same form as those prepared for other villages.

Land marks.

45. The survey was introduced into this State nearly eleven years ago; but in very few villages have land marks been erected in the fields measured. In many parts of the State it is difficult to get stone and pillars of mud do not last long; consequently the original site is lost and cannot be found without the assistance of the measurers.

Where the soil is black, these pillars can be made of clay and new rules for the making of pillars have been framed; but as measurers have been engaged in the survey work, this work has only been done in a few villages.

Padtar land.

46. At present the fallow land, which is in many parts bad for cultivation has not been measured, but this I hope will be done after the land marks are settled.

Conditions of land.

47. As the measuring work is nearly finished, classification of the lands has been commenced An experienced officer and twelve classers have been engaged, and during the year under report have classified 30 villages comprising 1,01,151 acres and 34 guntas.

48. Although there are the records of income received by the Bhagvati system from each village, yet these do not give reliable statistics of the produce of the land; it has therefore been found necessary to supply forms to each Tehsildar to report at least upon two pieces of land viz those producing the same crops or two or more different sorts of crops. In a short time reliable statistics may be thus procured.

Land Revenue.

49. Before reporting on the Land Revenue of the State a short account of how the Revenue is collected may be of interest.

The real collectors of the Revenue are the Tehsildars; these collect the money and enter the name of the payee and of his village in the Day book & khata with the amount received; at the same time giving the payee a receipt.

These sums are forwarded to the Mahalkari with a chalan who acknowledges the receipt and enters the items in his accounts.

At the end of each month the Tehsildar compares his account with the Mahalkaris, and the latter then forwards the money to the Huzur Treasury. At the end of the year the Tehsildar again compares his account with the accounts of the Mahalkari obtains a receipt in his account book for the year, and then submits a statement for the villages under his charge preparing a Tharao bundh in the village book of each of the villages. This is checked and compared by the Mahalkari who forwards it to the Revenue Office, where it is checked by the karkuns and the Revenue Adikari. From the Revenue Adikari's Office the accounts are forwarded to the Huzur Office where they are again checked. By this system very slight mistakes only can occur.

50. The Jamabandi or Vighoti system is to be introduced into all villages, but until the survey and classification are finished the old system will not be disturbed. During the past year cash payment was taken from 100 villages, and from 31 villages payment in kind. The following table gives the difference in full between the year under report and the year 1896-97.

Year.	Assessment.	Actual receipts.	Arrears remaining.	
1896	3,94,768	3,68,466	26,302	
1897	4,02,141-8-4½	3,88,688-11-5	13,452-12-5	
Increase	7373-8-4½	20222-11-5		

The main reason of the increase in upaj (Revenue) is that three villages were added in the middle of the year.

From the above it will be seen that not only has the assessment increased but the arrears are only about half of the preceding year.

51. On the 1st August 1896 the amount remaining as arrears was R. 312894. In 1897 the three villages as stated previously were made khalsa, and their arrears amounting to Rs. 36540-14-4¾ had to be added to the above. A sum of Rs. 25819-3-1¼ was collected in the past year. This sum is greater than that collected in 1896; but a balance of Rs. 323615 still remains to be collected.

Remission.

52. As most of the above will with difficulty be collected, advantage was taken of Her Majesty's Jubilee to publish in the Gazette that half would be remitted. This was fully explained to the debtors; but judging by the table shown below it seems that these debts are bad ones and the matter is under consideration.

Name of Mahal.	Amount of Baki.	Amount paid as notified.	Amount remitted.
Radhanpur.	1132—9-5¼	589—0-2¾	543-9-2½
Sami.	714—6—0	357—6-0	357-0-0
Mujhpur.	1984-13—0	995—4-3	989-8-3¼
Total	3831-12-5¼	1941-10-5¾	1890-1-5¾

Tagavi.

53. In the year 1896-97 Rs. 558-9-0 was advanced to cultivators; of this sum all but Rs. 80-3-0 was paid back. A large sum was budgetted for in the year under report, but only Rs. 2107-2-0 were advanced during the first eight months; out of which a balance of Rs. 1000-4-3 has yet to be recovered.

As it was found that people did not care to get money from the State, but preferred to obtain it from the Banias, a notice was published in the Darbar

Gazette, by which it was arranged that Banias could advance money through the Revenue officers on grain at a rate not exceeding 12 percent. This benefit, however, has not appealled much to the people, and few have come forward to get the advantage of loans at a moderate rate of interest.

Vero.

54. This question concerns many castes and communities. During the year a regular scale was fixed by the Administrator in the case of Bharwads and Rabaris, according to a scale proposed by the leaders of these castes.

Agriculture.

55. The people in this part of the country are poor, lazy and unenterprising, the chief cultivating classes can be divided into four groups. 1 Kunbis, 2 Nadodas, 3 Kolis, 4 other castes. Of these the first are the best, the Nadodas are idle, The Kolis are poor, and the other castes are as a rule both poor and lazy.

The cultivators cultivate 10 olias or 50 bighas (28 acres 30 guntas) per Santi, i.e. for one pair of bullocks. This land they divide for the sowing of Kharif and Rabi crops, which as the rains are irregular, and as they generally have four or five fields they sow as convenient.

Manuring.

56. The manuring of the land is but little considered, consequently it becomes impoverished. Major Lyde personally saw most of the villages in every Tehsil and thoroughly explained to them the benefit of manuring, and several practical ways of manuring with little expense were shown to them. The villagers, however, say that manuring does not suit their lands. This statement is, I believe, to a certain extent correct, the rains being very irregular, at one time the rain fall being heavy the top dressing is washed away, and at another time sufficient does not fall to be of any use.

Irrigation &c.

57. The above defect might, however, be remedied in two ways. 1 Irrigation. 2 Embankment. At present the former can only be done, where there is a river or tank. The people are not accustomed to the making of pucca wells as owing to their want of knowledge of where water may be found, and of what sort it may be when found, they do not care to go to the expense of sinking wells on trial. Tube wells have been ordered, and these are lent by the State for experiments free of charge; consequently wells are now being made in different parts of the State.

There is no doubt that embankments round the fields are of great service in producing good crops, especially the Kharif, as the moisture is retained in the fields. Owing to want of means cultivators do not often go to the expense of making these embankments. The State has now offered to lend money to cultivators for this purpose at the nominal rate of 2 percent, and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of this offer.

58. This seems a suitable place in which to mention that in the State Nursery different sorts of manures have been used for the growing of Beet,

Egyptian Cotton etc., and those cultivators, who have visited the nursery seem to have been impressed by what they saw. Special arrangements have also been made for the collection of bones from villages and a bone crushing machine is now in use at Sami. This machine is attached to the Engine of the Ginning Factory. After the bones are crushed the bone dust is mixed with sulphuric acid and applied to the ground as found necessary.

Customs.

Inspection & supervision.

59. This department is worked with the Revenue Department and the Tehsildar is responsible for the work. In big villages special men (Mukabils) are engaged to collect the duty and they receive a commission of one anna in the Rupee, in villages on the boundary these men are called Nakadars. In all there are nine Nakadars. The Mukabils and Nakadars send the money monthly to the Tehsildars who forward the amount received to the Treasury.

Above these men is a Customs Superintendent whose business it is to see that the amounts are properly levied; he again has under him a Sub Inspector.

Proper account books have now been supplied to the Mukabils and Nakadars, which facilitates the supervision over them.

60. Besides the ordinary customs a description of Octroi is charged on all produce entering one village and leaving another. In the year under report the Administrator endeavoured to do away with this system by a plan for abolishing the duties adding the amount to the Vighoti. The Patels of the villages were called and the matter put before them; they did not, however, approve so it is not advisable to move further in the matter until the pacca assessment has been made.

Exports and Imports.

61. The total value of exports for the year ending 31st July 1897 was Rs. 14,08,369-4-0 as against Rs. 10,64,570 in the previous year. The imports amounted to Rs. 7,38,833 as against Rs. 6,94,140 for the year ending July 31st 1896. These figures are exclusive of the imports from one town or village to another town or village.

Customs collections.

62. The total sum collected on account of customs during the year ending 31st July 1897 amounted to Rs. 1,24,876-17¼ dokras as against Rs. 1,15,384 during the previous year.

Besides the above Rs. 231-5 annas were collected as arrears; and a remission of Rs. 2,938-7-5½ dokras was given to cultivators under the rules in force.

Trade returns.

63. A special clerk has been appointed since August 1st 1897 to keep the Trade Registration. It is therefore probable that next year figures will be more accurate than those of previous years.

Abkari.

Abkari.

64. The main income is derived from country liquor. For the year 1898-99 a special arrangement has been made with a contractor for the distilling of the liquor. This liquor will all be dis-

tilled in a new State distillary built specially for the purpose. The contractor is bound to issue and sell the liquor at a fixed price and to pay a duty as shown below :—

Per Imperial gallon.

	Price.	Duty.
50 U. P.	Rs. 3-12—0	2—5—0
25 U. P.	Rs. 5—8—0	3—7—6

Licenses for Bhang &c.

65. Licenses are given for the sale of Bhang, Ganja and country cigars in the town of Radhanpur only. The revenue derived from these is very small viz:— Rs. 325-14 annas for the year.

CHAPTER III.

Judicial.

Criminal.

66. For the year under report the following were the courts of original Criminal Jurisdiction :—

1 The Court of the Judicial Assistant.
2 The Court of the District Magistrate.
3 The Court of the Thandar of Sami.
4 The Court of the Thandar of Mujhpur.
5 The Court of the Thandar of Balodhan.

In the previous year there were six of such Courts ; but from the 1st April 1897 the court of the 1st Class Magistrate at Radhanpur has been abolished and the work has been carried out by the District Magistrate. The then 1st Class Magistrate at Radhanpur was appointed Munsiff, while the Munsiff was transferred to Sami as Thandar.

Sessions cases and appeals.

67. The Sessions cases are tried by the Judicial Assistant, as also are appeals from decisions of the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate is empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates.

68. Appendix III. at the end of the report shows in detail the work done by the several Courts. At the beginning of the year, 10 cases involving 20 persons were undisposed of from the previous year.

The number of offences reported during the year was 727 as against 764 in 1896-97. The number of offenders was 1199 as against 1284 in the preceding year ; out of these 628 were brought up by the Police.

During the year 487 or 40·8 percent of the offenders were convicted ; of this number the Police obtained 375 convictions. The remainders, except 19 persons who are still under trial, were discharged, or acquitted.

Of the 701 persons acquitted or discharged, 319 were acquitted under Sec. 345 Criminal Procedure Code, the cases having been compounded, 325 were discharged under Sec. 253 C. P. C. and 57 were acquitted.

Last year the acquittals were shown as 440; but among these were the offenders discharged under Sec. 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This was due to the fact that the Guzerati forms provided only gave two columns. In the first column the Magistrates entered as discharged all offenders whose cases were disposed of without any evidence being heard, while in the 2nd column they entered all cases in which any evidence was taken whether a charge was framed or not. This had been the custom for many years; but it has now been altered.

The number of compounded cases is very large. It appears from this that in many instances complaints are made merely to obtain money.

Principal crimes.

69. The description of crimes reported and disposed of, are shown in the following table:—

1.	Offences aganist the Public tranquility	51
2.	Offences relating to coin...	4
3.	Contempt of lawful authority of Public servants ...	26
4.	Offences affecting the Public health, safety etc. ...	1
5.	Murder	3
6.	Culpable homicide, not amounting to murder ...	0
7.	Hurt, Criminal force and Assault ...	141
8.	Kidnapping	1
9.	Dacoity	5
10.	Robbery	3
11.	Offences against property	307
12.	Offences relating to marriage	7
13.	Criminal Trespass	55
14.	Offences relating to documents	3
15.	Offences against salt and Opium Acts	17
16.	Miscellaneous	95
	Total.	719

Murder cases.

70. Three murder cases were reported. In one case accused inflicted a sword cut upon another man, who died some time afterwards. The evidence did not, however, show that deceased died from the effects of the wound; so a conviction of causing grievous hurt only was obtained. In the second case, in which a woman was tried for murdering her child, it was found that the child had died a natural death, and in the 3rd case the accused was discharged for want of evidence.

Property stolen.

71. The following table shows the value of property stolen, and the recoveries made as compared with the year 1896-97.

Reported Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.	
1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98
6211-1-8	3743-13-4	3868-1-5	2423-5-2	62·27	64·7

It will be noticed that there is a considerable decrease in the value of the property reported as stolen and I am glad to say that the Police have improved on the percentage of property recovered.

Sessions Cases.

72. Sixteen persons were tried by the sessions, of whom 4 were convicted and twelve acquitted.

Appeals.

73. Forty eight appeals were received during the year. These cases were all disposed of during the year with the result that, in 10 cases involving 11 persons the sentences were confirmed, in 23 cases involving 41 persons the sentences were modified, and in 15 cases involving 22 persons the sentences were reversed.

Appendix IV. shows the work done by the Appeal Courts.

Punishment.

74. Appendix V. shows the punishments awarded.

Extradition.

75. During the year the State surrendered twenty seven offenders to the British Government and to other Native States, while sixty three offenders were handed over to the State.

76. The Huzur Court, with the exception of confirming sentences of death, continues to exercise the powers of a High Court.

Civil Justice.

Courts.

77. The following were the Courts of Original Jurisdiction throughout the year.

1. The Court of the Sur Nayayadish at Radhanpur.
2. The Court of the Munsiff at Radhanpur.
3. The Court of the Thandar at Sami.
4. The Court of the Thandar at Mujhpur.
5. The Court of the Thandar at Balodhan.

The Court of the Sur Nayayadhish has powers to hear suits of any amount, the Munsiff and the Thandars of Sami and Mujhpur hear suits which do not exceed the value of Rs. 5000, while the Balodhan Thandar only hears suits up to Rs. 200.

Suits disposed of.

78. Appendix VI. shows the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year under report.

At the commencement of the year there were 226 suits in hand, 918 new suits were filed, as against 1419 in the past year. The total number of suits were thus 1144 as aganist 1528.

This decrease is probably due to the fact that the new Limitation Act came into force on the 14th February 1897; consequently between 300 and 350 suits which would have been time-barred were filed a few days before that date.

A second reason appears to be that the enforcement of the Court Fees Act has made litigation more expensive than it was in former days.

Value of suits.

79. The value of suits disposed of was Rs. 91,847-7-9 against Rs. 1,18,927-6-3 in the previous year. The average duration of suits was 26 days as against 1 month and 5 days in 1896-97 and 10 months and 24 days in the year 1895-96.

Civil Appellate Work.

Appellate work.

80. The Judicial Assistant and the Sur Nayayadish are empowered to hear appeals.

From the decrees of the Munsiff and Thandars appeals lie in the 1st place to the Sur Nayayadish and secondly to the Judicial Assistant, who is also empowered to hear decrees from the Sur Nayayadish's original decrees; while in all cases applications for revision are entertained by the Administrator.

The year opened with a balance of eight appeals and during the year 76 new appeals were filed, giving a total of 84 for disposal.

Of these 77 were disposed of leaving a balance of 7 pending at the end of the year.

Disposal of suits.

81. Of the 77 appeals disposed of during the year, 29 were confirmed, 21 were reversed, 13 were amended, 5 were remanded for re-trial, and 9 appeals were compromised or otherwise settled.

Duration of appeals.

82. The average duration of appeals disposed of was two months and nineteen days as against one year ten months and twenty five days in the previous year. This is satisfactory as it shows appeals are now disposed of as they are filed and are not permitted to get into arrears.

Value of appeals.

83. The value of the suits for appeal was Rs. 7,741-13-4 as against Rs. 20,517-3-9 in 1896-97.

Appendix No. VII. shows the work done by the appellate courts.

Execution of Decrees.

84. Appendix VIII. shows the work relating to the execution of decrees. At the beginning of the year there were 59 applications in arrears and 513 new applications were registered, making a total of 572 as against 812 in the previous year, 462 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 110.

Applications undisposed of

85. Of the applications remaining 85 are below six months, 15 below one year, and 10 above one year. The value of such applications was Rs. 71,037 as against Rs. 80,080 of the last year.

Registration.

86. In Radhanpur documents are registered by the Sherishtedar to the Judicial Assistant, and in the Mahals by the Thanadars.

By whom registered.

Appendix IX. shows the work done by these four Officers.

87. During the year 115 documents were accepted for registration as against 128 in the previous year. Of these 85 related to mortgages, 9 to sales, 13 to wills, 5 to money, and 3 to miscellaneous.

Value of instruments.

The value of these amounted to Rs. 69,326-7-6 as against 40,302-8-2 in the previous year.

No documents remained unregistered at the close of the year.

CHAPTER IV.

Vital statistics and Medical Service.

88. There is one Hospital in Radhanpur, one dispensary at Sami, and dispensaries at Mujhpur and Rafu.

Medical Service.

89. The number of beds available in the Hospital is eight; these are provided with serviceable sheets, blankets &c. The building has a good compound with a garden in front of it.

Inpatients and Buildings.

90. The Surgical Instruments and Dead Stock both at the Hospital and ~~and~~ at the dispensaries are sufficient and are kept in good order.

Dead stock.

91. The most prevalent diseases are fever, diseases of the Digestive system, and of the eye.

Prevailing Diseases.

92. The state has been very free of epidemics, seven cases of cholera are reported to have occurred during the past year at Sami, but, as all these cases were cured, I am doubtful whether they were really cholera. Three cases of Small Pox also occurred in the Sami Mahal.

Epidemics.

93. Although it is said that Radhanpur suffered severely from the plague in the years 1815-16 and in 1820, when it made its appearance in Guzerat, it has not at present appeared here again. A segregation camp has been established outside the town ; and as the same arrangements are in force in the other Mahals, it is to be hoped that with observation and supervision it may be kept out of the State.

Plague.

94. The following table shows the number of out-door, in-door and Jail patients treated at the Hospital and Dispensaries.

Attendance.

Name of Dispensary.	Patients.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Radhanpur Hospital. ...	Outdoor.	3484	1345	1896	6725
	Indoor.	15	5	1	21
	Jail.	58	7	1	66
		3557	1357	1898	6812
Sami.	Outdoor.	1700	483	572	2755
	Jail.	45	1	1	47
		1745	484	573	2802
Mujhpur.	Outdoor.	1237	325	525	2087
	Jail.	5			5
		1242	325	525	2092
Rafu.	Outdoor.	90	36	45	171

Expenditure.

'95. The total expenditure on account of establishment, medicines etc. was Rs. 5,880 against Rs. 4,335 for 1896-97.

Surgical operations.

96. No important surgical operations were performed during the year. 105 minor operations were performed at Radhanpur, 27 at Sami, 28 at Mujhpur and 2 at Rafu.

Public health.

97. The general health was good.

Rafu Dispensary.

98. The new dispensary opened at Rafu will be a boon to the people living near that place, as it is far from Radhanpur hospital and the other dispensaries.

Mr. Mancharam.

99. Mr. Mancharam Asharam, the Principal Medical Officer, seems well fitted for his position.

Average number of patients.

100. The daily average number of patients as contrasted with the previous year is tabulated below.

Patients.		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Outdoor Patients.	1896-97	73·97	31·05	33·13	138·15
	1897-98	69·81	29·13	32·62	131·56
Indoor Patients.	1896-97	2·97	0·38	0·34	3·69
	1897-98	2·4	0·73	0·02	3·15
Jail Patients.	1896-97	4·4	0·54	0·2	5·14
	1897-98	2·6	0·11	0 00	2·71

Vaccination.

How Superintended.

101. Until February 1898 Vaccination was performed under the Superintendency of the Civil Surgeon, Kathiawar; it was then handed over to the State.

The cost of vaccination during the year amounted to Rs. 819.

Work of Vaccinators.

102. The following table shows the work done during the past year as compared with that of the previous year.

Years.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.			
	Males.	Females	Total.	Successful	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
1896-97	1947	1867	3814	3545	33	6	39	20
1897-98	1661	1719	3380	3195	6	1	7	6

Births and Deaths.

103. Registers of births and deaths are kept by the Police to whom such occurrences are reported.

During the year 1259 deaths and 1617 births were reported.

CHAPTER V.

Protection,

Paltan.

Paltan.

104. The Paltan consists of 1 Jamadar, 1 Havaldar, 1 Lance Havaldar, 4 Naicks, 3 Lance Naicks, 2 Buglers, 1 Drummer and 60 privates. They are armed with the old Brown Bess, and they present a very respectable appearance. The credit of this is largely due to Jamadar Ajodhiya Shukal formerly of the 14th Regiment Bo. N. I.

Dress.

105. Each man of the Paltan has during the year been supplied with 2 suits of khaki and 1 warm suit.

Duties.

106. The men are drilled daily and take guards over the Treasury etc. Service in the Paltan is much sought after.

Cost.

107. The total cost of the Paltan for the past year was Rs 8,783-12-7 as against Rs. 7,786 in the previous year. The sum of Rs. 148-12-3 has been credited in the State Treasury on account of Deferred pay.

Police.

Superintendent.

108. The duties of Police Superintendent have been performed through out the year by Mr. R. V. Pandit. I find him an energetic and painstaking officer. No important changes were made in the other Police appointments.

Appearance and Discipline.

109. The appearance of the men both on and off Parade is very satisfactory. I was much surprised on inspecting the force to find their marching and drill as good as it is, more especially as during the past year they have had extra duties on account of plague precautions &c.

Education of Police.

110. Major Lyde endeavoured by the opening of night schools to improve the education of the Police. These schools were, however, not a success. I have now under consideration a scheme which may induce the younger and smarter men to improve themselves in this respect.

Strength.

111. At the close of the year under report, the total strength of the Police was as below :—

1 Superintendent
4 Foujdars.
2 Head Constables
1 Inspector
92 Mounted Police (including body guard)
5 Camel police
143 Foot Police

Besides the above, 26 men who were in State service for guarding the gates of the town, entrances to the Palace &c., were handed over to the Police Superintendent for miscellaneous duties, and in addition there are 6 Bhobargirs or footmen and 3 Pagis (Trackers).

Chokyats.

112. The number of chokyats or Village Police is 495 out of these 164 are regularly paid in cash and 331 chokyats of 110 villages enjoy the free use of land given to them for their services. These chokyats, should they fail to find stolen property have the responsibility of making good the loss.

Body guard.

113. The body guard consists of 1 Risaldar, 2 Daffedars, and 16 sowars. These men are well turned out and their appearance is good. They are armed with lances.

Distribution.

114. After deducting the body guard, which remains at Head quarters, the remainder of the sowars, excepting 9 at Head quarters, are distributed in the Mahals.

The distribution of the Regular Foot Police is shown in the following table:—

Station.	Superintedent.	City Foujdar.	Foujdar.	Hd. Constables	Havildars.	Ln. Havildars.	Naiks.	Ln. Naiks.	Constables.	Buglers.	Total.
Radhanpur Town. ...	1	1		1	3		4		80		90
Do. Mahal. ...			1				1		9		11
Sami Mahal. ...			1				2		18		21
Mujhpur Mahal. ...			1				2		15		18
Balodhan Mahal. ...				1			1		8		10
Total. ...	1	1	3	2	3		10		130		150

Besides the above one inspector was made during the year.

The distribution of the Mounted Police is shown in the following table excepting Body Guards:—

Station.	Mahal.	Risaldar.	Duffedar.	Sowars.	Total.
Head qr Radhanpur. ...	Radhanpur.		1	8	9
Radhanpur Mahalkari. ...	,,			4	4
Customs Supdt ...	,,			1	1
Sub Inspector of Customs. ...	,,			1	1
Grass Preserves. ...	,,			2	2
Adikari. ...	,,			1	1
Simara Kamdar. ...	,,			1	1
Radhanpur Mahal Foujdar. ...	,,			4	4
Thana at Thikaria. ...	,,			2	2
,, Arjansar. ...	,,			2	2
,, Subapura. ...	,,			2	2
,, Gotarka. ...	,,			2	2
,, Motisra. ...	,,			2	2
Sami Foujdar. ...	Sami			4	4
Thana at Koddha. ...	,,			2	2
Sami Mahalkari. ...	,,			4	4
Thana at Dudkha. ...	,,			2	2
,, Dhadhana. ...	,,			2	2
,, Anwarpur. ...	,,			4	4
Panchasar Thana. ...	Mujhpur.		1	3	4
Aritha ,, ...	,,			2	2
Kuwar ,, ...	,,			2	2
Mujhpur Fozdar. ...	,,			4	4
,, Mahalkari. ...	,,			4	4
Wachhdá Thana. ...	,,			1	1
Hd. Constable ...	Balodhan.			2	2
Balodhan Thandar. ...	,,			2	2
Buretha Thana. ...	,,			1	1
Total. ...			2	71	73

Cognizable offences.

115. Appendix X. shows the number of cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year. Out of the 440 cognizable cases, 326 were under Section 379-380 of the I. P. C. Most of these were cases of cattle stealing and thefts of field produce. The offenders in these cases are generally Bhils and Kolis.

There were 9 cases of mischief by fire Sec. 335 I. P. C., most of these seem to have been caused on account of disputes about women.

Smuggling of opium.

116. The Police in this State managed to seize lbs. 30 of smuggled opium Not-withstanding the strict watch that is kept, there seems to be no doubt that large quantities of opium are smuggled from Marwar and Malwa into Kattywar and Kutch.

117. The total cost of the Police including the Body guard and clothing was Rs. 50,413 as against Rs. 45,849 in the preceding year, and the sum paid in cash to village Chokyats amounted to Rs. 5,723 as against Rs. 6,259 in the preceding year.

Cost.

CHAPTER VI.

Minor Departments

Public Works.

118. During the year under report the following works which were in progress were completed, the amount previously expended during the year, and the total cost are shown.

Progress of Public Works.

Name of building.	Previously expended.			Expended during the year.			Total.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Administrator's Bungalow...	38,808	11	8	152	13	9	38,961	9	5
Lalbag stable ...	4,560	14	0	1,384	2	4	5,945	0	4
„ Servants' quarters ...	2,832	6	6	9	12	6	2,842	3	0
„ Office ...	4,089	2	4	1,488	7	9	5,577	10	1
Hindu buildings ...	10,723	13	6	8,074	8	0	18,798	5	6
Total ...	61,015	0	0	11,109	12	4	72,124	12	4

In the following table are shown the buildings commenced during the year.

Name of buildings.	Expended during the year.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.
Roof for Huzuries ...	86	11	0
Latrine in Lalbag ...	125	9	9
Lalbag gate ...	46	15	5
Harness room ...	80	15	2
Waghel School ...	1,148	4	4
Gotarka „ ...	1,194	11	11
Balodhan „ ...	1,264	11	11
Total. ...	3,947	15	6

In the following table are shown the buildings commenced in the previous year and during the year under report which are not yet completed :—

Name of buildings.	Expended in 1896-97			Expended in 1897-98			Total.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
New Kutcheri ...	2,471	15	6	44,976	9	0	47,448	8	6
Tile Factory ...				10,000	13	6	10,000	13	6
Tile Factory shelves ...				1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Distillery ...				2,677	3	10	2,677	3	10
Total. ...	2,471	15	6	58,654	10	4	61,126	9	10

Of the above mentioned works, some were done under contract.

Fateh Kot Summer house.

119. This summer house was commenced some years ago. It is on the site of an old fort and is still incomplete. During the past year Rs. 1,052-7-2 were expended upon it.

Tomb of Jorawar Khan.

120. This tomb is not yet completed. A sum of Rs. 1,390-5-6 was expended on it. This will not be finished until other more important works are completed.

Cost of Works and Department.

121. In addition to the sum mentioned above which amounts to a total of Rs. 73,712-6-2 a sum of Rs. 6,036-10-1 has been expended upon minor works, and repairing wells &c. The total cost of the Public Works Establishment amounted to only Rs. 3,087-15-2; the pay of Mistris, time keepers, and watchmen was, however, included in the works upon which they were engaged.

Head Overseer.

122. Mr. Gokaldass has again been in charge of the works. Although I have been here only a short time, he has struck me as being an exceptionally intelligent and hard working official.

Survey.

123. The work done by the Survey party has been referred to under the heading Land Revenue and agriculture.

The total cost of the survey work amounted to Rs. 10,590-3-3 as against Rs, 5,685 in the previous year.

Education.

124. I have no information from the Deputy Educational Inspector of the

Northern Division from which I can give statistics of the work done in the State.

No statistics.

The handing over the superintendency of the education in the State to the Administrator is under consideration.

Number of scholars in Vernacular & indigenous schools.

125. There are 1272 boys in these schools as compared with 1264 in the past year.

School fees.

126. In the schools under the supervision of the Educational Department, a fee of ½ an anna is charged for each boy, education is given free to girls.

In the indigenous schools, managed by the State, a fee according to the means of the parents is charged. The fee varies from 1 to 4 annas, and in certain cases pupils are admitted free. In these schools, school furniture and books are supplied by the State. The masters are paid by the State, and all fees are credited to the State. A few schools are maintained by the villagers; no assistance is given to these by the State except books and furniture.

Village schools &c.

127. There are in all 24 schools including one indigenous school examined by the D. E. Inspector N. Division.

In the following table are shown the villages and towns in which they are situated:—

Name of Town or village.	Number of scholars.	State or Bhayati.	
1 Kuwar. ...	30	State.	
2 Gotarka. ...	44	,,	
3 Gochnad. ...	22	Bhayati.	
4 Bhilot. ...	20	State.	
5 Radhanpur. Urdu ...	71	,,	
6 Do. Girls School. ...	88	,,	
7 Do. Taluka ,, ...	282	,,	
8 Lolada. ...	30	Bhayati.	
9 Ved. ...	15	State.	
10 Kuwarad. ...	31	Bhayati.	
11 Tuwad. ...	38	,,	
12 Chandur. ...	41	State.	
13 Dudka. ...	16	,,	
14 Panchasar. ...	30	,,	
15 Padla. ...	24	,,	
16 Baspa. ...	30	,,	
17 Mujhpur. ...	101	,,	
18 Rafu. ...	25	,,	
19 Waghel. ...	20	,,	
20 Sami. ...	101	,,	
21 Sami girls' school. ...	49	,,	
22 Sankeshwar. ...	40	,,	
23 Radhanpur A. V. ...	49	,,	
24 Indigenous. ...	75	,,	
Total ...	1272		

128. This school was opened in the year 1878 in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visit to India. I agree with Major Lyde in the opinion expressed by him in his last year's report that the boys do not get sufficient work in this school.

Anglo Vernacular School

129. Besides the above schools the following new Indigenous State schools were opened during the year :—

New Indigenous Schools.

Town or Village.	Number of boys.	State.
1 Mehemdabad. ...	10	
2 Wagosana. ...	10	
3 Kukrana. ...	18	
4 Bolera. ...	18	
5 Balodhan. ...	21	
6 Warana. ...	11	
7 Anwarpur. ...	13	
8 Kanij. ...	10	
9 Naika. ...	8	
10 Gujarwada. ...	18	
Total. ...	137	

130. The Bhayats seem to be willing to take the advice of the Administrator about the schools in their villages.

Jails and Lock-ups.

Jails and Lock-ups

131. There is a Jail at Radhanpur, which is well built.

There are also Lock-ups at Sami and Mujhpur, in which prisoners sentenced to less than one months imprisonment are confined.

Admissions etc.,

132. Appendix XI shows the number of admissions and the daily average of prisoners.

The daily average of prisoners was 43·2 as against 63·6 in 1896-97. As the number of prisoners, who were remaining in the Jail was larger at the begining of the year under report than at the commencement of the previous year, the daily average may appear strange; this however, is accounted for by the fact that 14 prisoners were released on account of H. M's. Diamond Jubilee.

Labour.

133. The prisoners were instructed in the making of carpets &c., but they were mostly employed on out-door labour.

Garden.

134. A new garden has been made in front of the Jail.

Escapes.

135. One man managed to escape; but was recaptured and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

Jail Superintendent.

136. The Judicial Assistant has been appointed Jail Superintendent.

137. The total cost of the Jail and Lock-ups amounted to Rs. 3,649-13-5. as against Rs. 3,01,-_1-6. in the previous year.

Municipalities.

Municipality.

138 Until last year there was only one Municipality in the State viz Radhanpur, but since the last report one has been established at Sami at the request of the people. A Parsi, Mr. Shahiar, has been engaged as Municipal Officer at Radhanpur, although he has not been here for more than a few months, he has shown himself zealous in carrying out many needed reforms.

Cost.

139. The cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 9,212 as against Rs. 5,977-2-6 during the previous year.

Reforms.

140. Any reform that it is proposed to make in the town seems to be at once opposed by the Mahajans. These people seem to have no idea of cleanliness. Personally I have had no experience of these people; but I understand that they are obstructionists to much needed reforms in every part of Gujerat.

Removal of Refuse.

141. Earthen Kundiés are now placed in those streets, where people were accustomed to throw water, this water is collected daily and removed. Night soil is removed to a place about ½ mile outside the town; it is there made into bricks and then into Poudrette dust by special hand machines procured for the purpose. This is perhaps the best method of dealing with the night soil, which is always a difficult question in this country.

Lighting.

142. The number of lamps have been increased from 64 to 114, and arrangements are being made for a better description of burners.

Roads.

143. There are no metalled roads in the town; but it is to be hoped that when the Railway is finished, stones will be procured at a cheap rate by rail.

Water supply.

144. The supply of water is scanty, every endeavour has been made to keep the wells as also the tanks outside the town pure.

Streets.

145. The streets are narrow and irregular. It is intended to gradually have the main roads made to 20 feet in width and the side roads to 18 feet.

Drainage.

146. As complaints are received that there are no proper arrangements for the escape of rain water, a drain has been made as an experiment. If this proves successful for the purpose required others will be made as far as the funds permit.

147. It seems unnecessary to go more fully into the methods of keeping the town clean, which are much the same as in other municipalities in the Presidency.

Forest Department.

148. There is, as reported before, no natural forest growth in the State; but now in every Mahal a piece of land is kept for growing trees; and the reports about the trees have so far been satisfactory.

Sowing of cotton. (Egyptian.)

149. In the Nursery bagh during the past year, cotton was sown in 3½ Bighas, this was watered up to the 20th April 1897. From this date the plants have had no water given to them. During the month of August 20 maunds and 6 seers of cotton seeds were produced, and sent to the Ginning Factory at Sami. In December of this year 330 lbs. cotton, and 3 maunds and 36 seers cotton pods were produced.

This seems to prove that after a short time, Egyptian Cotton does not require much watering—a great consideration where water is scarce.

Grains.

150. Different descriptions of grain have also been sown in various sorts of soil with success.

Trees.

151. Several thousands of Babul, Khijda and ság have been sown; these are all in good condition. Besides the above four thousand date trees, which have been planted in the Khajuri bagh are thriving; the cocoa-nuts, however, have not been so successful.

152. During the next year it is intended to plant several plantain trees, and if possible, mulberries as an experiment.

Vegetables.

153. Most vegetables seem to thrive well. Beet grows as a weed, and Brussels-sprouts, a difficult vegetable to get to thrive, grows well.

Flowers

154. As other plants seem to thrive, I see no reason why flowering plants should not do so as well, and as the Roshan bagh, which adjourns the quarter of H. H. The Dowager Rani, has no flowers, I have ordered that flowering plants are to be grown there.

CHAPTER VII.

Tile Factory.

Expenditure.

155. During the current year the receipts from the Tile Factory were Rs. 844-4-2, and the expenditure Rs. 7,132-10-11. Out of this latter sum Rs. 4,596 were spent on the purchase of plant. As the new Tile Factory is now finished, it is probable that the figures next year will be better, and will continue to improve annually.

Tiles.

156. Three sorts of roofing tiles are now made viz, single channel, double channel, and ridge tile. The supervisor is also making experiments for the production of paving tiles.

157. Should a railway be made into Radhanpur the present difficulty of procuring fuel will be removed, and it will be possible to make the tiles cheaper than they can be made at present.

Concluding Remarks.

Diamond Jubilee.

158. In Radhanpur as in other parts of India H. M.'s Diamond Jubilee was celebrated with much enthusiasm. An address, from the inhabitants of the State, enclosed in a silver casket was sent to H. E. The Viceroy for presentation to Her Majesty.

Mr. Anantprasad and Mr. Phansalker.

159. Mr. Anantprasad Trikamlal, the Revenue Adhikari, has again shown himself to be a hard-working and willing officer. Being a son of a former Karbhari of this State he has an unique knowledge of Radhanpur, and during the short time I have been here he has rendered me great assistance.

Mr. Phansalker, the Judicial Assistant, came from Akalkot, where he was in the Judicial Department. He appears to me to be a hard-working and zealous official.

State Officials.

160. Having been here only a short period I am unable to give an opinion on the officials, except on those whom I have already mentioned, and about whose work I have been able to judge to a certain extent by the annual returns. I am, however, able to fully bear out the remarks made by Major Lyde in last year's report on Mr. Nagarji Gulabbhai the Shirishtedar in the Huzur Office.

Visits to State.

161. There were no visits made by senior officials to the State during the year.

H. Hamilton, Captain,
Acting Administrator,
Radhanpur.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1897-98.

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue.	4,41,815	9	1	Administration and finance.	32,213	6	4
Forest.	15,033	6	9	Land Revenue.	48,203	9	3
Customs.	1,09,352	11	2	Forest.	3,970	4	1
Abkari Opium &c.	20,763	2	2	Customs.	5,349	9	8
Stamps.	8,499	14	10	Opium and Drugs.	8,206	6	10
Registration.	987	12	0	Registration.	267	4	2
Law and Justice (Courts).	9,155	3	0	Law and Justice (Courts).	18,263	9	6
Law and Justice (Jail)	624	0	10	Law and Justice (Jail).	3,649	13	5
Tile Factory.	844	4	2	Police.	50,962	10	8
Guaranteed and other Receipts. ...	23,658	0	7	Education.	12,196	2	5
Miscellaneous.	15,612	11	8	Medical.	6,699	10	5
Debts (Recovered from Bhayats) ...	8,517	11	0	Military.	17,934	3	10
Gardens and Date plantation. ...	575	15	6	Stables	4,793	12	3
				Commissariat.	14,205	15	7
				Public Works	91,652	3	3
				Palace expenses.	61,301	15	10
				Tile Factory.	7,132	10	11
				Boundaries.	1,594	7	2
				Improvement to Agriculture.	2,987	8	8
				Gardens and Date plantations.	5,329	0	3
				Minor Departments.	11,404	3	4
				Library.	577	0	10
				Refunds.	261	8	4
				Charitable expenses.	7,233	6	3
				Retired and compassionate allowances ...	5,347	15	1
				Miscellaneous.	28,544	12	9
				Payment of old debts.	42,473	15	10
Total ...	6,55,440	6	9	Total ...	4,92,757	3	9

F. W. WODEHOUSE
Captain,
Ag. Administrator.
Radhanpur State

APPENDIX II.

Jamabandi.

No.	Villages from which Jamá bandi is received.			Amount.
	Name of village.	Taluka.	Agency.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Chhádchhat.		Rs. a. p.
1	Masali.	Santalpur.	Pàlanpur.	13—0-0 Siccai.
2	Suneth.	,,	,,	30—0-0 ,,
3	Boru.	,,	,,	7—8-0 ,,
4	Warnosari.	,,	,,	6—4-0 ,,
5	Kilànà.	,,	,,	26—0-0 ,,
6	Jhajham.	,,	,,	12—8-0 ,,
7	Limbani.	,,	,,	18—8-0 ,,
8	Sayadpur.	Wàràhi.	,,	51—0-0 ,,
9	Gadsai.	Sántalpur.	,,	20—0-0 ,,
10	Gosana.	Wanod.	Kathiawad.	100—0-0 Kaldar.
11	Chhatrot.	,,	,,	154—0-0 ,,
12	Erwada.	,,	,,	151—0-0 ,,
13	Susia.	,,	,,	50—0-0 ,,
14	Dhákdi.	Dasàdá.	,,	277-14-0 ,,
15	Zadiánà.	Zinzuwàdá.	,,	568-10-8 ,,
16	Pádiwada.	,,	,,	75—9-2 ,,
17	Surel.	,,	,,	9—3-6 ,,
18	Rozwa.	,,	,,	150—0-0 ,,

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,
Ag. Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Radhanpur State during the year 1897-98.

Names of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of offenders.													Offenders remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	1896-97	1897-98		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1896-97	1897-98							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Judicial Assistant. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	
District Magistrate. ...	446	318*	18	286	49	226	4	...	761	584	354	46	159	...	1	8	* Seven cases including 7 offences and implicating 16 persons were committed to the Session's Court by the District Magistrate.
Special F. C. Magistrate	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Sami Thanedar. ...	109	213	...	190	13	150	2	...	264	355	154	2	199	...	...	...	
Mujhpur Thanedar. ...	182	167	1	129	11	66	...	3	217	210	106	6	96	...	...	2	
Balodhan Thanedar. ...	25	27	...	23	3	20	2	...	40	48	8	12	28	...	...	...	
Total. ...	764	727	20	628	76	462	8	5	1284	1199	622	79	487	...	1	10	

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,

Ag. Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 31st March 1898.

State.	Tribunals.	No. of applications.		Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceeding quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry etc, ordered.				Pending.				Remarks.
								Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																			
				Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
		1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	Judicial Assistant... ...	22	38	...	...	...	...	8	7	5	7	14	39	7	21	11	16	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Magistrate. ...	8	10	...	...	...	...	8	4	4	3	1	2	1	2	7	6	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total. ...	30	48	...	...	...	...	16	11	9	10	15	41	8	23	18	22	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,
Ag. Administrator.
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX V.

Radhanpur State, Criminal justice, sentences.

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Radhanpur.	4	175	286	20	1	1	0	0	0	487	

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,
Ag. Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1897-98.

Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1897-98.										Suits disposed of in 1897-98.									Remarks.
											Value.	Nature of suits.			Value of suits.						How disposed of.					Value.	Average duration.			
	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98		Suits regarding lands and houses etc.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights etc	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs.500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs.1000	No of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.		Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, etc.	Struck off the file etc.	No. of suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8			9						10					11	12			13
											R. a. p.															R. as.ps.				
Sar Nyayadhish ...	18	11	16	2	34	13	23	4	11	9	255000-0-0	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	9840-7-0	...	...	...		
Munsiff.	47	184	602	408	649	592	465	493	184	99	37725-0-0	4	398	6	338	57	3	...	...	94	63	52	284	...	45893-6-2	...	...	...		
Sami Thanadar. ...	33	19	451	254	484	273	465	257	19	16	9458-2-5	1	247	6	229	18	...	...	...	32	64	45	116	...	26935-1-5	...	...	...		
Mujhpur Thanadar.	3	12	335	235	338	247	334	237	*12*	10	8671-13-6	1	234	...	214	20	...	...	...	20	141	51	25	...	8535-1-8	...	...	...		
Balodhan Thanadar.	...	...	15	19	15	19	15	15	...	4	744-3-9	...	19	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	643-7-6	...	...	...		
Deodi Kamdar ...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...		
Total. ...	109	226	1419	918	1528	1144	1302	1006	226	138	311599-3-8	6	900	12	799	96	3	1	1	146	281	152	427	...	91847-7-9	...	...	26		

*This includes the 8 cases transferred from the Deodi Kamdar to the Mujhpur Thanadar.

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,
Ag. Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Civil Appellate Work.

No.	Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed.		How disposed of.										Average duration.						Remarks.
														Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remaining for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1896-97			1897-98			
		1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Judicial Assistant. ...		3		34		37		37			20,517		16		7		8		1		5		1	10	25	0	2	19	
2	District Magistrate. ...		5		42		47		40		7	7,741		13		14		5		4		4								
	Total. ...	72	8	105	76	177	84	169	77	8	7	20,517		29		21		18	13	12	5	9								
												7,741																		

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,
Ag. Administrator.
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Civil works results of applications for execution of decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1896-97.			Applications brought to the register.						Total.						Disposed of.			Closing balance.						Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1897-98			Remarks.
		1896-97	1897-98				1896-97	1897-98	Value for 1897-98				1896-97	1897-98	Value for 1897-98				1896-97	1897-98	Value for 1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	Value of closing balance for 1897-98				Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4			5						6						7			8						9			10
				Rs.	as.	ps.			Rs.	as.	ps.				Rs.	as.	ps.					Rs.	as.	ps.							
1	Radhanpur State.	273	59	14,934	3	11	539	513	56,037	9	0		*812	572	71,037	9	0		753	462	48,085-8-8	59	110	22,952	0	4		85	15	10	*Last year the number of such applications for disposal was shown as902, but the actual number was 812, there being a mistake of 90 in counting.

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,
Ag. Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

Registration of Documents 1897-98.

No.	Sub Registry office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Value of Documents registered.						Docu-ments refused tobe regis-tered.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mort-gages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscella-neous.											
		1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97			1897-98			1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9			10			11		12	
														Rs	as.	ps	Rs.	as.	ps.				
1	Radhanpur Registrar. ...	101	98	82	69	5	9	7	12	5	5	2	3	35,651	13	6	66,460	7	6	...	...	...	...
2	Sami Thandar. ...	18	4	14	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3,982	10	8	1,155	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mujhpur Do. ...	9	13	8	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	668	...	...	1,711	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Balodhan Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	128	115	104	85	7	9	9	13	6	5	2	3	40,302	8	2	69,326	7	6	...	...	...	...

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,
Ag. Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Radhanpur State.

Statement showing the results of the Police inquiries in the year 1897-98.

No.	Name of the office of Foujdars.	Number of offences.		Number of arrested persons.		Number of persons sent for trial.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of arrested to convicted.		Percentage of persons sent for trial to convicted.		Remarks.
		1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Radhanpur City. ...	85	49	94	61	74	60	34	30	38	29	36	49	45	50	
2	Radhanpur Mahal. ...	129	82	179	98	154	98	78	42	76	56	43	42	50	42	
3	Sami Mahal. ...	102	142	178	204	150	191	94	155	57	25	52	75	62	81	
4	Mujhpur Mahal. ...	152	141	165	177	160	166	88	92	72	71	53	51	50	55	
5	Balodhan Mahal. ...	18	26	22	26	18	23	15	16	4	7	68	61	84	69	
	Grand Total. ...	486	440	638	566	556	538	309	335	247	188	48·25	59·19	55·57	62·26	

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,
Ag. Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 31st March 1898.

Stations.	Number of prisoners	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of maintenance of prisoners.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1896-97	1897-98	1896-97	1897-98			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	
1 Radhanpur Jail....	377	42	335	312	377	...	...	27	1,542-4-0	
2 Sami Lock up. ...	156	1	155	61	156	...	...	18	252-8-0	
3 Mujhpur Do. ...	148	9	139	159	148	...	...	6	304-5-0	
4 Balodhan Do. ...	20	...	20	43	20	...	...	1	19-3-9	
Total....	701	52	649	575	701	63·6	43·2	52	2,118-4-9	

F. W. WODEHOUSE Captain,
Ag. Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

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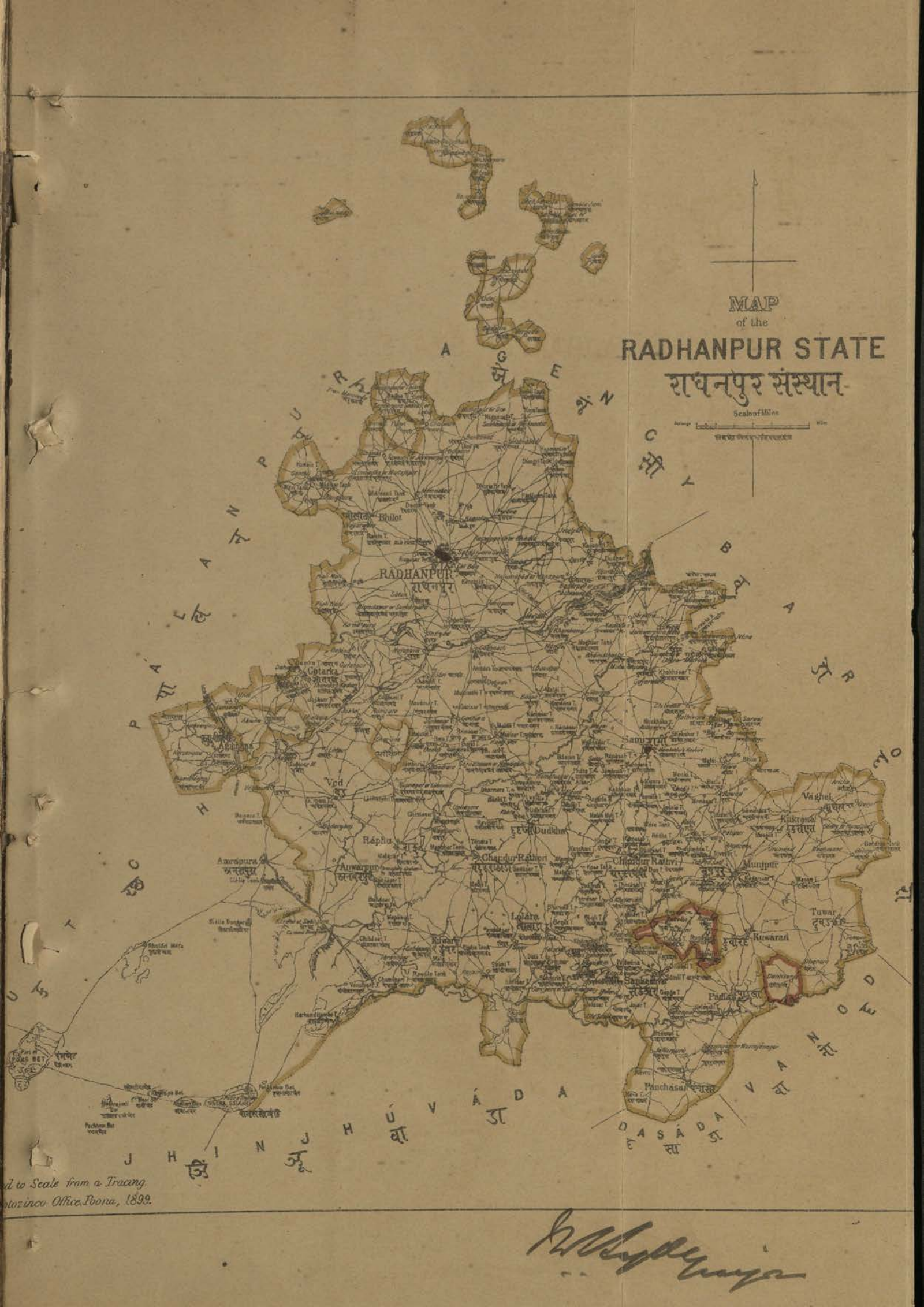

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No. 1091 of 1899.

From,

Major M. T. LYDE,

Administrator,

Radhanpur State.

To,

The POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Palanpur.

Radhanpur,
May 13th 1899.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration report of the Radhanpur State for the year 1898-99.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RADHANPUR STATE FOR 1898-99.

CHAPTER I.

Area.	Population.	Tribute.
1,150 Square Miles.	98017.	Nil.

1. Although the survey of the State has been completed, I am not yet able to give the actual area, for some portions have had to be re-surveyed and the alienated villages have not yet been properly surveyed by the Bhayats and others. The figure always shown in the Superintendency report is therefore given.

2. From the 1st April to the 25th November 1898, I held the appointment of Acting Political Superintendent of Palanpur and Captain F. W. Wodehouse was appointed Sub protem Administrator of the Radhanpur State which post he held until relieved by me on the 28th November 1898.

3. His Highness the Minor Nawab of Radhanpur Mahomed Sherkhanji continues to attend the Rajkumar College and to make good progress in his studies. He rides well and is favourably reported upon. On the occasion of His Excellency The Governor's visiting Palanpur in December last Mahomed Sherkhanji performed the duties of page and acquitted himself well. The Principal of the Rajkumar College in his last report says with regard to him "works hard at every thing and makes good progress. Very active in outdoor pursuits, and general conduct satisfactory."

4. Kumar Jalaludin Khanji the brother of Mahomed Sherkhanji is still very young for his age which however is only ten, he is however well reported on from the Rajkumar College as "very bright and intelligent and well behaved."

5. Of the two sisters of His Highness the Minor Nawab the elder one who is married to her cousin, the only son of Sube Fateh Jang Khan, does not hit it off very well with her husband who is still very young having received some education at the Girassia School at Wadhwan.

Marriage of the younger sister of H. H. the Minor Nawab.

The younger sister left Radhanpur on the 4th April 1899 to become the bride of the son and heir of H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh and the marriage ceremonies are now being performed at Junagadh. It was at first intended that the marriage should take place at Radhanpur. H H The Nawab of Junagadh however was very anxious that it should be celebrated at Junagadh and having consulted the Bhayats and taken into consideration the difficulties which made it almost impossible to make proper arrangements at Radhanpur at this season of the year without a very lavish expenditure I consented to meet his wishes.

In order to avoid as much as possible the looting which goes on on such occasions I fixed a liberal allowance for each member of the marriage party, arranged with the Diwan of Junagadh to cause preparations for certain feasts to be made at fixed sums and appointed Messrs. Anantprasad my Revenue Adikari and Chandulal Thakore the Companion to the Kumars to arrange for the expenses connected with Darbars to be held at Junagadh. His Highness The Minor Nawab took charge of the party and proceeded to Junagadh by special train and I hear that the ceremonies are going off pleasantly. The party leaves Junagadh on the 23rd April.

Expenses of marriage.

6. At my request H. E. The Governor in Conncil was pleased to sanction the expenditure of one lac of rupees on the expenses connected with this marriage As however a certain number of ornaments and other requisits had been prepared during the life time of His Highness the late Nawab, and as it is customary in this State to utilize ornaments of the State in making up a dowery the cost of the same which amounted to about Rs. 35,000 has been deducted from this sum of one lac of rupees and it is anticipated that the remaining expenditure will be well within the balance. As part of the dowery, one horse and two colts each 3 years old were purchased from the Thakore of Palitana's stables. The party proceeded to Junagadh and will return from Junagadh in a special train.

Bayats.

7. It is to be regretted that although the Bayats all enjoy villages which bring them good incomes they are unable to free themselves from debts incurred previous to the administration. Sube Nade Ali Khan who is under an agreement with me to expend only a certain portion of his income will, as soon as he has paid off the remainder of a sum he borrowed during the lifetime of His late Highness from the State, make fairly rapid strides towards freeing himself of debt. Similar arrangements with the other Bayats Sube Fateh Jang Khan and Sube Mardan Ali Khan are under consideration and will be put in force as soon as they can make up their minds what is the least sum they can live upon, so as to leave the remainder free for the gradual settlement of their debts.

8. Sube Mardan Ali Khan who is a nephew of His Highness the late Nawab has up to now lived with his younger brother, but it is not probable that this arrangement will continue much longer and the question will arise whether the younger brother is entitled to a half share of the property. Prima facie it appears to me that since the sons of the ruling chief do not equally enjoy the revenues of the State after the demise of their father, a younger son of a Bhayat is not entitled to an equal share of the property which was set apart for the maintenance of his father. If it should be ruled otherwise, after the lapse of two or three decades the position of the relatives of the ruling family will degenerate into that much to be deprecated class having just sufficient to escape the necessity for work and hardly enough to feed and properly clothe themselves on, a class of men unfortunately frequently met with in Katiawar. It would be far better if it were recognised that the property should be inherited by the eldest son and that the other sons must go out into the world and make their way, and since as far as I can ascertain, the case under reference is the first, which has occurred, it will be well if the question be now decided.

Amirs and others.

9. No casualties have occurred among the members of the family of H. H. the Minor Nawab or the Amirs. The widow of Manowar Khanji half brother to His Highness the late Nawab and Rahamatbu his widow continue to receive the same allowances as referred to in paras 35, 36 and 38 of my report for 1896-97 and the Amirs and Jagirdars to enjoy the same allowances and lands as formerly.

Stables.

10. The average cost of grain issued to State animals during the year under report was Rs. 296 per mensem. Of this a considerable portion is consumed by the nine pairs of bullocks which are kept up for use in shigrams. These bullocks are utilized as much as possible, and cannot be dispensed with so long as this State is without railway communication.

Railways.

11. Since writing my report for 1896-97 my views with regard to the proposed railway have been somewhat modified. Money is no longer to be borrowed on such easy terms, and the average cost per mile of the proposed line from Viramgam to Radhanpur is found to exceed by Rs. 7,436 the amount I had anticipated as the cost of the line via Sami to Patan. In my report for 1896-97 however and in my remarks on Radhanpur contained in my Palanpur report of the following year I expressed my conviction that the line most likely to benefit this State is the Viramgam Radhanpur line and to this opinion I still adhere. The total cost of this line will however be Rs. 29,32,960 and I am informed that the outlook of the Prantij railway is not of such a nature as to warrant the belief that it will be easy to form a company to construct the Radhanpur line.

I have ascertained that the approximate cost of making a line from Viramgam to Panchasar a village in this State a distance of 25·64 miles will be Rs. 10,44929 and from Panchasar to Sami a small town fifteen miles from Radhanpur and 20 miles from Panchasar will be Rs. 8,86,863 and I am now

anxious that Government may be pleased to sanction the immediate commencement of the line from Viramgam to Panchasar at the expense of the State and the extension of the line as far as Sami as funds become available for the purpose.

Railway to Panchasar a good investment.

12. Panchasar is in this State, and to have the terminus of a railway in the State at all, will be a step very much in the right direction. Then again the position of Panchasar is such that all traffic not only from this State but also from the small States and Talukas on the north and north-west which at present finds its way to Viramgam will pass through or close to this village and consequently as soon as carts are abandoned for the rail this line will pay extremely well. It is not however as a paying concern that I am anxious that this railway should be criticized, and although by so doing the dividends would probably somewhat decrease, the line should be pushed on as soon as possible to Sami. Further than this point the State during the administration will be unable to carry it without borrowing money. Between Sami and Radhanpur are two large rivers the Saraswati and the Banas and consequently the cost of this portion of the line will be proportionately greater than that of the portion above referred to and the effect of making it will I believe be to considerably decrease the dividends, besides which the railway will almost cease to be a necessity at Sami and if prolonged to Radhanpur would, be so prolonged more as a convenience to passengers, and with a view to the terminus being at head quarters than for any other reason.

Why railway required.

13. What we require a railway for, is not only to assist us in exporting our produce, but what is of nearly greater importance is to bring buyers from Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places ready to buy up as much produce as the cultivator is willing to sell and to give him a fair price for it in cash. Railway communication even as far as Panchasar, would effect this desirable end, for it is the long distance which at present must be travelled by road, before even this State is reached that deters buyers. It is not however my proposal that the railway should terminate at Panchasar but that it should be carried on as soon as possible to Sami, a cotton market being established at Mujhpur, which is a small town within a mile of the proposed Loti station.

Funds available.

14. The closing balance at my disposal at the close of the year under report was Rs. 8,43,108 of which Rs. 2,56,760 were British rupees and even taking into consideration that this sum will be somewhat decreased when the portion of it which is in Jorawarsai coinage is changed into Kaldar, still a very considerable portion of the Rs. 10,44,929 required for the portion of the line up to Panchasar is now available. Unfortunately the rain last year was very scanty and in consequence the collection of land revenue this year will be affected, and the cost of the marriage of the sister of H. H. The Minor Nawab which is now being celebrated will further tend to reduce the surplus, but I anticipate that by the close of 1899-1900 we shall have a balance in hand of not less than Rs. 9,45,000. A reference to the

accounts of the past two years shows receipts averaging Rs. 3,27,063, between 1st April and 31st July, and an average expenditure of Rs. 1,26,156, during the same period. It may therefore safely be calculated that by the 31st July 1900, we shall have a balance of Rs 11,45,000. If then sanction is given for the commencement of the line at the beginning of next cold weather, say in October or November, the whole of the funds required will be available by the time they are required.

Importance of early action.

15. The importance of railway communication being established as soon as possible, between Viramgam and Sami, cannot well be exaggerated. The advent of railway communication will make great changes in the present system of trade, as carried on by the cultivators of this State and also in other ways, and it will be for the benefit of the State, if at the time these changes are taking place, and the new order of things being established, the administration is still in existence and that there should be an Administrator on the spot ready and able to take advantage of such openings as may occur, for improving the prospects of the railway and the welfare of the people. I do not mean to infer that it is not possible that after the administration ceases, a Diwan may not be found as capable as a European Administrator, but what I do mean is that the Diwan will have to battle with new elements which during an administration should not exist. An Administrator, but for the control of higher British authority, is a free agent, whereas a Diwan has to contend with parties each pulling a different way and each working for his own private ends, these parties in turn are apt to get the ear of the ruler and the ruler may negative the wisest suggestions of his Diwan.

Ginning factory necessity of new one.

16. I have already noted that it will be well to establish a cotton market. The erection of a new ginning factory with, if possible, a full press attached will also be necessary, the best place being perhaps near Mujhpur. Before I went to Palanpur, some gentlemen expressed their willingness to erect a ginning factory at this town and went so far as to secure estimates. They have since however abandoned the project, though no doubt they will again come forward as soon as the railway is actually sanctioned. Meanwhile another gentleman has visited me twice and expressed his wish to form a company and establish a factory, but I am not inclined to take a very sanguine view of his proposals. Still I am of opinion that it will not be difficult to arrange for the establishment of a ginning factory as soon as the railway is sanctioned.

A somewhat high export duty on cotton is at present charged viz 8 annas per maund of 40lbs of cleaned cotton, kapas and kala being charged in proportion, and it appears to me that by lessening the duty on cleaned cotton exported by rail, the railway will benefit and the success of the ginning factory will be established.

Suggestion for oil press.

17. There is at present a ginning factory at Sami which however is rather too far north and outside the best cotton growing country. I have suggested to the owners that they should

attach an oil press to this factory and the matter is under consideration A fair quantity of oil seeds would be available for the supply of the mill, and besides which, the cultivators would find a more ready sale for their cotton seed; the poor price offered for which at present is one of the reasons which prevent their sending their kapas to the factory to be ginned, and there is no reason why a good trade in cotton seed oil and cake should not be established.

Currency.

18. The currency of the State, which is Jorawarsai rupees, has not yet been changed, the matter being still under the consideration of Government. Last month, I was able to exchange Rs. 62,500 Jorawarsai for British rupees at less than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, but this rate can not be reckoned upon, and as pointed out in my report for 1896–97, the difference in exchange value was in that year from three to three and a half per cent.

Treasure.

19. During my absence in Palanpur Rs. 8141–6–3 together with various articles of State property valued at Rs. 900 by the Court were recovered from the house of a Farash who had been mixed up in the concealment of the treasure which was recovered in March 1897, and prior to that, a sum of Rs. 2160 was recovered from the house of a stable boy, drawing 4 rupees per mensem. There can be no doubt but that much treasure was looted by others.

Racial feeling.

20. There was some trouble in June last at Sami, regarding the taking of fish in the tank, and at present there is some likelihood of disputes regarding the fish in the Radhanpur tank; but on the whole, Hindus and Mussalmans have lived together amicably.

Accounts.

21. The system of accounts and making payments has been fully explained in paras 91, 92, 93 and 94 of my report for 1896–97, and except for one or two modifications, which have reduced the clerical labour, without a decrease in efficiency, remains the same. Formerly full details regarding payments as entered in the orders for payment were entered by the shroff or State Banker in his books. This has been discontinued and he now enters only the number of the cheque, the details being entered in the accounts of the State by the account daftari from the duplicates of the cheques which are filed in the Account Office. This with the exception of the following is the only alteration of importance which has been made In the outlying Mahals are Tehvildars or Bankers who receive payments made to Mahalkaries who send the cash as received to them with chilans, but in Radhanpur Mahal, there being a Treasurer, the sums collected by the Radhanpur Mahalkari were sent to him. This practice neccesitated a very large number of entries being made in his books and much extra time was taken at the close of the year in checking receipts from the different Mahals. I therefore arranged that the receipts of the Radhanpur Mahal should be paid to the Radhanpur State Banker in the same way as receipts in other Mahals are paid to the Tehvildars, the total receipts being handed over to the Treasurer at the close of the month or oftener if the receipts are large, thus reducing the number of entries in the treasurer's rozmal on account of receipts from the Mahalkari of Radhanpur to one or two per mensem.

Sub treasuries.

22. As the Tehvildar of Mujhpur has been constantly applying for more remuneration, I last month purchased a treasure chest for the Mujhpur Mahalkari and another for Sami and as soon as the treasure rooms have been erected sub-treasuries will be introduced in these two Mahals.

New Katcheri.

23. The new Katcheri referred to in para 96 of my report for 1896-97 was completed during the year and all the offices excepting that of the Police Superintendent which is required to be in the town, have been moved into it. The accommodation is sufficient and there are excellent record rooms attached to the rooms occupied by the establishment of each Office or Court.

General condition and resources.

Rainfall.

24. The rainfall, which will be referred to more fully in Chapter II, was very much below the average, only 8 inches 12 cents being registered at the Radhanpur Hospital; 15 inches and 81 cents at Sami, and 18 inches and 3 cents, at Mujhpur between the 1st April 1898 and 31st March 1899.

The rainfall during the past five years is shown in the following table.

Year.	Inches.	Cents.	Year.	Inches.	Cents.
1894-95	36	66	1897-98	18	62
1895-96	12	43	1898-99	8	57
1996-97	25	10			

These figures are for Radhanpur town and from 1st January to 31st December.

Crops.

25. The crops have been altogether bad during the year under report owing to the specially scanty rainfall in the Radhanpur, Sami and Balodhan Mahals, and in all the Mahals to the fact that such rain as did fall did not fall when most needed. The number of acres of cotton sown was 56,290 as against 48,001 in the preceding year, and of wheat 15,727 as against 24,949. The number of acres irrigated was 1337 as against 93 acres in the preceding year. Cotton suffered, especially near the rivers, from frost and even the irrigated wheat gave in most parts poor returns. I however noticed some very good crops especially at Waghel and Sardarpura. The kharif crops were also very poor. The price of food stuffs is however low in consequence of the generally good harvests in other districts.

Prices of cereals.

26. The following table shows the average prices of food grains during the year as compared with the preceding year.

Years.	Wheat	Bajri.	Juwar.	Gram.	Mag.	Math	Adad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1897–98.	17·74	19·74	21·54	18.18	18.74	22·75	17·26
1898–99.	26·35	27·19	33·31	28·29	29·08	36·62	21·29

It will be noticed that the figures given above for 1897–98 do not tally with those given by Captain Wodehouse in his report for that year, the reason being that I have shown the average quantities which could be purchased for one rupee, whereas he appears to have shown the prices as they stood in the last month of the year under report.

In the following table are shown the fluctuations in price during the 12 months under report.

1898–99.

Month.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juwar.	Gram.	Mag.	Muth	Adad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
April.	23½	25	31	28½	33¼	44½	20
May.	23½	25	31	28½	28½	33¼	20
June.	23½	25	31	26¾	26¾	33¼	20
July.	23½	25	28½	30¾	26¾	33¼	21
August.	25	23½	30¾	28½	28½	33¼	21
September.	25	26¾	28½	26¾	26¾	33¼	20
October.	26¾	30¾	33¼	26¾	33¼	40	21
November.	28½	28½	33¼	28½	26¾	40	23½
December.	26¾	26¾	36¼	28½	28½	36¼	22¼
January.	28½	28½	40	28½	30¾	36¼	22¼
February.	28½	30¾	40	30¾	30¾	40	22¼
March.	33¼	30¾	36¼	26¾	28½	36¼	22¼

Public health.

27. There have been no epidemics, except measles, during the year under report and the health of the people has been generally good. Owing to the rather sudden change to hot weather

towards the close of March, colds became very prevalent and there have been several deaths from measles.

Seasons.

28. The year may be divided into four seasons, the latter portion of March, April, May, and the greater portion of June being hot and dry, the remainder of June, and July, and August, being rainy, and September, October, and part of November, being hot and moist, while for the remainder of the year, the climate is either temperate or cold ; indeed as early as the last week in October, the very early mornings become pleasantly cool, and towards the end of December and January, it becomes really cold.

Temperature.

29. Owing to the scarcity of rain, the hot weather was particularly trying, the temperature at Radhanpur reaching 110°, and at Sami 118°. The highest temperature at the former place was registered on the 6th, 7th, and 30th May and 4th June, and at the latter, on the 31st May. The cold this year has been very much greater than usual, the lowest temperature at Radhanpur being 42° and at Sami 47° ; indeed, the cold near the rivers and irrigated land was so great as to do considerable damage to the cotton crops in those localities.

Manufacture.

30. The principal articles manufactured in this State are cotton and woollen cloth, gold and silver embroidery, copper and brass vessels, fireworks and saltpetre

Saltpetre.

31. With regard to the manufacture of saltpetre, the Collector of Salt Revenue has lately intimated that he is considering the question of moving Government to institute regular control over the manufacture of salt-petre as is done in other parts of India. I consider that any interference with this industry is to be deprecated, and it has not been shown that any portion of the residue, which, as the Collector remarks, contains much chloride of sodium or common salt, has ever been utilized by the people for consumption, and at present it has not been found that it is required on the lands of this State as manure, and if it were, I presume, there would be no objection raised to its use as such. In my opinion it would be much better if more control were exercised over the subordinates of the Salt department who are a terror to the people. Two instances of their action may be here quoted. In 1896 a complaint was received by me that the Inspector and his subordinates had been assaulted, and the sword of the former taken away. On enquiry it was found that they had entered the State Police Choki in mistake for a private residence, and that too, during the night, although such searches between sunset and sunrise are against rules, and had they been accompanied as they should have been, by persons belonging to the neighbourhood, such a mistake could not have occurred. The second case also took place in 1896, when the Inspector and his subordinates raided the village of Memadabad at between 4 and 4-30 a. m. on a cold morning in December; although the village is entitled to free salt, turned the people out of their houses and kept them out in the cold. One man died, and one woman became seriously ill from fright and exposure and it eventually turned out that the Salt Inspector had raided the village in mistake for another.

According to arrangements as they now stand, all villages of this State, situated within 6 miles of a natural salt formation, are entitled to free salt, but notwithstanding protests, during the last few years, some of the villages which used to receive salt, have been struck off the list, and instead of this rule, regarding distance, being acted upon, in a liberal spirit, it has been administered in a spirit, the reverse to liberal. The effect of such treatment, although appearing very harsh, and being a real grievance to the people, can be of very slight gain, to the salt revenues.

By the original engagement regarding salt which was entered into between the then Nawab of Radhanpur, and the Political Superintendent, the former ceded his share of the Anvarpur salt pans, and engaged not to open any new salt works, and further engaged to prevent Ghas-iya salt i e. salt which forms naturally, passing through his district. The Nawab was to receive a fixed sum yearly in full compensation for his previous receipts from the pans, his transit duties on salt and his realization from Ghassiya, and this payment was to be conditional on his not encouraging the traffic in Ghassiya salt, or any measure which may check the resort of dealers to the Government salt works, and the jurisdiction over the salt pans was ceded to Government.

Para 6 of this engagement requires to be very carefully considered in connection with the question of jurisdiction, and it is therefore quoted in full. It runs as follows. "The limits of the salt pans will be fixed and" "marked out, and the Agrias (salt manufacturers) will not be permitted to" "encroach on other lands ; but if such should be required by them, the limits" "will be extended, land being ceded to them at a reasonable price."

Now it is quite evident that the British jurisdiction extended to the Anvarpur salt pans which had to be marked out, and to such other lands as should be ceded to the salt manufacturers at a reasonable price, and there are no such other lands, and as the salt pans at Anwarpur have long since been closed, there appears no reason why the British Government should continue to exercise jurisdiction as regards salt over the land originally occupied by these salt works.

On the South-west of this State a line known as the customs line runs, and the jurisdiction over this line is enjoyed by the British Government, but I am not aware that the British Government has jurisdiction elsewhere in this State, which gives authority to the subordinates of the salt department to enter and search houses any where in the State and to place guards at places off the line. Since however such is done, it would appear probable that the salt department is possessed of such anthority, though I have been unable to find any thing in the records of the State, which goes to prove that such is the case.

The Memadabad case, which I have quoted, shows that the exercise of these powers by subordinates of the salt department can be the cause of the existence of a very real grievance, and if this grievance can be removed, it will be a step in the right direction, as tending to increase the respect and friendly

feeling which should exist in the minds of the subjects of native States towards the British Government.

No doubt by communicating with the Salt Department through the Political Superintendent, I shall be able to ascertain in what manner, these powers have been acquired by that department, if such have been acquired, but I have not yet had the leisure to take the matter up; nor until lately have I been able to hit upon a remedy for the present state of things, should it be found that the action of the salt department, in exercising jurisdiction throughout this State and treating the salt Act as applicable to this State, is authorized.

For the sake of argument, I will presume that such authority does exist, and that the action of the salt department is perfectly legal. It will be admitted that it is quite probable that many houses, persons, and vehicles must be searched in or on which no contraband salt is found and that it is possible that at times salt is deposited in the yards of persons' houses in order that on its being seized, a reward may be secured and that houses may be searched to gratify spite or that the threat of search may be used as a means of extorting illegal gratification, the question is how may this state of things be put an end to, without loss to the salt revenue, and I would submit the following proposal for the favourable consideration of Government.

Proposal.

32. I propose that it be carefully ascertained how much salt has been purchased from the Government salt pans at Kharaghora or other Government depot or licensed vendors by traders or individual consumers in this State, during the past five years, and that the average being taken, an agreement be made with this State to purchase for the next ten years that amount of salt yearly, and that at the end of each period of ten years, a re-adjustment be made in accordance with increase or decrease of the population of this State, or a sum might be fixed which should continue for always. This State would undertake to prevent to the best of its power the export of ghassia salt and the British Govetnment would maintain the preventive line as at present, the duties of the men of the preventive force however being confined to the prevention of export or import across the line of contraband salt or opium. Such an arrangement would leave it optional to the State to allow ghassia salt for home consumption to be taken free or on payment of a small fee by the village to which the concession may be made, and arrangements could be made with licensed vendors for the sale of the salt purchased from the Salt Department at Karaghora. Under these arrangements, there is no reason why the cost of salt, to those who are in the habit of purchasing Karaghora salt, should be more than at present, and any loss which the State might suffer would be amply compensated for, by the increased popularity of the ráj. The rules I would propose to introduce, would be that there should be no sale of any salt except that purchased from Karaghora by the State, or on a pass issued by the State, that all those villages which at present receive free ghassia salt, should continue to so receive it, and that on payment of a small fee, villages, not at present enjoying the privilege, should be given it. The penalties for selling ghassia salt or for attempting to export it would be severe and deterent.

and the contentment of the people would be much increased. Finally, to make the arrangement fair to the State in the event of more salt being required than the quantity the State was bound to purchase from Karaghora, the surplus amount should be issued free of duty.

Radhanpur Tiles.

33. That the clay of Radhanpur is very suitable for making tiles similar to those known as Mangalore tiles has already been reported and 69,000 tiles and 3,100 ridge tiles were made between 1st April and 8th January. Of these 1800 and 130 respectively were supplied to the Executive Engineer Abu Road for replacing tiles which had been broken on railway buildings, but he reported that they were not true. On my return from Palanpur, I examined the moulds and the cause of the defect was then pointed out to me. The moulds consist of an upper and a lower portion and it had been found when these were first supplied that the lower portion had been made to fix on to the press in the place where the upper portion should have been, and vice versa; they were therefore returned to the maker and altered and for a time worked satisfactorily. As however, in making the alterations bolts had been used, whereas the upper portion should have been in one solid piece, these soon worked loose with the result that a twist was given to the tiles. It is unfortunate that the tiles should have been sent out in an imperfect condition, because in other respects they are very hard and good, but the moulds are being re-made without charge, and when again received we shall be able to turn out perfect tiles The defect just referred to, although making the tiles unfit for repairs when they have to be used in conjunction with others, does not prevent their use in new buildings and for re-roofing old buildings, and the appearance of Radhanpur has been much improved by their use: the Hospital and Anglo Vernacular school having been re-roofed with them; besides which, they have been used in roofing the tile factory itself, the new Katcheri, the female hospital and sundry smaller buildings and I anticipate that when they become more generally known, a demand for them will spring up, more especially after the railway has been brought nearer to Radhanpur. My factory Supervisor has also turned out as samples some very fair pavement tiles, the making of which will presently be taken in hand as also the work of making drainage pipes.

Glazing.

34. On my way from Palanpur to re-assume charge of this State I visited Baroda for a day and ascertained how pottery glazing is done there, and eventually secured the services of a man, who understood the work, for a month to teach my Supervisor, but his attempt to do so has not been very satisfactory.

Stone.

35. No serviceable stone has yet been discovered, there is however at different places a rotten kind of sandstone which may be sounder as it goes deeper. A few weeks ago a report was received from Orumana that while putting down a tube well, hard stone had been struck, orders were given to dig down to this and ascertain its nature, but up to this time no further report has been received.

Boring apparatus.

36. A boring apparatus capable of boring to 80 feet has been purchased, and with its help the nature of the lower strata will be ascertained to some extent, although its primary use is to assist in the search for sweet water below the surface brackish water which is so often the reward for sinking a well.

Tube wells.

37. Much trouble, however, is being saved to the cultivators in their search for water, by the use of tube wells, by which means they can in a few hours ascertain whether the water is brackish or sweet and whether therefore, it is worth while digging a well or not.

Water supply.

38. The principal supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes is from tanks and wells dug in the bed of tanks or close to the margin The water in many of these tanks does not last for more than six months after the rains, and in some, it lasts for a considerably less period and where wells do not exist, the people are obliged to dig shallow pits in the bed of the tank deepening them as the season advances It may be asked why wells are not dug in such tanks, the answer is that the salt water lies very near the surface and that it is reached even after digging a very few feet. It would appear that the water which runs into these tanks yearly carries with it a certain quantity of salt in solution; as the tank dries, the water becomes brackish and this water, sinking as it does into the subsoil, carries with it the salt which although partially drawn to the surface again, during such time as the tank remains dry, sinks again as the water in the tank again dries up and thus accumulates year by year.

Rivers.

39. The water of the Sarasvati river soon becomes brackish, as also does that of the Rupan, but the Banas remains sweet for a much longer period, so much so that the water can be used for irrigation, long enough to raise crops of wheat, should the scanty rainfall make irrigation necessary. There are one or two places I have marked down for further investigation where, if bandhs with sluice gates and weirs were made, a considerable quantity of water might be kept back and made use of for irrigation, though in consequence of the flat nature of the country, at first sight it appears that the reservoirs would cover little, besides the space between the banks of the river. The making of such bandhs is of course costly, and, in consequence of the prior claims of the railway, will probably not be undertaken during the the time of the administration, but much good could be done by simply making bandhs with sluice gates and weirs, where the banks are high, at carefully chosen spots in order to hoard up the water above them, but before taking such work in hand, it would be necessary to make very careful selection of sites, otherwise the soil being very sandy in places, the resistance of the bandh, even when the gates are open, might be sufficient to change the course of the river.

40. I may here state that at times there is some little difficulty between the people of the villages of Adgam, Pedashpura and Jorawarganj of this State situated on the western boundary, and the people of Gadsai, a village belonging to the Ardesar Walas of Cutch, after passing whose village, the Banas flows

into the run. The main flow of the river is at present past Adgam and Pedashpura and on to Gadsai, whereas it used to run north west between Adgam and Pedashpura. The Gadsai people are in the habit of making a bandh across the river beyond Gadsai, and this in itself does not affect this State, but just before the position of the bandh is reached, is a branch of the river which carries the water up towards Karsangad and Jorawarganj and when at the time of making their bandh, the Gadsai people close this, the people of these two villages are deprived of their water supply. On the other hand, the Gadsai people complain of earthern bandhs made below Adgam and Pedashpura by the people of this State. I went over the whole ground carefully a couple of months ago, and it appeared to me that the bandhs made by these villagers simply saved water which would otherwise disappear in the sand or by evaporation, before it could reach Gadsai, and it is evident that the flow of water cannot be great at the time, such bandhs are commenced. The simplest remedy for this state of things is one which, unfortunately the pecuniary condition of the Ardesar Walas of Cutch, makes impracticable, and that is that they should build a masonary bandh with sluice gates and a weir where, they now make their earthern bandh and by closing the gates as early as possible, after the water of the river begins to subside, secure their supply of water before the villages higher up make their bandhs.

As however I am informed that the Ardesar Walas are unable to bear this expense, I have ordered the partial clearing out of the old river bed which runs past Agichana and on to Jorawarganj. Funds will not admit of much progress being made with this work during the present financial year, but the work will be done by degrees and when finished the people of Karsangad and Jorawarganj, receiving as they will their supply of water by this branch will no longer raise objection to the branch which leads north from just above the Gadsai bandh, being closed by the Gadsai people, and so long as it is not closed, the bandh made by them is of no use, for this branch carries away the water from their reservoir.

Radhanpur tank.

41. The Radhanpur town possesses a large tank which in years of good rain fills up with water which drains off the surrounding ground. This drainage however is insufficient when there is a scanty rain-fall to fill the tank and some years ago a canal was made from the Banas river to the tank, at the head of which is a sluice gate. I examined this spot in the cold weather and found that the river had so altered its course as to leave the sluice gate some 400 yards from the bank of the nearest bend of the river. It will probably be necessary to cut a canal about half a mile in length in order to connect the river with the present canal before the rains, as the tank is even now nearly dry and should there be insufficient rainfall again this year, and the drainage only be relied upon, the tank water would not last long after the rains.

Saraswati river.

42. A peculiarity of the Saraswati river is that between Patan and Radhanpur, it entirely disappears and flows under ground. I have already stated that the water of this river very soon gets

brackish and, not long after the rains are over, becomes useless and I shall institute enquiries in order to ascertain up to what point the water remains sweet, and it will probably be found that between that point and the boundary of Radhanpur, it flows through salt beds. Whether a knowledge of this fact, if fact it be, will bring us any nearer to a cure for the evil, is perhaps improbable as these beds probably lie outside this State.

Salt.

43. This State is not allowed to manufacture salt, but receives Rs 11,047 per annum as compensation from the British Government as also a certain quantity of salt for the use of the Darbar and for payment of certain religious grants. In 1880 Government were pleased to rule that the radius, situation within, which entitles the villages of this State to free ghassia salt should be about 4 kos or 6 miles, and that the limit should be laid down, not rigidly, but with due regard to the exigencies of each case. Notwithstanding this, the Salt Department has arbitrarily expunged the names of several villages from the list of those entitled to receive free salt, and the grounds for so doing appear to be that some of the khâras, where the salt forms, are not large and that the formations are not regular. The villagers complain that the salt forming in such kháras is destroyed by the subordinates of the Salt Department, before it has had time to properly form, and much discontent prevails.

Kunker.

44 Kunker is fairly plentiful and can be obtained by digging a few feet from the surface in many places, and from this very fair lime is made. Near Sami the supply being especially plentiful and very near the surface, I have had the central road of the town made with it, and riding through the town in the dark, one might imagine himself on an asphalte street. In this part of the country, where natural resources are scanty, nothing likely to add to the prosperity of the State can be over-looked, and when the railway to Sami from Viramgam is an accomplished fact, it will be well to consider, whether a few hundred rupees expended on a Lucop's patent pulverizer might not be well spent. This pulverizer could be worked at little expense by the Engine of the Ginning factory at that town, and the kunker being on the spot could be cheaply exported in the shape of burnt ground kunker. I extract the following from Messrs Richardson and Cruddas' catalogue in which a description of these 'pulverizers,' is given, it runs as follows. "The 'Lucops Pul" "verizer,' which you supplied to this Divison has turned out a complete success." "It grinds burnt kunker as fine as the finest flour, and indeed but for the" "slight difference in colour, it is difficult to distinguish our ground lime from" "Portland cement. Those Engineers of the Roads and Buildings, Military" "works, Irrigation and Railways, in short, of all branches of the Public Works" "Department who have seen the machines at work, are all agreed that no-" "thing so good has yet been used in this country. I have had briquettes" "made of all our mortar, both kankar and cement. Our portland cement breaks" "after 14 days at between 900 and 1000 lbs on the two square inches area," "and the ground kankar runs up after 5 weeks to as high as 360 lbs."

Saltpetre.

45. The trade in saltpetre is likely to increase considerably when the railway is made and the expense of carriage is thereby decreased; during 1897–98 applications for permits to export 2785 Bengal maunds of saltpetre, and during 1898–99 applications for permits to export 1300 Bengal maunds, were received.

Finance.

Receipts and expenditure.

46. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during the year under report as shown by the books of the State.

Receipts.	Rs.	a	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue.	4,10,778	11	1	Administration and Finance.	27,671	4	9
Forests.	19,430	14	1	Land Revenue	46,628	9	6
Customs.	1,18,599	6	0	Forest.	5,423	14	7
Abkari Opium etc.	21,148	7	11	Customs.	5,757	13	6
Stamps.	6,561	9	11	Opium and Drugs.	22	11	6
Registration.	729	11	0	Registration	264	14	11
Law & Justice(Courts)	7,584	0	3	Law & Justice(Courts)	17,515	1	0
Law & Justice (Jail).	715	14	5	Law & Justice (Jail).	2,831	15	1
Tile Factory.	3,851	9	2	Police.	48,610	14	10
Guaranteed and other receipts.	13,586	4	11	Education.	9,474	14	10
Miscellaneous.	17,807	1	3	Medical.	9,109	14	2
Debts.	7,786	7	9	Military.	15,321	0	2
Difference between receipts and disbursements of deposits and advances.	13,776	12	4	Stables.	5,462	10	3
				Commissariat.	8,777	9	3
				Public Works.	54,434	4	7
				Palace Expenses.	54,590	8	6
				Tile Factory.	6,796	3	1
				Boundaries.	3,282	2	8
				Improvement to agriculture.	6,842	1	1
				Gardens & Date Plantation.	5,898	12	8
				Minor Departments.	18,008	5	0
				Library.	377	12	8
				Refunds.	76	0	11
				Charitable expenses.	5,199	3	3
				Retired & Compassionate allowance.	6,439	14	1
				Miscellaneous.	25,409	2	2
				Old Debts.	3,264	9	3
Total.	6,41,356	14	1	Total.	3,93,492	4	3
Opening Balance.	5,95,244	3	2	Closing Balance.	8,43,108	13	0
Grand Total.	12,36,601	1	3	Grand Total.	12,36,601	1	3

The opening balance was Rs. 5,95,244-3-2 and the closing balance Rs. 8,43,108-13-0. In the report for 1897-98 written by me as Acting Political Superintendent I have, for reasons shown in para 56 of my report on Radhanpur, shown the closing balance as Rs. 6,57,885-10-2½. This is the sum which had actually been collected, but of it, a sum of Rs. 62 641-7-0½ was not credited in the Head quarter treasury until after the 1st of the new year 1898-99. I have in this report, however, shown the sum actually entered in the books of the Head quarter treasury, because a considerable portion of the sum of Rs. 62,641-7-0½, above referred to, was for second instalment of land revenue, which, but for the vagaries of the Samwat calendar, would have been collected after the 1st April 1898, and included in the collections of the year under report.

As will be seen, the expenditure during the year has been small, which is chiefly owing to the fact that only Rs 54,434 was expended on public works. Leaving Advances and Deposits, which are not real receipts or disbursements, out of our calculations, and treating the sum of Rs. 62,641-7-0½, above referred to, as a portion of the collections of the year under report, the receipts have exceeded the receipts of the previous year by Rs. 35,781-2-0½. There has been an increase in both Land revenue and customs collections, the former in 1897-98 amounting to Rs. 3,88,259, and in the year under report to Rs. 4,10,777, and the latter amounting to Rs. 1,02,020, in 1897-98 and to Rs. 1,18,598, in the year under report. There has also been an increase of Rs. 4,534, in the Forest Department and a slight increase is noticeable in the receipts under the heads Abkari and Opium. On the other hand there has been a marked falling off in the receipts under the head stamps and Law and Justice Courts.

General remarks.

47. The revenue of this State has increased by about Rs. 65,000 since 1896-97, but we cannot expect to show much increase except that which is the result of careful collections at present, it is however hoped that when the classification of the land is finished, which will be shortly, and the villages, which do not at present pay cash assessment, are brought under that system, there will be some increase. It is also to be expected that when the alienation rules have been approved, there will be an addition to the revenue. In the forthcoming year, however, in consequence of want of rain, there will be larger arrears of land revenue than usual, as many persons are unable to pay the whole of their second instalment.

Jamabandi.

48. The Jamabandi which is paid to this State is shown in the following table:—

Jamabandi.

	Villages from which Jamabandi is received.			Amount.
	Name of village.	Taluka.	Agency.	
1	2	3	3	5
		Chhàdchhat.		Rs a. p.
1	Masali...	Santalpur.	Palanpur.	12—5—8
2	Suneth...	„	„	28—8—0
3	Boru...	„	„	7—2—0
4	Warnosari...	„	„	5-15—0
5	Kilànà	„	„	24-11—2
6	Jhajham...	„	„	12—0—0
7	Limbani...	„	„	17—9—2
8	Seyadpur	Wàràhi.	„	48—7—2
9	Gadsai	Santalpur.	„	19—0—0
10	Gosana...	Wanod.	Kathiawad.	100—0—0
11	Chhatrot...	„	„	154—0—0
12	Erwada...	„	„	151—0—0
13	Susia...	„	„	50—0—0
14	Dhákdi...	Dasada.	„	277-14—0
15	Zadiánà...	Zinzuwada.	„	568-10—8
16	Pàdiwádà...	„	„	75—9—2
17	Surel...	„	„	9—3—6
18	Rozwa...	„	„	150—0—0

CHAPTER II.

Land Revenue and Agriculture.

Culturable lands.

49. The total area of culturable land, paying revenue to the State, is 3,32,772 acres, 17¾ gunthas, of which a considerable portion, fit for cultivation, is lying waste. During the year under report, there has been considerably more irrigation than usual in consequence of the failure of the rains, and the area thus cultivated has been 1337 acres as against 93 in the preceding year.

Contents of table.

50. The area of the culturable lands etc in the unalienated portion of the State as compared with the previous year is shown in the following table:—

Area of culturable lands in acres and gunthas.		Area of lands cultivated in acres and gunthas.		Area of lands lying fallow at the end of the year in acres and gunthas.		Percentage of culturable lands lying fallow.	
1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3,17,475-16	3,32,772-17¾	2,55,619-25½	2,67,442-37½	61,855-30½	65,329-20¾	19·48	19·63

System of collecting revenue.

51. A detailed description of the old system of collecting land revenue and the changes it underwent until at the time the State was taken under administration, 97 villages were making cash payments, while 31 remained under the baghbatai system, has been given in my report for 1896-97, as also a description of the different tenures, on which the lands in the State are now held and the area alienated or partially alienated; these matters will not therefore be again dealt with in this report, but in order that there may be a convenient record in the State, they will be touched upon in detail in the report for the present year, when I shall be in a position to give exact figures. The number of villages now under the vighoti system remains the same, as also that of villages paying in kind, except that the little village of Songadh, which belonged to the latter class, has been depopulated during the year under report. It has been considered advisable not to introduce the vighoti system into villages which are under the baghbatai, pending the completion of the classification of lands.

Alienation rules.

52. Alienation rules have been framed and are at present under the consideration of Government. It was objected that in these rules, I had attempted to leave the beaten track somewhat, but I trust they will not be rejected on this account.

Lands alienated.

53. The Daftar work of the survey of the state not having been completed, I am not in a position to give the exact figures of alienated and partially alienated lands, not including wholly alienated villages, but approximately it amounts to 85,507 acres, this area, added to the villages referred to in the next para, shows a very large portion of the State to have been frittered away, and to this must be added over Rs. 32,000 paid annually to relatives of H H. The Minor Nawab and others.

Whole villages alienated.

54. The following table shows the number of alienated villages and the estimated average income, it has been usual to assign to them, although it is a fact that in some cases, in consequence of bad management or deterioration of the land, the revenues have decreased.

No of villages.	Name or class of persons by whom enjoyed.	Estimated average Income. Rs.	a.	p
23	By the Bayets	90,000	0	0
4	By Sidi Mahmed	8,000	0	0
2	Chandulal Harilal	4,400	0	0
1	Shivlal Khusaldas	3,000	0	0
1	Bholanath Sarabhai	3,000	0	0
1	Heri Sinha Charity	1,200	0	0
1	Pir of Gotarka Charity...	2,500	0	0
	Jamadar Godad (for 10 years) ...	2,000	0	0
	Total ...	1,14,100	0	0

Land revenue arrears.

55. Under the head Land Revenue, on pages 29 to 33 of my report for 1896-97, I have shown why I considered general remission of arrears was not advisable at that time; I have since however been able to remit arrears amounting to Rs 65,468, which were undoubtedly bad debts and were being continued on the books of the State without any likelihood of any portion of them ever being collected. The remainder of the arrears will have to be dealt with more cautiously, but there is no doubt that a large portion of the remainder can be remitted with advantage, and the cultivator when he sees his arrears reduced to a sum which he may reasonably hope to be able to grapple with, will pluck up and get fresh heart.

Matters not again dealt with.

56. In the report above quoted, I have given my reasons for not interfering with the Baghbatai system in such villages as are still baghbatai; I have shown in what way vighoti was fixed in the other villages, and how the effect was to bring cultivators to the same level. I have mentioned the principal classes to which the Radhanpur cultivators belong, and I have shown how agreements were unnecessarily taken from the cultivators at the time the vighoti was introduced, and how these agreements were in many cases not respected, why it is not my intention to make alterations, until the classification has been completed, and I have referred to the subject of vero, the division of the State for revenue purposes, the grouping of villages and the present system of making collections and at the same time I have given a list of the head quarter villages of Tehsildars, it does not appear to me therefore necessary to go over the same ground again. Nor is it necessary to repeat my remarks regarding irrigation, remedy for salt lands, deep ploughing. &ca. I shall therefore close this section of my report by giving the figures, showing the land revenue including vero grazing fees &ca., which according to the present rate of assessment should have been collected during the revenue year ending on the 31st July 1898. The amount actually collected and the sum remaining unpaid, these figures are as follows:—

Assessment.	Actual receipts.	Arrears remaining.
Rs. 4,25,798	Rs. 4,10,535	Rs. 15,263

And in the table given below will be found a statement of arrears remaining to be recovered at the commencement of the same revenue year (column 1) the portion collected and remitted (column 2) and the amount remaining to be collected (column 3):-

1	2	3
Rs. 3,37,748	Rs. 20,350	Rs. 3,17,398

To this last sum must be added the sum of Rs. 15,263, the arrears of the year ending 31st July 1898, which brings the total outstanding amount on account of arrears to Rs. 3,32,661, or Rs. 5,087, less than at the commencement of the revenue year 1897–98.

Arrears.

A reference to Captain Wodehouse's report for 1897–98 shows a closing balance of arrears, amounting to Rs. 3,23,615, but to this sum has not been added Rs. 13,452, the arrears of the revenue year ending 31st July 1897, which brings the amount up to Rs. 3,37,067. This total still does not tally with the opening balance of arrears shown by me above, and this is accounted for by the fact that a sum of Rs. 681 had wrongly been shown as a recovery of arrears, and has therefore had to be added again to that account. Of the sum of Rs 20,350 shown in column 2 of the table, Rs. 13,369 were recovered and Rs. 6,981 remitted.

57. The time for remodeling the revenue system of the state is fast approaching, as the work of classification will, so far as the out door portion of the work is concerned, be completed before the rains. I propose to make a very much greater difference than now exists, between the assessment to be charged on the best lands and the worst, and to allow cultivators to relinquish any field or fields they may not require. At present some few favoured ones have nothing but good land in their khatas, but the rule is that every man should have his full share of inferior land, which he cannot relinquish without giving up the whole of his holding. My proposal appears to find favour with the cultivators, and I do not anticipate that the result of carrying it out will cause loss of revenue, whereas the cultivator will be able to increase or diminish the size of his holding, as may appear to him good, always provided there is land to be had. Of course the result of this arrangement to such few men, as have nothing but good land, will be to raise the rates at which they are now charged, but such men can well afford to pay enhanced rates.

Proposed rules at new assessment.

58. The next question is as to whether the right to sell and mortgage the land should be given to the cultivators, and this question will probably be better not dealt with for another year or two, and will require the decision of Government. There is much to be said in favour of and against the proposal, and I am not yet satisfied that it would be for the good of the cultivator, though it appears to me that the State would not be a loser If the system were introduced, moreover, it would not be well to pass a sweeping order, giving these rights off hand to the cultivators, there would be no reason why the State should not sell the right, and all that would be required would be that the rate, at which the right to sell and mortgage each class of land could be purchased should be fixed, and cultivators would then be able to buy the right in respect of their fields, one after the other, when they found themselves, in consequence of a good harvest, with a few rupees to spare.

Right to sell and mortgage.

59. Many of the men I have spoken to scout the idea that their lands

Middlemen.

would fall into the hands of middlemen, and that they would then not only have to pay what the raj is entitled to, but also the middleman. Be that as it may, there are many cultivators, who although they drag on from year to year as such, are not fit to go alone, and require a middleman, who, while he would demand a share from the cultivator, would at the same time possibly assist him with seed and bullocks, simply in order that the land might not be left uncultivated, in the same way as the State in a lesser degree gives assistance under the name of tagavi.

Would change be for good of cultivator.

60. When considering the question as to whether the change would be for the good and add to the comfort and prosperity of the cultivator, it is necessary to consider them as of two classes, the one composed of men, who at present find little or no difficulty in getting ordinary loans for purchase of seed and bullocks from traders, and the second, those, who do find difficulty and often great difficulty in doing so. It appears to me then that the change would be for the good of the first class, because we cannot put a stop to the taking of large loans for marriages, and if such loans on the security of the landed property could be negotiated at less ruinous rates of interest than at present, they could be more quickly repaid, and the cultivator would more quickly recover himself, and with regard to the members of the second class, whose land would rapidly pass away from them and who would thence-forward be obliged to content themselves with a share, and to use the bullocks and seeds supplied to them by the middleman, I doubt whether their condition would not be at any rate as good as at present, and it certainly should be more free from care.

Agriculture.

Agriculture.

61. My attention some weeks ago was arrested by a letter, which appeared in one of the dailies, suggesting the establishment of an Agri-Horticultural society for Bombay. Whether it was proposed that this society should possess lands and should spread abroad cuttings, roots and new seed and plants, or content itself with starting a new periodical in which to deal with Agri-Horticultural matters, is not clear, but it set me considering what immense quantities of knowledge have been accumulated, and how little use has been made of it, and that while efforts are continually being made to attain fresh knowledge, that knowledge remains in the possession of a few only; though easily found by those able to read in such volumes as the Dictionary of economic products, or the dozens of cheap books on agriculture &ca. which can be purchased.

Dissemination of useful knowledge.

62. At this rate, the accumulation of knowledge will never assist the cultivator of this country, what is required is the dissemination of first of all, the rudiments of such knowledge, so far as these rudiments are superior to the knowledge at present possessed by those, we wish to help, and to this end, so far as agriculture is concerned, I am working in this State. It may happen that some fact may be so patent that even native cultivators will recognise it,

without ocular demonstration, but such would be seldom the case. In the majority of cases, what is required is ocular demonstration, and progress must be slow. So long as the cultivator has to pay for them, it is doubtful whether he will spend much on artificial manures, but within the last few months, I think I have demonstrated to some few the advantages to be derived from using super-phosphate, and I trust that their reasoning powers will enable them to grasp the fact that it is probable that bone meal may equally improve the land, although the effect may be slower. I have made several pot experiments, among the most successful of which are experiments, with sub-soil, which, while hardly supporting growth without super-phosphate or a mixture of super-phosphate and cow dung ash, have shown good results when these fertilisers have been added, provided that in no case the super-phosphate has been absent. In the same way a man of Baspa assured me that nothing would grow in a certain field. I made him give me some of the soil and in a few weeks was able to show him good healthy plants, where super-phosphate had been used, whereas in the pot to which no fertiliser had been added, the growth of the chasto sown had been very poor. In another case two cultivators of Waghel, who had applied for bone meal, were shown, through pot-experiments, that the ash of cow dung was required in addition to super-phosphate. Of course one thing has to be remembered in pot-experiments, and that is that the drainage is perfect, whereas in the field it may be defective. However I have had some few applications for bone meal, and as far as possible, to these applicants will be given super-phosphate instead of bone meal, in order that the more marked and immediate effect may be apparent to them and their neighbours.

Super-phosphate.

63. I have a disintegrator at Sami, which is set in motion whenever the ginning factory is at work, and is capable of turning out a large quantity of crushed bone, a considerable portion of which is fine meal, and some of this, I am having turned into super-phosphate in a large masonry tank in my compound by adding dilute sulphuric acid.

Fodder crops.

64. I am also in different places having partar lands well manured and ploughed deep. Lucerne grass is not much sown in this State, if at all, except in my garden and experimental farm, but this year I was requested, through the Sami Mahalkari, to purchase twenty pounds of seed for certain cultivators, which I did and I may here make a note of the fact that the seed supplied by the Superintendent of the Government Botanical gardens at Saharanpur N. W. P. is always excellent. I have also sown guinea grass in three or four different places, and if this thrives and will last out the hot weather without water, in such places as irrigation is not possible, it will be of great value as a fodder as at present it is unknown in this State. Maize also is a crop hardly ever grown here, if at all. When in Palanpur I sowed seed early in June, and exactly 2 months afterwards, the cobs were ready to be eaten green, and the stalks ready for fodder. With irrigation it is easy to cultivate in the hot weather, though I believe, it does not always bear cobs at that time of the year, but even if this be so, it is a valuable fodder plant in consequence of its quick

growth. There are of course varieties which take as long as seven months to mature, but it is not necessary that these should be chosen, I have now an excellent crop which was sown six weeks ago, and which, even if cut now, would give a large quantity of fodder. This will be one of my object lessons, for seeing that a man had just sown chasto for a fodder crop, I offered to give him some maize seed. He refused as he said it was a seven months crop, but when I assured him he could cut it within 3 months, he promised that his master should come for some. His master however having his doubts did not come for the seed, and though my plot was sown quite 10 days after his chasto, it as it at present stands, would yield at least three or four times as much fodder as the chasto. I am now waiting to see if pods will form or not, and shall then send for him that he may see what he has lost, and the probability is that next year, if not before, he will ask me for seed.

Uses of disintegrator.

65. While on the subject of fodder, I may say that when at Sami I tried making bhoussa of Jowari Stalks by passing them through the disintegrator, and the result was most satisfactory, and although more might have been made, had the size of the mouth allowed of quicker feeding, or had the machine been supplied with a self feeder, I turned out at the rate of 3,000 lbs in a day, and the State animals at Sami are now fed on bhoussa thus prepared. The people have also been informed that when not crushing bones, the machine will be available for making bhoussa for them, and now that the busy time for the ginning factory has commenced, when it will work daily, I hope the cultivators will bring their karab to be crushed. The same machine will decorticate cotton seed, which then forms an excellent manure, and grind oil cake to fine powder fit for manure.

Aermotor.

66. I hope to receive shortly an Aermotor from America with attachments for pumping, cutting wood, and grinding; these machines work in a light wind and are capable of raising large quantities of water, and in this State it is seldom that there is not a superabundance of wind.

Ridge-raiser.

67. Having read the description of an implement used in America for forming the ridges required in irrigation, I have had a similar implement made, and it has met with praise on the experimental farm, as it saves manual labour. Its construction is simple, two strong boards are placed on edge, the front ends being 4 or 5 feet apart, and the others about 10 inches, these are kept in place by planks nailed across, and 2 rings are fitted to the front ends, by which the ridge-raiser can be attached to the bullocks. Besides preparing the divisions for irrigation this implement will prove very useful, when it is intended to sow or plant in ridges.

Rain fall.

68. The following table shows the rain-fall at Radhanpur, Sami and Mujhpur during the year under report, arranged, so that the number of days upon which rain fell and the quantities per week and fortnight can be seen. The first week corresponds with the week ending on the 7th April 1898.

Radhanpur.

Week.	Rain fall.	Wet days.	Rain fall.	Wet days.	Fort-night.	Week.	Rain fall.	Wet days	Rain fall.	Wet days.	Fort-night.
5th	0·0	0	0·6	1	3	17th	1·30	4	1·30	4	9
6th	0·6	1				18th	0·0	0			
7th	0·2	1	0·2	1	4	19th	0·6	1	0·6	1	10
8th	0·0	0				20th	0·0	0			
11th	0·17	2	0·17	2	6	21st	0·11	2	0·26	4	11
12th	0·0	0				22nd	0·15	2			
13th	0·1	1	4·48	3	7	23rd	0·0	0	0·81	3	12
14th	4·47	2				24th	0·81	3			
15th	0·33	3	0·81	7	8	35th	0·0	0	0·15	2	18
16th	0·48	4				36th	0·15	2			
						Total...	8·12	28			

Sami.

9th	0·0	0	0·62	1	5	19th	0·20	1	0·29	2	10
10th	0·62	1				20th	0·9	1			
11th	0·5	1	0·5	1	6	21st	0·2	1	0·29	2	11
12th	0·0	0				22nd	0·27	1			
13th	0·0	0	4·43	2	7	23rd	0·0	0	0·57	5	12
14th	4·43	2				24th	0·57	5			
15th	0·35	2	2·69	5	8	35th	0·0	0	0·42	1	18
16th	2·34	3				36th	0·42	1			
17th	6·45	2	6·45	2	9						
18th	0·0	0				Total ..	15·81	21			

Mujhpur.

9th	0·0	0	0·52	1	5	19th	0·10	1	0·27	3	10
10th	0·52	1				20th	0·17	2			
11th	0·9	2	0·9	2	6	21st	0·8	2	0·34	4	11
12th	0·0	0				22nd	0·26	2			
13th	0·0	0	5·68	6	7	23rd	0·27	1	3·70	5	12
14th	5·68	6				24th	3·43	4			
15th	0·21	1	4·29	5	8	35th	0·0	0	0·34	2	18
16th	4·8	4				36th	0·34	2			
17th	2·80	3	2·80	3	9						
18th	0·0	0				Total ..	18·3	31			

Customs.

69. The value of the total exports, during the revenue year ending 31st July 1898, amounted to Rs. 13,89,271–10–0 as against Rs. 14,08,369–4–0 in the preceding year; and of imports Rs. 7,77,043–0–0 as against Rs. 7,38,833–0–0.

Value of imports and exports.

70. The collections on account of customs duties during the year ending 31st July 1898, amounted to Rs. 90,551–3–1 as against 1,24,876–2–4 during the previous year.

Customs collections.

71. With regard to the proposed abolition of export duties I made remarks in my last year's report from Palanpur. It is not proposed to move further in this matter, until after the new assessment, in order that the cultivators may clearly understand the difference between the revenue assessment and the cess which it will be necessary to charge in lieu of export duty.

Proposed abolition of export duty.

CHAPTER III.

Judicial.

72. The Courts having original Criminal Jurisdiction remain the same as last year and are as follows :-

Criminal Courts.

The Court of the Judicial Assistant.

The Court of the District Magistrate and the Courts of the Thanadars of Sami, Munjhpur and Balodhan which are situated at the head quarters station of those Mahals.

73. Besides these, the Revenue Mahalkaries exercise third class Magisterial powers in dealing with revenue matters.

Revenue Mahalkaries.

74. The following table shows the value of property reported stolen, and the value of recoveries made, as compared with the year 1897-98.

Property stolen.

Reported stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property reported stolen.	
1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99
3784-0-0	14,714-6-10	2463-7-6	11,449-9-5	65·1	77·8

In 1897-98, property of the value of Rs. 40-2-4 was recovered by the Mahalkaries without its being reported to the Police, and this amount has been added to the figures shown in last year's report both in the column of 'reported' stolen and 'recovered'.

75. During the year under report 1109 persons, including 13 remaining at the close of the preceding year, were brought before the Magistrates, of whom 348 were dischaged, 311 acquitted and 430 were convicted, showing a percentage of persons convicted, to those against whom charges were preferred, of 39·5. The total number of crimes, reported to the Magistrates, including those remaining at the close of 1897-98, was 650 implicating 1,109 persons, as against 821 crimes implicating 1,382 persons, in the previous year. During the year, 2 persons died while under

Persons convicted etcetera.

trial, and 13 cases involving 18 persons remained at the close of the year. The closing balance at the close of 1897–98 was, in last year's report, shown as 8 cases involving 10 persons, but this did not include 2 cases involving 3 persons pending before the Mahalkaries, and these have been included in the opening balance of the year under report.

Number of cases compounded.

76. As usual a large number of cases were compounded under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so that out of the 659 persons acquitted or discharged, 201 were acquitted as the result of the cases being compounded.

Arrested and summoned.

77. Of the 1,096 persons arrested or summoned, during the year under report, 525 were arrested by the Police without warrants, 92 on warrants, 114 in the presence of Magistrates or called by Mahalkaries without issuing summons in connection with revenue cases– 357 were summoned, and 8 voluntarily surrendered. The percentage of convictions in cases sent up by the Police, was 51·6 while in other cases it stands as low as 28.

Principal crimes.

78. The following table shows the description of the principal crimes, reported and disposed of :—

1.	Offences against the Public tranquility.	1
2.	Offences relating to coin.	3
3.	Contempts of Lawful authority of Public Servants.	23
4.	Offences affecting the Public health, safety etc, ...	15
5.	Murder.	1
6.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.	0
7.	Attempt to commit murder.	2
8.	Causing mis-carriage.	6
9.	Hurt and grievous hurt.	99
10.	Kidnapping.	0
11.	Rape.	2
12.	Criminal force and assault.	24
13.	Dacoity.	5
14.	Robbery.	4
15.	Offences against property.	311
16.	Offences relating to marriage.	6
17.	Criminal trespass.	12
18.	Miscellaneous.	124
	Total.	638

Punishments.

79. Eighteen persons remained to be tried at the close of the year, as against 13 at the commencement, and to those convicted the punishments awarded are as follows:—

Whipped	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years	Imprisonment for life.	Death.	Total.
Nil.	173	245	8	4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	430

Sessions cases.

80. There were 12 Sessions cases which resulted in the conviction of 6 persons, and the acquittal of 18. One case remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Since the 6 persons, convicted by the Judicial Assistant in the 11 cases tried, were all accused in 4 cases, it will be seen that very few cases resulted in convictions.

Appeals.

81. Appeals are heard by the Judicial Assistant and the District Magistrate. Fortytwo appeals were received during the year and there were none remaining at the close of the preceding year. These fortytwo appeals were all disposed of, 27 by the Judicial Assistant and 15 by the District Magistrate. In 14 cases involving 17 persons, the sentences were confirmed, in 16 involving 26 persons the sentences were modified, and in 11 cases involving 14 persons they were reversed.

The following table shows the results as compared with those of 1897-98.

Number of applications.	Applications rejected.				Sentences.											
					Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.			
	Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99
42	0	8	0	1	11	17	10	14	41	26	23	16	22	14	15	11

General remarks.

82. The most serious crimes with which the Criminal Courts were called upon to deal during the year under report were, one case of murder and abetment of murder, two cases of attempt to murder, two cases of rape, three cases of robbery and six cases of dacoity. The murder case was reported from Bolera in the Mujhpur Mahal, and the facts as disclosed are briefly as follows:- The murdered man had a sister who had twice eloped with a Rajput who was residing in the same village, she was brought back by her brother and married to another man, this appears to have annoyed the Rajput who is believed to have committed the murder, but he has absconded and no trace of him can be found. Two persons were prosecuted for

abetment of the murder, but were acquitted. In one of the two cases of attempted murder, neither of which resulted in a conviction, it was asserted that a woman of village Tuwad had attempted to poison her husband, and in the other, a Police constable asserted that a Jail warder had attempted his life, enquiry showing however, that the charge had been trumped up, and that there was a woman at the bottom of it. Of the two charges of rape the accused in one case only was convicted.

Extradition.

83. During the year under report, only 16 persons were extradited from the State, whereas 58 were surrendered to the State for trial. This goes to show that the Radhanpur Police are more energetic in following up clues than the Police of the surrounding States and Talukas or that the people of Radhanpur are less given to raiding. Be that as it may, it clearly shows how the rule, by which the demanding State has to pay maintenance and escort charges, may press hardly upon the State the subjects of which are the best behaved.

Civil Justice.

Courts.

84. The following were the Courts of original jurisdiction through-out the year.

1. The Court of the Sar Nyayadish situated in Radhanpur.
2. The Court of the Munsiff also situated in Radhanpur.
3. The Court of the Thanadar of Sami.
4. That of the Thanadar of Mujhpur and,
5. That of the Balodhan Thanadar.

The Sar Nyayadish has power to hear suits of any amount.

The Munsiff up to Rs. 5,000.

The Thanadars of Sami and Munjhpur up to Rs 500, and the Thanadar of Balodhan up to Rs. 200. It may be here noted that the official who presides over the Sar Nyayadish's Court is also the District Magistrate.

Suits disposed of.

85. The following table shows the number of original suits disposed of in each Court.

Sar Nyayadish.	Munsiff.	Sami Thanadar.	Mujhpur Thanadar.	Balodhan Thanadar.
2	283	155	181	17

and the number of suits filed during the year including the opening balance are as follows :—

Sar Nyayadish.	Munsiff.	Sami Thanadar.	Mujhpur Thanadar.	Balodhan Thanadar.
11	300	156	181	17

of these, the opening balance was 138, and the remainder 527 were filed during the year. The closing balance of suits undisposed of at the close of the year under report on the original side of the ordinary courts was, as will be seen from the above tables, 27.

Value of suits etcetera.

86. The value of the suits disposed of were by the Sar Nyayadish Rs. 2,53,183-13-0, by the Munsiff Rs. 30,756-10-5, by the Sami Thanadar Rs. 9,835-13-11, by the Mujhpur Thanadar Rs. 7,454-1-11 and by the Balodhan Thanadar Rs. 581-4-6. The total number of original suits instituted during the year under report was then 527 as against 918 in the preceding year. This number added to the 138 suits remaining undisposed of, at the close of 1897-98, gives a total of 665, and of these, the number disposed of was 638, leaving a balance of 27 as against 138 of the previous year. There has been a large decrease in the number of suits filed and a corresponding decrease in the total value of the suits, the former being 527 as against 918, the previous year, and the latter Rs. 47,975-12-6 as against Rs. 91,847-7-9.

Remarks.

87. It is gratifying to find that only 27 suits remained undisposed of, and with regard to disposal of work, the Munsiff has done well, while the Thanadars could not have done better, though taking into consideration that out of 665 suits filed and remaining, 223 suits were settled out of Court and 77 suits were settled exparte, it is apparent that the work of the Judicial Departement has been during the past year, so far as civil suits were concerned, fairly light.

Regarding decrease in value of suits.

88. It has been stated above that the value of suits filed during the year under report only amounted to Rs. 47,975-12-6, but I find that although in 1896-97 the value amounted to Rs. 1,46,038-2-8 and in 1897-98 to Rs. 91,847-7-9, still in 1895-96 the value was only Rs. 46,284-13-11 and it appears to me that, taking into consideration the petty nature of the trading transactions which are carried on in this State, the latter sum represents as near as possible the value of suits to be expected in any-thing but a very prosperous year.

89. The following table exhibits the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year under report.

Suits filed in 1898-99.										Suits disposed of in 1898-99.							
Value		Suits regarding lands, houses etc.	Suits regarding money transactions.	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised etc.	Struck off the file etc.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.		
															Years.	Months	Days.
Rs a. p.														Rs a p			
47975	12 6	1	517	9	451	67	5	3	177	223	111	227		301811-11-9		1	25

Civil appellate work.

Appellate work.

90. On the Civil side the Judicial Assistant and the Sar Nyayadish hear appeals. The first appeal from the decrees of the lower Courts is heard by the Sar Nyayadish and the second by the Judicial Assistant. The year under review opened with a balance of 7 appeals, and during the year, 81 new appeals were filed, thus giving a total of 88 for disposal, of these appeals, 31 were disposed of by the Judicial Assistant, and 39 by the Sar Nyayadish, leaving no appeals pending in the Court of the former, and 18 in that of the latter, as against 7 at the end of the previous year.

How disposed of.

91. Of the 70 appeals disposed of, the decrees of the Lower Courts were in 24 cases confirmed, in 10 reversed, and in 22 amended. Five were remanded for re-trial and 9 were compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Duration of appeals.

92. The average duration of appeals disposed of was one month and 29 days, as against 2 months and 19 days during the previous year.

Work of appellate Courts.

93. The work done by the appellate Courts is shown in the table given below.

Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.					
		Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		1897-98			1898-99		
1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1 98-99	1897-98	1898-99	Years	Months.	Days	Years	Months	Days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	26	17	18
7741-13-4	8035-14-2	29	24	21	10	13	12	5	5	9	9	0	2	19	0	1	29

Execution of decrees.

Decrees execution of.

94. At the close of 1897-98, there were 110 applications for the execution of decrees in arrears, during the year there were 314 new applications presented, making a total of 424 applications for execution as against 572 in 1897-98, of these 428 applications, 367 were disposed of, as against 462 in the preceding year, thus leaving a balance at the end of the year under report of 57, as against 110 at the end of the preceding year. The value of applications including the opening balance was Rs. 60,011-11-8 of which Rs. 44,231-8-9 were satisfied.

Applications undisposed of

95. Of the 57 applications remaining undisposed of, 36 are below six months, 3 below twelve, and 18 above twelve months, and the value of these applications is Rs. 15,780-2-11 as against Rs. 22,952-0-4 last year.

Registration.

By whom registered.

96. In Radhanpur, documents are registered by the Registrar, and in the Mahals by the Thanadars.

Value of instruments.

97. During the year 135 instruments were presented and accepted for registration, as against 115 last year, of these 92 related to mortgage transactions, 14 to sales, 2 to money transactions, 25 to wills, and 2 fall under the head miscellaneous, and the value of these documents amounted to Rs. 37117-0-6 as against Rs. 69326-7-6 in the

preceding year. Although the value of documents registered shows a considerable decline, when compared with the figures of last year, I find that in 1895–96 and 1896–97 the values were Rs. 30,032–9–9 and Rs. 40,302–8–2 respectively, and that last year a document for a considerable amount was registered by one of the Bayats, which went to swell the figures. It is satisfactory to note that the number of documents registered per annum is gradually, though slowly, increasing, 101, 128, 115, 135 being the numbers for the past four years respectively, and officers of the Judicial Department have beeen directed to lose no opportunity of impressing upon litigants and others the advantage of the system. The table given below exhibits the nature of documents registered as compared with those registered in the preceding year.

Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.					
Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
1897–98	1898–99	1897–98	1898–99	1897–98	1898–99	1897–98	1898–99	1897–98	1898–99	1897–98	1898–99	1897–98			1898–99		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14		
												Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
85	92	9	14	13	25	5	2	3	2	115	135	69326	7	6	37117	0	6

CHAPTER IV.

Protection.

Paltan.

e98. The Paltan consists of 3 Havildars, 8 Naiks and Lance Naiks, 59 Privates and 2 Buglers, and is in charge of Jamadar Ajodhiya Shukal, formerly a colour Havildar of the 14th Regiment Bo. N. I., a thoroughly trustworthy officer, who has been of very great assistance in drilling the Police, as well as in drilling the Paltan, and teaching the sepoys the necessity for discipline. Employment in the Paltan is sought after, and the members of the force are proud of themselves. In summer they wear Khaki, and in winter they are dressed like Biloochis, they have good brown leather accoutrements which were purchased from Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. of Cawnpore in 1896–97, and are armed with the old Brown Bess and altogether present a very creditable appearance.

Enlistment cost etc.

99. At the close of 1897–98, there were 72 men of all ranks, not including the Jamadar in the Paltan, and during the year, seven were discharged, one died, two were placed on the jiwai list and ten were enlisted. The cost of the Paltan, exclusive of clothing, was during the year under report Rs. 7,745–5–10 as against Rs. 8 403–7–3 in 1897–98, and the cost of clothing of the Paltan and Body Guard together, amounted to Rs. 1,733–14–3 as against Rs. 1,389–1–0 in the preceding year. The cold was so severe this year, that I decided not to put off any longer the rather heavy expense of supplying these men as well as the men of the Police with great coats. The cloth for these was purchased from the Elgin Mills and is of the best quality and should therefore with ordinary care last for years.

Pay and deferred pay.

100. The pay of the different ranks is as follows :— Havildars two at Rs. 14 and one at Rs. 12. Naiks and Lc. Naiks one at Rs. 11, three at Rs. 10, three at Rs 9 and one at Rs. 8 and of the Privates, 23 receive Rs. 8 per mensem and the remainder Rs. 7.

The system of deferred pay introduced in 1896–97 still continues, in both the Paltan and Police, and each month one anna from every rupee over six is put away for the benefit of the men on discharge. In order that the men may more fully recognise that a small sum of money is gradually being accumulated for their benefit, I have now opened a separate savings bank account for each man with the Post Office and although the books remain with the State, the men are aware that the money cannot be withdrawn except by themselves, and I am in hopes that as they see, the balances to their credit growing larger, they may be tempted to add small sums to the same on their own accounts.

Grain compensation.

101. Besides their pay, the men of the Paltan and Police receive grain compensation which averaged 9 annas 2 pies per man per mensem during the year under report for 11 months, in the 12th month they received no compensation owing to the cheapness of grain.

Police.

Police Superintendent and officers.

102. Mr. R. V. Pandit continues to perform the duties of Police Superintendent and deserves credit for the fairly effecient condition of the Police, and for the share he had in recovering a certain amount of State treasure which had been stolen by a Farash and which is referred to elsewhere in this report. Mr Champaklal who is now Police Fouzdar at Munjhpur has improved, and the Police Superintendent reports well of Mr. Mahomedmia who was until lately Police Fouzdar of Sami, but is now temporarily employed at Radhanpur. There is no doubt however that we could do with a better class of Fouzdars, but I do not consider, it would be right to deprive the present men of their means of living, and natural vacancies must therefore be awaited. With a view however to having more intelligence in the department, I have entertained three Constable Karkuns, who, if properly made use of, should be of some assistance to the

Police Superintendent. These men perform the duties entrusted to them by the Fouzdars.

Pay of Police,

103. The pay of the rank and file of the Police is as follows, Havildars one at Rs. 14 and three at Rs. 13, Naiks and Lc. Naiks one at Rs 12, three at Rs. 11, two at Rs. 10, three at Rs 9 and two at Rs. 8, and of the privates, twenty six receive Rs. 8, and the remainder Rs. 7 per mensem with the exception of 2 men who receive Rs. 6 only. This pay is very much better than they received before the British Administration, but the curse of marriage expenses keeps the members of the force in a poverty stricken condition. Although in consequence of my refusal to recognise transactions they may make with money lenders, it is now more difficult for them to borrow money than formerly, still they do manage to borrow it somehow. I have for some time considered that, it will be well for the State to set apart a certain sum of money, which may be advanced to Sepoys of the Paltan and Police, and to other old and lowly paid servants of the State on low interest, the total of such sum as may be fixed for each class, not being exceeded under any circumstances, because the benefit of giving good or fairly good pay to men ceases to exist, when they fall into the hands of money lenders. To render this scheme successful, it will be necessary to insist upon every man who takes an advance submitting a list of sums owing by him and to forbid his borrowing more, until his debt to the State has, by monthly recoveries from his pay been liquidated, under penalty of dismissal, and this, for the benefit of the many, must be no dead letter, as one or two dismissals will prevent a repetition of the offence, and save the others from getting into a condition of indebtedness.

Strength.

104. At the close of the year under report the total strength of the Police was as below.

1	Superintendent.
1	Inspector.
4	Fouzdars.
1	Head Constable.
3	Three Constable Karkuns.
88	Mounted Police (including body guard.)
5	Camel Sowars.
155	Foot Police (including 7 watchmen).
3	Pagies.

Besides the above, 21 men are under the orders of the Police Superintendent, and are used for miscellaneous duties Of these 6 were formerly sowars, who were reduced and called Bhoi-bargirs in the time of H H. the late Nawab, and the remainder are the remnant of the old arab tenats and still draw their pay under that head.

Chokiyats.

105. For service in the villages, there are 510 Village Police or Chokiyats, of whom 200 are paid in cash, and the remainder enjoy land. These men in addition to the remuneration they receive from the State, receive various amounts from the villagers and in the majority of cases, when taking service, sign an agreement making themselves responsible for the value of property stolen, should they fail to trace the culprits. The effect of employing these men, and of the system is much the same as that experienced in Poona and other places where the keeping of Ramoosees is obligatory. I still consider that it is the most suitable, if not the only system fit, for a State, with a small revenue, and that it would be a very great mistake to attempt to exchange it for regular police.

Body-guard.

106. Besides five camel sowars the number of sowars of all ranks at the close of the year under report was 88, of these 1 Risaldar, 2 Duffedars and 14 sowars belonged to the body-guard. Two vacancies occurred in the body guard just before the close of the year by death and these were filled up from the 1st April. The men of the body-guard are picked men from the sowars, and competition for vacancies is very keen.

Distribution.

107. The Head Quarters of the body-guard are at Radhanpur, they do escort and orderly duty and are available for any ordinary police duties except that they are not sent to detached posts or Thanahs. Of the remainder 18 remain at Head Quarters, and those left are distributed in the Mahals. The distribution of the regular Foot Police force is shown in the following table.

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	City Fouzdar.	Fouzdar.	Head Constable.	Constable Karkun.	Havildar.	Naik.	Constables.	Buglers.	Total.
Radhanpur Town. ...	1	1	1				4	5	81	2	95
Ditto Mahal. ...				1	1			1	9		12
Sami Mahal. ...				1		1		2	18		22
Munjhpur Mahal. ...				1		1		2	15		19
Balodhan Mahal. ...						1		1	8		10
Total ...	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	11	131	2	158

And that of the Sowars not including the Body-guard is as below:—

Station.	Mahal.	Risaldar.	Duffedar.	Sowars.
Head Quarter's Radhanpur.	Radhanpur.		1	8
With Radhanpur Mahal Fouzdar.	do.			4
With Sami Mahal Fouzdar	Sami.			4
With Munjhpur Mahal Fouzdar.	Munjhpur.			4
With Balodhan Head Constable.	Balodhan.			2
Thana at Arjansar.	Radhanpur.		1	1
,, Gotarka.				2
,, Thikaria.				2
,, Subapura.				2
,, Darwadi-Sinad.				3
,, Dadhana.	Sami.			2
,, Anwarpura.				3
,, Dudkha.				2
,, Panchasar.	Munjhpur.		1	3
,, Kuwar.				2
,, Aritha.				2
,, Wachada.				1
,, Buretha.	Balodhan.			1
With Radhanpur Mahalkari.	Radhanpur.			4
With Sami do.	Sami.			4
With Munjhpur do.	Munjhpur.			4
With Balodhan do.	Balodhan			2
With Customs Superintendent.	Radhanpur.			1
With Customs Sub-Inspector.	do.			1
On grass preserves.	do.			1
Prat Adikari	do.			1
Simada Kamdar.	do.			1
Revenue Tajwijdar.	do.			1
Total. ...			3	68

Drill.

108. The sowars are drilled by a sowar formerly some years with a Native Cavalry Regiment, under the general supervision of a pensioned Duffedar, now Inspector of Police. This man was originally engaged to drill the sowars and rapidly improved those, who were capable of improvement, and when his whole time was not required in attending to this duty, he was made an Inspector of Police, as it would not have been right to get rid of him, as soon as his services were no longer urgently needed for the purpose, for which he was engaged. As however, the State cannot afford to keep servants who do not fully earn their pay, this man will, after he has been given a fair trial, unless he improves, have to seek for employment elsewhere

Stables.

109. The stabling at Head Quarters for the sowars' horses is quite good enough, and proper stabling has now been provided in the new choki building at Darwadi-Sinad. Orders have also

been given for the preparation of an estimate for the improvement of the stables at Panchasar.

Condition of sowars.

110. The full benefit of being supplied by the State with grass at Rs. 2-8-0 per 1000 ℔s has this year, owing to the scarcity of fodder, been felt by the Head Quarter sowars. The men of the body-guard are armed with lances and have good saddles and accoutrements supplied by Messrs. Cooper Allen of Cawnpur. Of the remaining sowars, 16 including 3 Duffedars have also received saddles of the same description, and these are armed with cavalry swords. Altogether 40 men of all ranks including Fouzdars have been provided with saddles of the above description. Eighteen of these are armed with lances and the remainder with cavalry swords, and such of the remainder of the sowars who are fit for receipt of the same, will be provided with saddles and swords by degrees.

Cost.

111. The total cost of the Police, excluding the body guard, for pay, clothing etc., was Rs. 48,610-14-10 as against Rs. 50,962 -10-8 in the preceding year. As already stated, I have supplied great coats to all the foot Police, and 10 great coats for sowars on duty were purchased by Captain Wodehouse during my absence. Besides this, a large quantity of Khaki drill was ordered shortly before the close of the year, and having been supplied sharp was paid for, during the year under report, and consequently the cost of clothing the police during the present financial year will be insignificant.

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and medical service.

Medical service.

112. There is one Hospital in Radhanpur for males and another for females presided over by a qualified mid-wife. The building for females was erected at the expense of the people of Radhanpur with subscriptions raised by them on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty The Queen's Jubilee. The Chief Medical Officer looks after the hospital for males and sees that medicines required for the female hospital are made up. In consequence of the Vaccination department having been handed over to the State, it has been necessary to engage an extra Hospital Assistant in order that he may attend to patients during such time, as the Chief Medical Officer is away in the Districts, inspecting the work of the Vaccinators. Throughout a considerable portion of the year, this Hospital Assistant is superfluous, and he will probably be utilized as a travelling Hospital Assistant to visit the villages during such periods as the Chief Medical Officer will be at Head Quarters. Besides the above, there are Dispensaries at Sami, Munjhpur and Rafu, so that the people of the State are now fairly well off for medical attendance.

It is true that in the Balodhan Mahal. the people are not at present well off in this respect I did send a native hakim to Balodhan, but he refused to remain, and the expenditure of such persons is somewhat difficult to control

when the State pays for the drugs used. The difficulty will now be overcome by detailing the Radhanpur extra Hospital Assistant to travel in that Mahal. If the Bayats were not so much in debt, I should be inclined to suggest to them the propriety of opening a dispensary at their joint expense, say at Panchasar, but their financial condition makes it improbable that they would jump at the suggestion. Two of the Hospital Assistants are Parsis, but one has been frequently suffering from ill health, and it is probable that before long, he will have to make room for a man of more robust constitution.

Inpatients and buildings.

113. There are eight beds in the Radhanpur Hospital and four in the Hospital for females. In the former, 12 beds might be made up, but more than the present number have not been required. Formerly the Hospital was looked upon as a comfortable lodging for begging tramps, who were allowed to stroll down to the town to beg and partake of opium between meal-times and return to the hospital to sleep. I soon put a stop to this, with the result that the cost of maintenance of inpatients has very considerably decreased. The female hospital was completed during the year under report. It has been well designed and roofed, as it is with Radhanpur tiles presents a very good appearance. The hospital for males is in good repair, and has also been roofed lately with Radhanpur tiles which has made it look much smarter. There is a small garden in front of the hospital, and there are comfortable quarters in the same compound for the medical officer and Hospital Assistant.

Dead stock and drugs.

114. The surgical instruments and dead stock articles are in good order; and the outlying dispensaries are being gradually supplied with better furniture. Formerly many drugs, the properties of which were probably very imperfectly understood by the Hospital Assistants in charge of dispensaries, were purchased. While in Palanpur, I took advantage of the presence of Lieutenant Rainier on plague duty, and he supplied me with a list of such drugs as in his opinion were sufficient for such dispensaries, and this list will with a few additions be followed in future, with the result it is anticipated, that the cost of drugs will be decreased without the efficiency of the medical assistance given suffering.

Native Véd.

115. There is a native Vèd in Radhanpur who draws Rs. 25 per mensem from the State, as he is an old servant, he has not been dismissed. The State does not supply him with drugs and he has a large private practice. He has been utilized in connection with plague preventive measures.

Cholera and epidemics.

116. There has been no epidemics except measles which broke out towards the close of the year, and no cases of cholera have been reported.

Plague.

117. Radhanpur has been specially fortunate with regard to plague, there not having been a single case in the State.

Cleaning of wells.

118. Since my return from Palanpur, I have had so much to attend to that much has not been done in this respect. The Bull's dredger however is being utilized in clearing out a well

situated in ths tank at Mujhpur and a new one, having been lately received from Bombay of smaller dimensions than the first and requiring less men to work it, will be taken into use almost immediately. It was found that unless carefully handled, the strain on the frame work of the dredger purchased in 1896-97, was in consequence of the weight of the latter too great, the new dredger is therefore of smaller size.

Attendance.

119. The following table shows the number of outdoor, indoor and Jail patients treated at the Hospitals.

Name of Hospital.	Patients.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Radhanpur Hospital.	Outdoor.	3173	1460	1704	6337
	Indoor.	24	4		28
	Jail.	75	3		78
	Total.	3272	1467	1704	6443
Radhanpur Female Hospital.	Outdoor.		202	30	232
	Indoor.		2		2
	Jail.				
	Total.		204	30	234

and the following the numbers of outdoor and Jail patients treated by the Hospital Assistants in charge of Dispensaries.

Name of Dispensary.	Patients.	Males.	Females.	Children	Total.
Sami Dispensary.	Outdoor.	1689	741	673	3103
	Jail.	7	1		8
	Total.	1696	742	673	3111
Mujhpur Dispensary.	Outdoor.	1341	394	593	2328
	Jail.	3	1		4
	Total.	1344	395	593	2332
Rafu Dispensary.	Outdoor.	924	363	427	1714
	Total.	924	363	427	1714

Expenditure.

120. The total expenditure on account of establishment medicines etc., was Rs 9,109-14-2 against Rs. 6,699-10-5 during the preceding year. During my absence, a compounder was appointed to compound medicines for the female hospital, he being attached for that purpose to the male hospital. As this appointment was superfluous, there being already two compounders in the Hospital, I have reduced the establishment by one.

Operations.

121. No important surgical operations were performed during the year. Of minor operations, 76 are reported from Radhanpur, 103 from Sami, 36 from Munjhpur, and 26 from Rafu.

Averages of patients.

122. The daily average number of indoor, outdoor and Jail patients as contrasted with the previous year is tabulated below.

Patients.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Out-patients.	1897-98	69·81	29·13	32·62	131·56
	1898-99	56·49	27·07	28·55	112·11
Indoor-patients.	1897-98	2·40	·73	·02	3·15
	1898-99	1·82	·43	...	2·25
Jail-patients.	1897-98	2·60	·11	...	2·71
	1898-99	2·22	·05	...	2·27

Vaccination.

Department.

123. In February 1898 the charge of the Vaccination Department was handed over to the State, and the Principal Medical Officer was entrusted with the duties formerly falling to the Civil Surgeon Katiawar and his Inspector or Assistant Superintendent. This necessitated the engagement of a Hospital Assistant, competent to take charge of the Hospital, during such time as the Head of the Department should be absent on inspection duty. What with the necessity of keeping a look-out for the plague, and one thing and another, no actual inspection in the field appears to have been undertaken before my return from Palanpur; though the returns of the Vaccinators had been carefully checked and proper supervision had been exercised over them from Head Quarters.

Examination in districts.

124. On my return from Palanpur, however, I immediately started the Principal Medical Officer into the districts to examine the work done; he worked hard, and visited all the villages of the State, holding an inspection of vaccinated children at each; it will thus be seen that there has been better supervision than was possible under the old system, and the vaccinators being in closer proximity to the head of their department, find it necessary to be more alive to their work. Mr. Mancharam, who

is the Principal Medical Officer, reports favourably on the work done by the vaccinator of Sami, but not so favourably on that done by the vaccinator of Radhanpur.

Work of Vaccinators.

125. The following table shows the work done during the past year as compared with that of the previous year.

Year.	Primary vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
1897–98	1745	1799	3544	3358	10	1	11	8
1898–99	2237	2190	4427	4319	2	0	2	1

Cost.

126. The cost of the department was Rs. 775–8–5 as against Rs 818–12–7 during the preceding year, but this does not include the cost of supervision, which has been arranged for, as described above, and not by the entertainment of a separate Inspector.

Taking into consideration the figures given of primary vaccination, it is evident that if they are correct, births cannot be properly registered, as it is understood, adults do not come forward for primary vaccination and, regarding this, enquiry is being made.

Births and Deaths.

Registration of.

127. Registers of births and deaths are kept by the Police to whom such occurrences are reported. During the year 1201 deaths, and 1738 births were reported, of the former 35 deaths were accidental or sudden, 10 persons having died from the effects of snake-bite, 1 was murdered, 1 from vegetable poison, 3 committed suicide, 14 from drowning, 2 crushed by a cart and the remainder miscellaneous.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Works.

Progress of Public Works.

128. During the year under report the following works which, were in progress and were commenced during the year, were completed, the amount previously expended, expended during the year and the total cost are shown.

The list does not include petty works such as improvement to tanks.

Name of work.	Expended previously.			Expended during the year.			Total.		
New Katcheri.	47448	8	9	8422	13	0	55871	5	9
Tile Factory and stands.	11000	13	6	3702	15	8	14703	13	2
Distillery.	2677	3	10	209	15	1	2887	2	11
Distillery extra warehouse.	...	...	...	1576	6	1	1576	6	1
Kajuri Bagh well.	...	...	...	390	1	1	390	1	1
Naeka village choro.	...	...	...	1055	0	5	1055	0	5
Surwal choro.	...	...	...	679	11	8	679	11	8
Matrota choro.	...	...	...	1024	15	2	1024	15	2
Ranawada well.	...	...	...	380	6	9	380	6	9
	61126	10	1	17442	4	11	78568	15	0

The Contractor who completed the Katcheri, after it had been raised as high as the plynth, and who built the Tile Factory and shelves for the same, has raised a claim for payment of an additional sum of Rs. 4576-1-6, on account of the former, and of Rs. 3401-2-6, on account of the latter, and these claims are being investigated.

Total expenditure.

129. In consequence of my absence in Palanpur as Acting Political Superintendent, the amount spent on public works during the year under report was only, about half the amount sanctioned in the budget, the total expenditure, leaving out annas and pies, amounting to Rs. 54,434, of which the cost of establishment was Rs. 3850, of original buildings Rs. 27421, construction of wells and improvement to tanks Rs. 9958, miscellaneous original works Rs 5313, repairs Rs. 7001 and the balance was expended on feeding live stock, purchase of tools etcetera. Before leaving Radhanpur I had sanctioned the improvement of several tanks and other minor works in the villages, but on my return I found that many of these works had not been completed, owing, as was reported by the Mahalkaries concerned, to the difficulty in getting labourers. Since my return, a wall 2 feet high with stone coping has been erected in front of the new Katcheri, upon which is to be placed ornamental iron railing which has been ordered and nearly all received from Bombay, together with two ornamental iron gates for the carriage drive, and a gate for the centre entrance, and when

Works of improvement.

this work is completed, which it will be in the course of a few weeks, the appearance of the place will be very greatly improved. Morton's wire fencing with oval galvanized posts and ornamental wrought iron gates, the latter of which have already been received, is to be put up, on the opposite side of the road, and will be a great improvement on the ragged thorn hedges now in existence.

Roofing of old buildings with Radhanpur tiles and new works.

130. The Anglo-vernacular School and Hospital have also been roofed with Radhanpur tiles, which adds to their appearance, and a new road half a mile in length has been made running behind the Kutcheri, hospital and other build-ings at an angle of about 30°, alongside which, it is proposed to erect dwellings for some of the employees of the State, in order that they may be more comfortable than at present and nearer their work. There may however be a little difficulty regarding this, as until lately, bodies have been burnt close to where the new road runs, and there are the remains of old tombs in the vicinity, and as the peple are very superstitious, it has already been represented to me by one employee for whom I proposed to build a house, that it would be more convenient, if it were erected elsewhere.

Money should be expended on what.

130. However I am not anxious to expend too much money on the improvement of the Head quarter town or capital of the State, because if after the administration ceases, money is spent at all, upon public works, it will be more likely to be spent at the capital than elsewhere, and it appears to me that the time of the administration should be taken advantage of to carry out works of public utility in the districts, and works likely to improve the fertility of the lands of the State. With this view I have after very careful consideration undertaken the straightening of the Khara or dis-jointed water course which flows in a round about way from Surwal past Rawad, Loti and Munjhpur to the Rupan river, which it joins near Ganjapura. I have begun operations to the north of Loti, where a straight canal 4109 feet has been dug, leading the drainage from the north, clear of the village Loti, around which it formerly flowed, and joining the large Khara or water course again on the other side, in a straight course, and between this and the Rupan river, various bends have been cut off, the result of which will be that the escape of the drainage water will be accelerated, and much land, which is now useless and water logged for a considerable period, will be improved. I am in hopes that the water entering this State at Surwal will now be able to escape faster, and that further improvements towards that village on any thing but a small scale will be unnecessary, because a work of much greater importance, and for which I have had levels taken, requires to be taken in hand. I refer to the drainage of the lands of Waghosana and Orumana, which will have the further result of carrying off surplus water which now collects between Biliya and Rasulpura. The remnants of an old bandh exists between Biliya, Waghosana and Orumana, but the bandh if remade would be of little use in itself without a means of carrying off the water, and I propose leading this water to a point below Loti, the levels being favourable. With regard to this, however, opinions differ, some persons being very anxious that the water should be led into the large Munjhpur tank, and after passing

through it, escape and join the Khara or water course some way lower down. This plan undoubtedly would, if the water did not at the begining of the rains contain a good deal of salt in solution, and if a considerable area inside the boundaries of the tank had not for years been cultivated, be very good, for a very fine tank at Munjhpur would be the result, but at present the proposal to bring the water into the tank does not meet with universal approval, whereas those who oppose the alternative line are only those, who fear that a small area of their land may be taken up in the construction of the canal. The proposal however which meets with the most general approval is that the water be carried off to the Loti Khara, by the direct line, and that near Orumana a sluice gate be made which will allow the water to run into a canal, to be made to join the tank, as soon as the first floods, which are impregnated with salt, have drained off, and this is the scheme which will probably be adopted.

Bandh of Waghel tank.

132. A considerable quantity of the water, which reaches the flat ground between the villages above mentioned, however, comes from the direction of, and beyond Aritha, and much of this will in future, be stored in the Waghel tank, the bandh of which is now under repair, and re-construction. The tank itself is even now a very fine one, and in former days was in a great measure constructed of stone, but beyond the tank proper, a bandh had been made capable of enclosing a very large sheet of water; this bandh however having been breeched has been out of repair for many years, and the water which would have been collected has escaped in the direction of Waghosana. The repairs will be completed before the rains.

Kuwar bandh.

133. Among other works, which have been taken in hand for the benefit of the villagers and which is nearly completed, is a bandh 9658 feet in length, varying in height from 5 to 9½ feet, near the village Kuwar, the erection of which will, by retaining the water and preventing the washing away of the surface soil, improve a large area. Towards this, the State is paying Rs. 1500, and persons who enjoy alienated lands, which will be improved by the bandh, are paying Rs. 500.

Banas river and village Gadsai.

134. In a former Chapter of this report, I have referred to the trouble with the Cutch village Gadsai, and my intention to clear out the old bed of the Banas river. Since writing the above, I have had levels taken, and it has been found that the expense of clearing out the river, up to the point in the village of Abiana, which does not belong to this State,-where the river crosses the boundary of that village, will amount to rupees fifteen hundred only, and that at that point the level of the bed of the river and the bed of the present main stream of the river is the same, and as my contractor has four hundred men on the work, it will easily be completed before the commencement of the monsoon, and it is hoped that the effect may be to improve the condition of the Gadsai water supply by enabling the people of that village to bandh up the small branch which carries the water at present into the lands of this State, and drains the reservoir, they make, by placing a bandh across the Banas.

Jorawarganj water supply.

135. Near Jorawarganj is a shallow tank situated about 75 yards from the bank of a branch of the river, this will be enlarged and a cannal with sluice gate made to carry the water to the same. This with a bandh which it is proposed to make across the river further down, will greatly improve the water supply of this part of the district, which at present suffers very much. Indeed, so hard up are the people for drinking water, that it is wonderful how they remain there at all.

Minor works.

136. A new choki containing stables, rooms for 3 sowars and for postal runners was completed at Darwadi-Sinad, shortly after the close of the year under report, and a building for the use of the servants and animals engaged on the experimental farm is in course of construction. These two buildings are of unburnt brick and inexpensive, the former costing Rs. 703, and the latter about two hundred rupees more.

Head Overseer.

137. Mr. Gokaldass still fills the position of Head Overseer, he is an excellent workman and of great use to the State. His knowledge of levelling has of late come in very useful; I have nothing to withdraw from the terms in which I spoke of him in my report for 1896-97.

Materials.

138. At present all stone required in this State is brought from Drangadra in Katiawar. When at Santalpur, the head quarters of one of the Superintendency Thanahs last year it struck me that it might pay to dig for stone there, and I have requested the Thanadar to send me a sample. At present the only stone used is surface stone, which is invariably inferior to that met with at a greater depth Santalpur is only 28 miles from Radhanpur, and if for nothing else, the stone might be be useful for boundary marks.

CHAPTER VII.

Minor Departments.

Survey.

139. At the commencement of the year under report, the survey of only one village remained to be completed. This having been completed, the surveyors and measurers have been busy fixing the positions of pillars or bans which have been washed away, and in correcting mistakes, which in the course of clasification have been brought to light. The strength of the survey and measuring department is 1 Head Surveyor, and 5 measurers.

Classification.

140. The principal work of the department during the past year has been classification, in which 1 Prat Adikari and 13 classers, are employed, and the Prat Adikari reports that this will have been completed, so far as the field work is concerned, before the rains. On the

1st of the present month (May) besides 175 numbers recently separated from large partar numbers by the Surveyors, 2227 numbers only remained to be classified.

Ths number of villages, the classification of which had been completed at the close of 1897–98, was 30, and during the year under report all the remainder with the exception of 12 unfinished and 6 untouched, had been classified. Altogether during the year under report, 22,381 numbers measuring 1,71,520 acres, 23 gunthas were classified, and the total cost of the classing department amounted to Rs. 6169. The measuring department costing Rs. 2414, the two combined making a total of Rs. 8583, as against Rs. 10.590, the preceding year.

Joint Surveyor.

141. A Joint Surveyor engaged by the Political Superintendent at the joint expense of this State and the neighbouring Talukas is fixing the position of such boundary marks, as have disappeared. It is hoped that this work also will be completed before the rains, and it will then be necessary to consider whether it will be advisable that a similar arrangement be made for fixing the position of pillars between this State and Katiawar and Baroda. As the positions of the pillars are fixed, a contractor on behalf of this State puts up pillars on the odd numbers, the same being done on the even numbers by another contractor, on behalf of the Talukdars concerned The Radhanpur State contractor has for 5 years contracted to keep the pillars in proper repair for a small consideration.

Education.

No Statistics.

142. The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, whose duty it is, to superintend the education carried on in this State, not having favoured me with any information relative to the work done, I am unable to give any statistics.

Buildings.

143. At Radhanpur itself is one Anglo–Vernacular School, one Girl School, one Vernacular School for instruction in Guzerati, and one for instruction in Urdu The Anglo–Vernacular School has lately been improved in appearance by being roofed with Radhanpur Tiles. The old library which is in the same compound as the Guzeratti School, is utilized as a class room, and the accommodation is for the present sufficient.

Girls Schools.

144. Both at Radhanpur and Sami, there is a school mistress, and at Radhanpur an assistant female, able to teach the junior classes, is also employed. As soon as funds will admit, a girl school will be opened at Munjhpur, a town with about 5000 inhabitants. As is well known, it is at present somewhat difficult to get female teachers, and it is not improbable that the State may lose the services of the Sami schoolmistress, her husband, who is the school master there, being discontented with the treatment, he alleges, he receives from the Deputy Educational Inspector.

New schools.

145. One large new school of pacca brick erected at a cost of Rs. 4,454 was completed and taken into use before the close of the year under report, at Munjhpur. It has a central hall,

and two wings, and it appears to me that the pattern could not well be improved upon. Before the close of the year, also a site for a new school at Baspa was chosen, the building of which has since been sanctioned, and the next school building to be sanctioned will be at Rafu.

School fees.

146. Half an anna per mensem is the charge made in the Vernaculer school under the Eductional Department, and 1 anna per mensem in the Anglo-Vernacular school. In my opinion the time has arrived for the introduction of a proper scale of fees for education, and none but, those who belong to the same classes as in our country send their children to charity schools, should be allowed to educate their children at the expense of the State.

Number of schools.

147. There are 24 schools under the Educational Department, of which 20 are in khalsa, and 4 in Bayati villages. Besides these there are 10 village schools, the cost of which is defrayed, partly by the State, and partly by fees paid in proportion to their wealth by the villagers, and four are kept up entirely by the villagers

Holidays in A- V. school and Guzerati schools.

148. I again bring to notice, the small amount of work, done by the masters in the A. V. School, and the number of holidays enjoyed by them under the present system. The boys attending the A. V. School, including sundays, enjoy 128 days holidays, out of the year, and in the summer months, only attend school from 6 a. m. to 10–30 a. m. or four and a half hours daily. During such portion of the remainder of the year, as is not taken up by holidays, the school hours are from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. or five hours daily. The Head Master of the school is thus ridiculously under-worked, and I consider the school should be kept open for a longer period, and the hours for the attendance of different classes, might then be different, and more of the pupils might get the advantage of personal instruction from the head master. The progress made by boys in English is very slow. The boys of the vernacular schools do not enjoy so many holidays as their allowance is 34 days, in addition to sundays, and their hours for study are longer, being from 6 a. m. to 11 a. m. in the summer, and from 10 a. m. to 1. p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. in the winter.

Schools of Radhanpur to be placed under the State control.

149. Some time ago I proposed, for reasons given, that the schools in this State should be placed under State control This arrangement was approved of by Colonel Jackson and Mr. Giles, the Head of the Educational Department. Shortly before I left Palanpur, the papers were returned for the opinion of the Political Superintendent, as I had initiated the proposals, I considered that my opinions re-expressed would be of little value, and therefore left the matter to be dealt with, by the officer for whom I was acting, since then I have heard nothing further on the subject. I am not however now so keen upon having control of the schools, for, the more I go among the villagers and the more I consider the matter the more I am inclined to believe that the time is not far distant

when we shall hear more about the curses of education than the blessings. It is the fashion to talk about the blessings of education, and of course under certain circumstances, and to some, it is a blessing, and I have read or heard that in the Madras Presidency matriculated students are to be found following the plough. In such cases, provided their power to withstand exposure has not been lessened, the ability to read and understand books, and articles, on agricultural subjects, may be of great value, not only to themselves, but to the village communities, to which they belong. Unfortunately however, it too often happens that the education, a cultivator's son receives, is so superficial that, within a year or two of his leaving school, he is no longer even able to read, and it is found that he has wasted time at school, which should have been employed in inuring him to withstand the heat of the sun in the fields, and other trials of an out-door life, and the gradual acquisition of the secrets of agriculture. On the other hand, if the boy receives a better education, the chances are that he refuses to follow the calling of his father, and wastes his time in fruitless attempts to get State or Government service, or it may be, that he succeeds and throws away a life of careless freedom, which he might have enjoyed as a cultivator, for the drudgery of an office.

Jail and Lockups.

Jail and Lock-ups.

150. The total cost during the year amounted to Rs. 2831-15-1 as against Rs. 3649-13-5 in the preceding year. In other respects, there is nothing new to report regarding the Jail and Lock ups except that iron trusses have been received for the roof of the unfinished work-shop, which is situated inside the jail, and that this work-shop will soon be available for use.

Admissions etcetera.

151. The following table shows the number of admissions, and the daily average number of prisoners, confined in the Jail and Lock-ups.

No. of Jails.	No. of lock-ups.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Remaining at the end of 1898-99.	Total costs of upkeeps of Jail and Lock-ups.
		Remaining at the end of 1897-98.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1897-98	1898-99	1897-88	1898-99		
1	3	52	567	701	619	43·2	49·01	47	2831-15-1

Municipality.

152. The Municipal Officer is a Parsi, and under his supervision, the Radhanpur town is kept clean, although there is still room for improvement in some of

the courtyards, and it appears to me that, as much work is not exacted from the sweepers and bullocks, as the State has a right to expect. At the close of the year under report the light contractor raised his rates exhorbitantly, and there being no competition, refused to lower them; consequently the work of lighting is now done under departmental arrangements. The urinals, regarding which I made casual mention in my report from Palanpur last year, have now had a good trial, and are found to be in every way suited to the requirements of the town. At present there are altogether twenty in use. The advantages are that they are not unsightly, are easily kept clean, do not require that persons using them should make much change in their established habits, and that they are very inexpensive, costing a little less than six rupees each. They are constructed as follows:— A hole large enough to contain a Kerosine tin or other receptacle is made of brick and mortar and chunamed. The surrounding ground for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square is also bricked and chunamed, and in the centre over the receptacle is a piece of perforated iron of concave form with a handle in the centre and on two sides of this are raised brick and chunam places for the feet of the persons using the urinal. The receptacles are kept well tarred and are emptied by the sweepers daily. Such urinals can be adapted to any situation, and are not unsightly, as are the ordinary urinals, enclosed with corrugated iron. As for decency, there is no need to place them in the principal streets, but even if they were, no harm would be done, considering that up to the time of their introduction the people used to squat on the ground and relieve nature.

Poudrette.

153. The method of preparing poudrette and thus quickly turning the filth of the town into a valuable fertiliser referred to in my last year's report from Palanpur, has also had time to prove itself a success, and I hope soon to substitute an aermotor in place of the bullocks, now used, for mixing and grinding.

154. The Sami Mahalkari Mr. Laxmiprasad takes considerable interest in the Municipal arrangements in that town, and the improvement has been very marked. The Munjhpur town has also now been given a small establishment, which will probably be increased, if the Mahalkari is able to show good results.

Printing Press.

Press.

155. The remarks contained in my report for 1896-97 still hold good, with the exception that the contract price was in the year under report Rs. 120 per mensem, as against Rs. 128 during the preceding year. The Press Manager however begged hard for an increase, and a contract for the current year has been signed for Rs. 130 per mensem. There is no doubt but that the staff he employs is weak, when English printing has to be done, and I experienced very great inconvenience lately, when the railway statistics had to be printed, in consequence of his having allowed his English compositor to go on leave.

State Gazette.

156. A State Gazette is issued twice a month, and is a source of very great convenience and saving of clerical labour. The subscription is Rs. 2 per annum, and I am prepared to enter into arrangements with the surrounding states and Talukas, as also, with the Political Superintendent to publish any orders or notifications desired, at a reasonable cost.

Band.

Band.

157. A band has been started during the year, and it has already made such progress that it plays in public twice a week, and is in request at weddings when the people engaging it readily pay for it. Mr. Nazareth, the band master, appears to take great pains.

CHAPTER VIII.

Forests.

Progress.

158. During the year under report no new land was sown with jungle seeds. The reason advanced is that the rains were very scanty; there is still however plenty of water for watering seedlings in the Aduso jungle, and had seeds been planted, some progress would have been made. A large number of the seedlings from seeds, sown in 1896–97 and 1897–98, are already independent of any artificial water supply, and are growing well.

Conservancy.

159. Mr. Laxmiprasad the Sami Mahalkari has done good work in insisting upon the preservation of trees in his Mahal, and at Motajóravarpurá and its vicinity, there are now not less than ten thousand young babuls, and the soil being suitable, all that is required is protection from cattle. At Gajdinpura also the babuls are increasing, and doing well, and are protected by Chokiyats. Chokiyats have also been appointed to protect the trees in the villages of Balodhan, Waghel, Kukrana, Sami, Rupnagar and Joravarpura, Porana and Subapura. Besides these, the village Chokiyats are especially required to look after the trees around Varana, Dudkha, Samsherpura, Kokta, Mubarakpura, Gujarwada, Bhamathal, Sherpura, Ranawada, Dader, Dhadhana, Jasanwada, Buretha, Chachasana and Barwala. At Kukrana in the Munjhpur Mahal, where formerly the trees growing on a certain area were set apart for the expenses connected with the tank, are some very fine babul trees, and those, raised from seedlings there and at Waghel in pieces of ground set apart for the purpose in 1897–98, are of good size and many of them no longer require water. Although this year, seeds will be sown and the seedlings watered in patches of land on the borders of the Aduso jungle and at Sami and one or two other places, more particular attention will be paid to sowing seed in convenient waste lands and protecting such as grow naturally, for although I was informed when I first took charge of the State, that the soil is of such a nature that without watering, seedlings will not grow, I have found from observation that this is not a fact. Large quantities of seed will be collected therefore and this will be sown in the small

mounds of earth to be found on most waste land upon which at present stunted Khijda, Kheda, or other shrubs are to be found. These will protect the seeds and later the seedlings and if the rains are at all favourable, I have every reason to hope, many will establish themselves.

Enclosure of waste land.

160. Protection then is to a great extent to take the place of raising seedlings by watering, and I have lately enclosed a piece of waste land of forty acres with wire fencing, seeds will be planted, and it will then be left to turn itself into forest. As soon as the trees are in a condition to make the fencing unnecessary, it can be removed and utilized to protect other land.

Cassurina.

161. I expect good results from the propagation of Casuarina In 1897-98 the seed, I had, was probably not good, any way that sown in the rains did not germinate properly and much was not sown in the cold weather. What little was sown however came up well, and I left word that the plants should be planted out at the beginning of the rains. This was not done, however, and on my return I had the seedlings planted out in the cold weather with the result that some of the plants are now six or seven feet high. Had they been planted out in the rains, they would probably have done better. Between January and the end of March this year, I have had much casuarina seed sown, and that sown in January has been transplanted into pots formed by placing two tiles face to face. These tiles are placed in lines, 6 double tiles in each row, and between the lines paths down which the man who waters them can pass. In this way I have about 6000 young casuarina plants which at the beginning of the rains will be easily transported and transplanted without damage to the roots. Those sown later are still in the pots in which they were sown and number many thousands. Planted out at one yard apart, each way, 1200 are required for an acre. When once established they grow quickly and reach maturity in 10 or 12 years. Along the banks of the rivers is much waste land of a sandy nature where at present 'phalansari' or 'jhow' grows in stunted bushes, and I intend that the casuarina shall take its place. With this view I have chosen three plots of waste land measuring 13 acres 35 gunthas, 10 acres 8 gunthas, and 16 acres 26 gunthas respectively, and these will, before the rains, be enclosed with wire fencing, the phalansari cut down and at the commencement of the rains, seedlings will be transplanted into these plots and seed sown.

Broad cast sowing of babul seed.

162. Near Sami I am having a plot of 20 acres manured and in a portion of this plot babul seed will be sown broad-cast the result will greatly depend upon the character of the rainfall.

White ants.

163. A mixture which I have found of some use in getting rid of white ants, and which is easily used in castor-oil together with a little 'hing' mixed together in water with just sufficient 'papria khar' to cause the oil and water to mix. It is probable that the effect would be as good, if the 'hing' were omitted. The surface of the soil upon which this is used naturally becomes impervious to water, but this is easily remedied by stiring it after a day or two when the oil has had its effect.

Utilizing old tiles.

164. I have above referred to the use to which old tiles may be put, by turning them into pots for seedlings. A trench sufficiently broad to accommodate six of such pots in a row is dug any convenient length, and the pots are packed in, as close as they will go. It will be found that 1000 such pots made with 2000 tiles require a trench, about 60 feet long by 25 inches broad. Between each of such trenches, a path way is left, and the seedlings can be quickly watered with little labour. The great advantages of this plan however are that the roots can pass through and strike downwards, that they can easily be dug out, and after passing a piece of string round the pair of tiles, the plant can be easily conveyed to a distance and placed in new ground without disturbance to the roots. Besides which, the seedlings can be raised in good soil, even if they have to be transplanted into poor, and while the cost of 2000 tiles is only four rupees, the cost of 1000 flower pots is rupees forty.

Important that progress be made during administration.

165. It is of great importance that some progress in increasing the number of trees in this State be made while the administration lasts, in the hopes, that seeing the progress which has been made, those, who come after, may be inclined to continue the work.

Teak.

166. Whether or no teak will thrive is still an open question. Some two or three hundred, from seed sown in 1897-98, are still alive, though most of them are of somewhat stunted growth, one or two, however, have already reached a height of 12 or 14 feet, and are now in the present hot weather looking healthy. They have at any rate had a good test, for the rain during the year under report was very scanty, and the cold during the past cold weather exceptionally severe, being 10 degrees lower in some parts than it has been for years. Indeed the tops of some of the teak seedlings I examined had every appearance of having been frost bitten. Since however, the roots did not suffer, this is of no consequence, for the roots increasing in size send up new saplings. As I have never seen any mention made of propagating teak from cuttings, I may add, that out of two cuttings I put in, one has struck. Considering the great difficulty which is at times experienced in raising teak from seed, the fact that they can be propagated from cuttings is worth noting.

Bamboo.

167. In 1897-98 shortly before the rains, and during the rains, I sowed a considerable quantity of bamboo seed, much did not germinate, but that, which did, is thriving well, and in years to come, there is no reason why there should not be clumps of bamboo on the borders of all the tanks. I find it, however, somewhat difficult to get bamboo seed.

Vegetables and fruit.

Vegetables and fruit.

168. It is unnecessary for me to repeat the remarks regarding vegetables and fruit contained in my report for 1096-97. It may be taken for granted that unless very good soil is given

up for the cultivation of cocoanuts, they will not thrive, and that plantains, in consequence of the excessive dry heat, are difficult to manage. Dates however thrive well and the date plantation is being yearly increased in size, and will, in a few years, bring in a good return for the money expended upon it. Apart from this, however, it is gradually covering up some very unsightly unculturable land in the vicinity of the town.

Cultivators and the growth of trees.

169. At present, in consequence of the existing rules regarding the ownership of trees, it is very difficult to induce cultivators to plant cuttings or sow seeds. As a step in the right direction, I propose to give them a right to all 'peple' and 'sargua' trees on the borders of their fields. These are easily propagated from cuttings, and at present there are very few on the borders of fields, they stand pollarding well and when once established, the branches, which could be cut every two or three years, would be a source of fuel and the trees being thus deprived of their branches would interfere by their shade, but little, with cultivation. Another scheme which is worth considering is one which is noticed in the last number of the Indian Forester in a letter signed by an American agriculturist and which recommands that patches of waste land near villages should be given to the villagers to enclose, and that the trees which would naturally grow should, together with the grass and other products, become the property of the village. I have now three plots close to the villages of Waghel, Kukrana and Sardarpura, in which in 1897-98 seeds were sown and as an experiment, the villagers will be given these trees on condition they fence in, the land and pay the assessment on it. This will be a commencement, and if the plan is appreciated, no doubt, other villages will come forward to take up pieces of waste land, for similar purposes, especially if it be recognised that the proceeds from these pieces of land are to be expended on the upkeeps of their religious edifices.

General Remarks.

Visit.

170. The State was visited by me in April and again at the end of May while I was acting as Political Superintendent.

State servants.

171. Since I returned to Radhanpur I have found that taken as a whole the officials of this State are working well. The Tehsildars are improving and I believe it will be found that the Prat Adikari has performed the work of classification well. My Shireshtedar Mr. Nagarji died during my absence, and I have been obliged to take much work from my Head Clerk Mr. Manilal, who has worked exceedingly well. Mr. Jeyram also of the Account Department has been able to satisfy me that should the appointment of Head Accountant fall vacant, he is qualified to fill it. Messrs Anantprasad and Chandulal deserve praise for the manner in which they carried out the arrangements for the marriage of the sister of His Highness The Minor Nawab, and they have also done good work in the appointments they hold. Mr. Phansalkar also, who has charge of the Judicial Department, has satisfactorily performed his work and shown readiness to assist in

such miscellaneous work as is from time to time entrusted to him, and Mr. Dalpatram the District Magistrate has managed to get through some heavy work.

Districts.

172. During the time I was in the districts, the water and fodder supply was so scanty that I was obliged to leave the bulk of my office establishment at central positions, while I travelled among the villages.

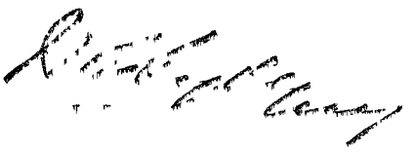
Conclusion.

173. It may be that I have introduced into this report some matter which strictly speaking is not of the nature required in an annual report. It is probably of no interest to Government to know that the proper time to sow cassurina in Radhanpur is the cold weather, or to learn the names of the villages to protect the trees in the lands, of which chokyats have been appointed, but my excuse must be that a knowledge of such matters may be of use in future to those whose duty it will be to improve a somewhat unpromising tract of country, and while annual reports will be preserved and probably read by those, who come after me, memoranda, of which the existance may not be suspected, will probably remain on the shelves of the record room.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



Administrator.

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No. 2706 of 1900.

From,

Major G. B. O'DONNELL, I. S. C.

Administrator,

Radhanpur State.

To,

P. S. V. FITZGERALD Esquire,

Political Superintendent,

Palanpur.

Radhanpur,
13th August 1900.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Administration Report of the Radhanpur State for the year ending 31st March 1900.

2. As Lt.Colonel Lyde was in charge of the State during the greater part of the year, and as I only assumed charge of the State about four months after the close of the year under report, I am not yet well acquainted with details of the past years administration, and have to confine my report chiefly to statistics.

3. The usual printed copies accompany.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Administrator,
Radhanpur.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RADHANPUR STATE FOR 1899-1900.

CHAPTER I.

AREA.	POPULATION.
1150 Square Miles.	98017.

Tribute

The State pays no tribute to the British Government and its relations with the Paramount Power have been very cordial.

Change in the Administration.

2. Lt.Colonel Lyde was in charge of the State during most of the year: with the exception of three months, when he was on privilege leave, during which time Captain H. G. Carnegy acted for him. Colonel (then Major) Lyde proceeded home in the first week of July 1899, and returned to duty on October 9th 1899.

Visits.

3. Mr. White the Executive Engineer Palanpur Superintendency paid a visit to the State in February last, and in company with Colonel Lyde inspected the relief works and Poor-houses both at Radhanpur and in the districts and reported favourably on what he saw.

Tours.

4. Both Colonel Lyde and Captain Carnegy made tours in the districts and personally inquired into the condition of the people, and relief works were opened where-ever needed.

Important events.

5. With the exception of the marriage of the younger sister of H. H. The Minor Nowab with the heir-apparent of Junagad which was celebrated in April 1899, no domestic event worthy of notice occurred in the Nawab's family during the year.

The Minor Nawab and his brother.

6. His Highness Mahomud Sher Khanji and his younger brother have been prosecuting their studies at Rajkot; the Minor Nawab is 13 years, 10 months old and has been favourably reported upon by the Principal of the College who writes:—"Has excellent abilities and has made good progress on the whole especially in English both speaking and writing. I must add my belief that with more constant energy and attention, he would be much higher in his class. On the playground, he is full of zeal and activity and very well behaved."

The report regarding Kumar Jalaludin Khanji, the younger brother of the Nawab, is equally satisfactory and is as follows:—

> "Bright, active and painstaking. He is weak in mathematics, or would be higher in his class, general conduct very satisfactory."

Both the Kumars come to Radhanpur for their holidays.

Mr. Chandulal Harilal Thakore is companion to the Nawab. He is a son of a former Diwan of the State.

State currency.

7. The question of the conversion of the local currency was under discussion when the year closed.

Racial feeling.

8. The feelings which existed between the Hindus and Mahomedans because of fishing were not of a cordial nature since the disturbance at Sami, and the relations between them were strained in June 1899; there was a dispute between Hindu-Mahajans and Mahomedans about fishing in the tank at Radhanpur which was then almost dry; the Mahomedans according to alleged custom, were fishing in the tank, when the Mahajans closed their shops and when told to reopen them defied the administration and threatened to create a riot; but Colonel (then Major) Lyde with tact firmness and determination averted a breach of the peace. The Nagar-Sheth Shirchand was arrested on a charge under Sections 124 A., 143, 153 and 503 I. P. C. for disturbing the tranquility of the State and creating disaffection. He was selected because he was the leader of his party. He was however, pardoned, as the Mahajan community and Shirchand Shet expressed regret at his behaviour and promised to amend his conduct; and was released in the hope that in future he would use his influence in the furtherence of law and order.

General condition and resources.

Rainfall.

9. The rainfall during the year was practically nil. That recorded at Radhanpur was 1 inch and 8 cents; while the rainfall in the Mahals was as follows :-

Sami	...	...	5"-9 cents.
Munjpur	...	...	4"-5 do.

The rainfall during the past five years measured at Radhanpur in given below:-

Years.	Inches.	Cents.
1895-96	12	- 43
1896-97	25	- 10
1897-98	18	- 62
1898-99	8	- 57
1899-1900	1	- 8

Crops.

10. Owing to the failure of the rains, sowing operations were abandoned and the cultivators and others had to wholly depend on the State for their maintenance.

Prices of cereals.

11. The following table shows the average prices of food grains during the year compared with the preceding year.

	Wheat.	Bajri.	Barley.	Gram.	Mag.	Math.	Adad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1898-99	26·35	27·19	33·31	28·29	29·08	36·62	21·29
1899-1900	19·64	19·58	22·31	18·20	18·10	22·31	16·12

Temperature.

12. The maximum temperature recorded at Radhanpur was 108° and the minimum was 38°, while at Sami the figures were 114° and 42° respectively.

Salt.

13. There has been no change in the compensation paid to the State for this item by the British Government.

Opium.

14. The State obtains opium free of duty from the Government and has given a contract for its sale to a Parsi contractor for three years.

15. Rs. 3885-10 worth of smuggled opium was seized during the year in Radhanpur territory. The Police deservedly received great credit for the capture and the 29 offenders were punished in an exemplary manner.

Finance.

Opening balance.

16. The opening balance was Rs. 8,43,108-13-0 and the closing balance was Rs. 3,27,278-9-2 ; this balance includes the loan of Rs. 80,000 lent to the State by the Government in the year under report.

Receipts and expenditure.

17. Appendix I will show the receipts and expenditure of the year under review.

The total cost of Administration was Rs. 4,72,877-4-3 including the marriage expenses of Nani Bima ; and the expenditure incurred on account of Famine was Rs. 4,57,389-13-2. Last year promissory notes of the value of two lacs of rupees were purchesed by Captain Carnegy, but had to be sold again at a loss of Rs. 12,223-2-0 as the value of notes had diminished.

Famine.

Famine extent of.

18. Owing to the total failure of the rains, there were no crops, and a State of famine speedily declared itself in the State. The whole area was affected, and large relief works and poor-houses had to be opened. First test works were opened, such as deepening tanks and digging wells, but later on i. e. in October large relief works such as the making of the Radhanpur-Dhadhana road, Radhanpur Sami road, the deepening and extending the big tanks at Radhanpur, Sami and Munjpur and the construction of a large canal 7-8 miles in length near Munjpur to carry off the brackish water which accumulates on the surrounding country to the river Rupun were opened. The workers were paid wages in kind on presentation of chits which they got in the evening daily from their pay masters.

Mr. Anantprasad was in charge of the Famine establishment and submitted returns of relief works both at Head quarters and in the Mahals, and Mr. Phansalkar was in charge of the Central grain store at Radhanpur and supplied grain to the Store-keepers for issue to workers. The payments to contractors were all made through him. He was also in charge of the Radhanpur Poor-house and the grain given as tagavi was paid through him

In the cold season the workers and the inmates of the poor-house were supplied with necessary clothing. In the beginning there was a rush of people to the relief works but with strict rules regarding the admission of people to the works the number was reduced and remained almost stationary.

This calamity taxed the resources of the administration to the utmost; but every effort seems to have been made to save human life.

Its severity.

19. The severity of the Famine was accentuated by the fact that it was a fodder as well as a grain famine so that the large community of graziers lost the whole of their cattle and property and the cultivating classes were unable to eke out a livelihood by working as carriers to and from Railway Stations. The loss in cattle has been appalling and I am informed that from 60 to 70 per cent of the cattle have died. In Radhanpur alone it appears that 140 to 150 heads of cattle died daily during the earlier months of the famine.

Jamabandi.

20. Appendix II. shows the amount of Jamabandi paid to the State by different villages of the Kathiawar and Palanpur Agency.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

Land Revenue and Agriculture.

Survey.

21. Although the survey of the State has been completed, it appears that owing to the Famine no further steps have been taken.

Revenue collections.

22. The old system of collecting revenue partly in cash and partly in kind continues. This year there were very few revenue collections as Colonel Lyde remitted all assessment from lands which were not cultivated and there was practically no cultivation.

Culturable land.

23. The total area of culturable land paying revenue to the State is 3,32,941 acres and 21 gunthas.

Area of culturable lands in acres and gunthas.		Area of land cultivated in acres and gunthas.		Area of land lying fallow at the end of the year in acres and gunthas.		Percentage of culturable lands lying fallow.	
1898–99	1899–1900	1898–99	1899–1900	1898–99	1899–1900	1898–99	1899–1900
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
332772–17¾	332941–21	267442–37½	265290–2¾	65329–20¼	67657–18¼	19·63	20·41

Alienation rules.

24. I understand that the alienation rules are still under the consideration of Govenment.

Number of alienated villages.

25. The number of villages in the State is 161 out of which 33 have been alienated to Bhayats, Amirs and Jagirdars as shown below :-

No. of villages.	Name or class of persons by whom enjoyed.	Estimated revenue income. Rs.	As.	P.
23	By the Bhayats	90000	0	0
4	„ Sidi Mahamed	8000	0	0
2	„ Chandulal Harilal	4000	0	0
1	„ Shivlal Khusaldas	3000	0	0
1	„ Bholanath Sarabhai	3000	0	0
1	„ Hari Sinha Charity	1200	0	0
1	„ Pir of Gotarka Charity ...	2500	0	0
	„ Jamadar Godad (for 10 years)	2000	0	0
	Total ...	113700	0	0

Assessments, remissions &c.

26. The following table shows the amount of assessment, of collections actually made, of remissions granted and of arrears remaining unpaid :—

Assessment.	Actual receipts.	Remissions granted by Col. Lyde.	Arrears remaining.
d. 408321-7-1	d. 8657-7-3½	220709-7-¾	104657-1-3¼

The revenue accounts have been kept as last year.

Customs.

Customs.

27. The value of the total exports during the revenue year ending 31st July 1899 amounted to Rs. 1187728-4-0 as against Rs. 1389271-10-0 in the preceding year and of imports Rs. 618947-6-0 as against Rs. 777043-0-0.

The collections on account of customs duties during the year ending 31st July 1899 amounted to Rs. 100923-4-5 as against Rs. 90551-3-1 during the previous year. The decrease in the amount of exports was due to the Famine. However there is an increase of about Rs. 10000 in the customs dues owing to the cotton being exported in larger quantities.

Abkari.

Abkari.

28. No change in the Abkari system has taken place.

Agriculture.

Agriculture.

29. Experiments to raise crops by irrigation were made in some of the villages by sinking wells. Wheat and Barley were sown, but the experiment did not prove successful as the water later on turned brackish. Some fodder was raised in the compound of the new Kutcheri and was given to State animals.

CHAPTER III.

Judicial.

Criminal Courts.

30. The following Courts of the original criminal jurisdiction were at work during the year under report;—

1 The Court of the Judicial Assistant, Radhanpur.

2	Do.	District Magistrate, Radhanpur.
3	Do.	1st class Magistrate specially empowered.
4	Do.	Thandar of Sami.
5	Do.	Do. Munjpur.
6	Do.	Do. Balodhan.

Revenue Mahalkaries.

31. Besides these the three Mahalkaries exercise the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate in dealing with revenue matters only; and appeals from their decisions are heard by the Revenue Adhikari who, so far as these appeals are concerned, is invested with the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate. Sessions cases are tried by the Judicial Assistant who also hears appeals from the decisions of the District Magistrate, while the District Magistrate tries all original cases, and also disposes of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates.

32. Appendix III. shows in detail the work done by the different courts.

Offence reported &c.

33. The number of offences reported to the Magistrates during the year was 947, while that remaining from the last year was 12, thus giving a total of 959 offences for disposal against 650 the previous year. The number of persons implicated in these crimes including that of the previous year was 1586 as against 1109 of the year before. Of these, 950 offences involving 1571 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9 and 15 offences and persons respectively for the current year.

Cases disposed of.

34. Including a balance of 13 cases remaining undisposed of from the last year, there were altogether 820 cases for disposal. Of these, 810 were disposed of and 10 were left over for the current year.

Principal crimes.

35. The following table shows the description of the principal crimes disposed of:—

1	Offences against the State	1
2	„ „ Public tranquility...	2
3	„ relating to coin	2
4	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants ...	16
5	Offences affecting the public health, safety &c. ...	3
6	Murder	1
7	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder... ...	0
8	Attempt to commit murder	0
9	Causing miscarriage	3
10	Hurt and grievous hurt...	88
11	Kidnapping	0
12	Rape...	0
13	Criminal force and assault	22
14	Dacoity	7
15	Robbery	4
16	Offences against property	624
17	„ relating to marriages	2
18	Criminal trespass	87
19	Miscellaneous	88
	Total.	950

Persons arrested &c.

36. Of the 1586 persons, 1069 were arrested by the police without warrants, 73 with warrants, 348 persons came up before the court on summonses, 78 voluntarily surrendered or were arrested in presence of Magistrates, while 18 persons were left over from last year.

Convictions acquittals &c.

37. Of the 1586 persons, 931 were convicted, 331 were acquitted and 309 were discharged; and the percentage of convictions is 58·70 as against 39·5 of the last year.

Cause of increase of crimes

38. As is natural, there is a considerable increase in the number of offences against property owing to the Famine prevailing all over the State. The people were driven to commit thefts of grain to satisfy their hunger and in the case of petty thefts, the offences were disposed of summarily.

Property stolen.

39. The following table shows the value of property stolen and recoveries made as compared with the last year :-

Reported stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property reported stolen.	
1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900
14714-6-10	7074-3-10	11449-9-5	3116-5-7	77·8	44·21

As most of the offences related to the stealing of grain, which was at once consumed, the percentage of recoveries of property was necessarily low.

Punishments. 40. Appendix IV details the punishments awarded to offenders.

Sessions cases. 41. Including the balance of one case from the last year, there came 7 sessions cases involving 86 persons before the court for trial, out of these, convictions were obtained in 5 cases involving 38 persons; while the rest resulted in acquittals. 5 of these were cases of dacoity committed by starving people for the sake of one or two maunds of grain and with a view to their being imprisoned and well-fed and cared for.

Appeals.

Appeals. 42. Appeals are heard by the Judicial Assistant and by the District Magistrate. There were in all 64 appeals for disposal before the court, and they were all heard and disposed of during the year, 42 by the Jndicial Assistant and 22 by the District Magistrate with the result that in 28 appeals involving 68 persons, the sentences were confirmed, in 25 appeals involving 48 persons the sentences were either reduced or modified, while in 11 appeals involving 12 persons the sentences were reversed. The work done by the appellate courts is shown in Appendix V.

Extradition. 43. During the year under report 12 persons were extradited from the State while 35 were surrendered to the State for trial.

Civil Justice.

44. Civil Jurisdiction was suspended during part of the year.

Courts. The following courts of the original jurisdiction were however open for the greater part of the year.

1	The court of the Sar Nyayadhish at	Radhanpur.
1	Do.	Munsuff Radhanpur.
1	Do.	Thandar of Sami.
1	Do.	Do. Munjpur.
1	Do.	Do. Balodhan.

The jurisdiction of the Sar Nyayadhish extends to suits of any value, while that of the Munsiff and Thandars is respectively limited to Rs. 5000, 500 and 200 only.

Suits filed and disposed of 45. Appendix VI shows the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year under report.

The year opened with a balance of, 27 suits undisposed of and 206 suits were filed during the year, thus making a total of 233 suits for disposal against 665 of the preceding year; out of these 190 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 43 suits for the next year.

Cause of decrease. 46. There is a considerable fall in the number of suits filed during the year, but owing to the Famine most of the money lending was almost at a standstill as the execution of decrees was stopped in the case of cultivators and poorer classes.

The value of suits disposed of was Rs. 40327-13-0 as against Rs. 3,01,811-11-9 in the preceding year.

Civil appellate Courts.

Civil appellate courts.

47. On the civil appellate side, the Judicial Assistant and the Sar Nyayadhish hear appeals. The first appeal from the decision of the lower courts is heard by the Sar Nyayadhish and the second by the Judicial Assistant.

Appellate work.

48. The year under review opened with a balance of 18 appeals, and during the year, 39 new appeals were filed, thus giving a total of 57 appeals for disposal. Of these 21 were disposed of by the Judicial Assistant, and 4 by the Sar Nyayadhish, leaving no appeals pending in the court of the former, and 33 in that of the latter as against 18 at the end of the previous year.

How disposed of.

49. Of the 25 appeals disposed of, the decrees of the lower courts were in 10 cases confirmed, in 7 reversed, in 2 amended, and in 6 compromised or otherwise disposed of.

The average duration of appeals was 3 months and 7 days as against 1 month and 29 days of the previous year. The work done by the appellate courts is shown in appendix VII.

Execution of decrees.

Decrees execution of.

50. Appendix VIII. shows the results of applications for execution of decrees. The opening balance of unexecuted decrees was 57, the number of new applications presented was 108, giving a total of 165 applications for disposal as against 424 of the previous year. Of these, 129 were disposed of as against 367, leaving a balance of 36 the value of which was Rs. 12,358-7-7½ at the close of the year as against 57 of the value of Rs. 15,780-2-11 of the previous year. Of the 36 applications, 2 are below 6 months duration, 19 are below 12 months duration and 15 above 12 months duration.

The value of these applications including the opening balance was Rs. 26,967-7-7 as against Rs. 60011-11-8 of the previous year.

There were in all 10 miscellaneous applications for disposal, out of which 8 were disposed of and 2 remained in arrears.

Registration.

By whom Registred.

51. In Radhanpur documents are registered by the Registrar and in the Mahals by the Thandars.

Value of instruments.

52. During the year 110 documents were presented and accepted for registration as against 135 last year. Of these, 80 related to mortgage transactions, 5 to sales, 18 to wills and 7

fall under the head miscellaneous ; and the value of these documents amounted to Rs. 43159-9-0 as against Rs. 37117-0-6. Though the people have often been told what advantages they derive from having documents registered, as it prevents the opening of a door to fraud, registration being a constructive notice to all, a good many people fail to see these advantages and thereby suffer loss, as no notice of a document is taken by courts, the registration of which is compulsory but which is not registred. Appendix IX. shows the work done by these four Officers.

CHAPTER IV.

Protection.

Paltan.

53. The strength of the Paltan remains the same. It consists of 3 Havildars including one Lance Havildar, 8 Naiks and Lance Naiks, 58 Privates, 2 Buglers and one Drummer, and is in charge of Jamadar Ajodhia Shukal formerly a Colour Havildar of the 14 Regiment Bo. I. The Jamadar drills the Paltan and Police. The Paltan is armed with the old Brown Bess, and furnishes guard at the Treasury, Jail and the Huzur office.

Grain compensation.

54. The men of the Paltan received grain compensation owing to Famine from July to the end of the year.

Police.

Superintendent

55. Mr. Pandit has been in charge of the Department throughout the year and continues to perform the duties of Police Superintendent.

Strength.

56. The total strength of the Police at the close of the year was as below :—

1	Superintendent.	1	Inspector.
4	Fouzdars.	2	Head Constables.
4	Constable Karkuns.	87	Mounted Police (including body [guard.)
9	Camel Sowars.	163	Foot Police.
3	Pagies.	1	Detective.

Punitive Police.

57. In addition to the above the entertainment of a punitive Police force for one year, afterwards reduced to six months was sanctioned (Government Resolution No. 5431 dated 1-8-99); the expenses of which were recovered from the Mahajan Community owing to their having disturbed the Public peace in connection with the Mahomadan's fishing in the tank at Radhanpur. However at the end of six months the extra force was withdrawn. Besides these, there were 33 men of the old Arab tainats under the orders of the Police Superintendent who employed them on miscellaneous duty. The pay of the rank and file of the Police is the same as the last year.

Chokiyats.

58. For service in villages, there are 503 village Police or Chokiyats and they have been mostly paid in cash owing to the Famine.

Cognizable offences.

59. Appendix X. shows the number of Cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year. Most of these were cases of grain and cattle stealing and many of them were detected.

Seizure of opium in large quantities.

60. Great credit is due to Mr. Pandit and his Mahal Fouzdar for seizing 19¾ maunds of opium from two batches of Charans, who pretended that they were bairagis, but as a matter of fact they were professional smugglers of opium; they stated that they belonged to Cutch and Rajputana, but it is doubtful if they gave the true place of their residence. For seizing the smuggled opium the following Police officers and Sowars have received rewards as under:—

Rs.	Name.	Rs.	Name.
575	Mr. Pandit Police Superintendent.	3	Nathoo Khan Saheb Khan.
631	Mr. Mahamedmia Radhanpur Mahal Fouzdar.	3	Haji Khan Dad Khan.
		3	Vali Manoo.
12	Head Constable Gopilal.	5	Jafar Khan Jamal Khan.
174	Jiva Hakim Camel Sowar.	5	Rahimdad Fateh Khan.
40	Sowar Alikhan.	3	Hasam Lalbhai.
5	Dufedar Jooma Paba.	3	Kaji Fatemahmad Jalal.
5	„ Nathooklan.	4	Police Constable Ganoo Ali.
5	„ Achhoomian		
5	„ Gulam Haidar.	2	„ „ Kaloo Dalel.
4	Naik Nathooji Meghji.	2	„ „ Ismilji Ranaji.
3	„ Sultan Jooma.	2	„ Ali Fateh Khan.
4	Havildar Nathoo Poonji.	2	„ Piroo Bhoora.
3	Sowar Hussen Sedat.	2	„ OmarKhan HajijKhan.
3	Hussen Peyarmad.	2	„ AsrafKhan MirKhan
3	Atumian.	2	„ Mahmad Umar.
3	Ismal Salu.	2	„ Bader Gangaram.
3	Kasam Mukbal.	2	„ Kadwa Miyaji.
3	Salim Khan Daria Khan.	2	„ SherKhan IsmailKhan

Total Rs. 1530

Extra duty.

61. The Paltan and Police had to do extra duties in connection with the Famine, and I find they all did their work willingly and cheerfully.

CHAPTER V.

Medical Service.

Medical Service.

62. There is one Hospital at Radhanpur for males and one for females and Mr. Mancharam Asharam who is the Chief Medical officer was in charge of the former, and a qualified nurse and midwife was in charge of the latter.

There are also dispensaries at the Head quarters of the Mahals, Sami and Munjpur, and one was at Rafu, but it was closed, and the Hospital Assistant was sent to look after the relief workers in the districts.

Prevailing diseases.

63. The prevailing diseases were Malarial fever, Rheumatic affections, Eye-disease, Dysentery, Diseases of the Respiratory and Digestive system, and Diseases of the skin and a few children suffered from Diarrhœa.

Epidemics.

64. The State was free from any epidemic throughout the year, and the general health of the public on the whole remained good.

Attendance.

65. The following table shows the number of outdoor, indoor and Jail patients treated at the Hospitals;

Name of Hospital.	Patients.	Males.	Females.	Children	Total.
Radhanpur Hospital.	Outdoor.	3059	1314	1540	5913
	Indoor.	39	3	0	42
	Jail.	165	3	4	172
	Total.	3263	1320	1544	6127
Radhanpur Female Hospital	Outdoor.	0	530	221	751
	Indoor.	0	3	2	5
	Total	0	533	223	756

and the following shows the number of outdoor and jail patients treated by the Hospital Assistants in charge of the dispensaries.

Name of Dispensary.	Patients.	Males.	Females	Children.	Total.
Sami Dispensary.	Outdoor.	1748	625	595	2968
	Jail.	1	1	0	2
	Total.	1749	626	595	2970
Munjpur Dispensary.	Outdoor.	1518	513	652	2683
	Jail.	16	0	0	16
	Total.	1534	513	652	2699
Rafu Dispensary.	Outdoor.	919	415	508	1842

Expenditure.

66. The total expenditure on account of establishment, medicines &c. was Rs. 8805-9-0 as against Rs. 9109-14-2 of the previous year.

Operations.

67. No important Surgical operation was performed, but 11 major and 206 minor operations have been reported as performed during the year.

Average of patients.

68. The daily average number of indoor, outdoor and Jail patients as contrasted with the previous year is tabulated below;—

Patients.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Out patients.	1898–1899	56·49	29·07	28·55	112·11
	1899–1900	55·75	24·21	24·32	104·28
In patients.	1898–1899	1·82	0·43	...	2·25
	1899–1900	2·05	0·29	...	2·34
Jail patients.	1898–1899	2·24	0·50	...	2·74
	1899–1900	5·49	0·05	0·02	5·56

Vaccination.

Examination in districts

69. The Chief Medical Officer was in charge of the Department and he visited relief works and villages and inspected the work done by the Vaccinators.

Work of Vaccinators.

70. The following table shows the work done during the year as compared with that of the previous year.

Year.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
1898–99	2237	2190	4427	4319	2	0	2	1
1899–1900	2112	2151	4263	4102	3	0	3	3

Cost.

71. The cost of the department was Rs. 771–7–9 as against Rs. 775–8–5 during the preceding year.

Births and Deaths

Registration of.

72. Registers of births and deaths are kept by the Police to whom such occurrences are reported. During the year, 4359 deaths and 1373 births were reported. Of the deaths reported, 10 died from drowning, 1 from opium poisoning, 4 from suicide, 7 from snake-bite and 5 were accidental deaths.

CHAPTER VI.

General Summary.

Public Works.

Public Works.

73. During the year under report no important public works were undertaken on account of the Famine but:—

Rs. 19000–6–10 were spent on digging and deepening tanks, and wells &c.

Rs. 10693–14–9 on original and miscellaneous buildings &c.

Rs. 9113—3–5 on miscellaneous works and establishment.

the total expenditure under this head being Rs. 38807–9–0.

74. Mr. Gokaldass was the Head Overseer P. W. D. and was in charge of the Department throughout the year. He resigned owing to ill health and Mr. Rege succeeded him.

Head Overseer.

Prisons.

75. There is a Jail at Radhanpur which is sufficiently secure; there are lock-ups at Sami and Munjpur where prisoners sentenced to one month imprisonment only are confined, the others being sent over to Radhanpur.

Prisons.

76. Appendix XI shows the number of admissions and daily average of prisoners. Owing to Famine the number of prisoners in Jail was more than double that of the last year.

Admissions &c.

The prisoners made carpets for themselves and were supplied with them in the cold weather.

The ~~general~~ health of the prisoners was on the whole generally good. There were no casualties or out breaks of any kind in the Jail.

The increase in expenditure requires no explanation as there was corresponding increase in the number of prisoners.

Municipality.

77. There is no constituted municipality in Radhanpur, but there is a Municipal officer, Mr. Sahiar who looks after the sanitation of the town. Much however remains to be done in this direction.

Municipality.

Survey.

78. The work of classification of land was completed during the year. The Prat Adhikari having made the classification of 5462 survey numbers, covering 36,740 acres, while the Head Surveyor measured 443 survey numbers, measuring 4893 acres; the Survey department was however abolished in October, with the exception of the Head Surveyor and two measurers, and these latter were employed on Famine duty. The services of the Prat Adhikari and a few surveyors however were temporarily utilized on Famine duty.

Survey.

The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 6011-3-11.

Education.

79. The control and supervision of the Educational Department has been in charge of the Educational Inspector Northern Division, and as no statistics regarding the work done by the department have been received, it is not possible to ascertain what progress was made by the boys in their studies and what instruction was imparted to them.

No statistics.

Number of schools.

80. There were 24 schools under the Educational Department, out of which 20 were in khalsa villages and 4 in Bhayati villages.

Besides these, there were two private schools at Radhanpur.

Closing of schools on account of Famine.

81. The schools, excepting the Girls schools, were open from 1st April 1899 to 25th October 1899, when they were closed by the late Colonel Lyde, and all the Schoolmasters and their assistants were employed on Famine duty.

Cost.

82. This Department is maintained at a cost of Rs. 9689-4-9.

Schools to be placed under the State control.

83. I find that some correspondence was going on about entrusting the department to the Administration, but it does not appear that any decision has been arrived at in regard to this matter.

Printing Press.

Press.

84. There is a printing press at Radhanpur solely supported by the State. A contract has been made with the Press Manager who is bound to do all the State printing and is paid Rs. 130 a month for his labour. There was a good deal of work for the press as chit books, return forms etc. had to be printed in connection with Famine Relief.

State Gazette.

85. There is a State Darbari Gazette published twice a month; its annual subscription is Rs. 2.

Band.

Band.

86. There was a band at Radhanpur in charge of a Band Master who had under him 19 Bandsmen; but owing to Famine it was disbanded in November last, which effected a saving of Rs. 1627.

Forest.

Forest.

87. Owing to the absence of rain the Forest Department was unable to make any progress in the matter of plantation of trees or of sowing. The Forest Department was however able to supply whatever fuel was required for the use of the Poor-houses etc.

Vegetables and fruit.

Vegetables and fruit.

88. Except that the dates planted in the vicinity of the town are thriving well, there is not anything that is worth recording under this head.

Tile Factory.

Tile Factory.

89. The Tile Factory was in charge of Mr. Rege and the making of tiles was progressing well, but owing to Famine the Factory was closed in October, and was utilized for storing up

grain and housing the inmates of the Poor-house and Mr. Rege was given some work in connection with Famine.

State Officials.

State officials.

90. It affords me much satisfaction to bring to your notice the good work that was done by the Heads of Departments and others in assisting Colonel Lyde in the very arduous task that fell to his lot in having to provide against a Famine of such exceptional severity. They all co-operated with him cheerfully and heartily and I feel sure Colonel Lyde would have recommended them, had he written this report.

Mr. Anantprsad, Revenue Adhikari.
Mr. Phansalkar, Judicial Assistant.
Mr. Pandit, Police Superintendent.
Mr. Moropant, Head Accountant.
Mr. Dalpatram, District Magistrate.
Mr. Jesukhram, Huzur Tajvijdar.

All rendered loyal assistance in their several offices.

Concluding Remarks.

Concluding remarks.

91. From the above facts and figures it is evident that owing to the visitation of Famine the financial condition of the State was far from satisfactory. As there was no rain, rain crops were not sown and consequently no assessment was paid. Thousands of cattle have died and the agricultural outlook was very gloomy, but has improved since the fall of rain which we have had during the last fortnight. The work of classification and measuring, so far as field work is concerned, has been completed. Criminal Justice was administered with sufficient promptitude and regularity and the starving helpless and emaciated were admitted into the Poor-houses and fed. However with the advent of rain, this year our prospects are hopeful, and I hope the results of the year now passing will be brighter.

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure for the year 1899-1900.

Receipts	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	179597	10	11	Administration and Finonce. ...	32571	14	3
Forests	9008	0	1	Land Revenue. ...	43715	6	7
Customs	74705	6	1	Forests. ...	5487	3	7
Abkari Opium &c.	23460	2	5	Customs. ...	4673	3	6
Stamps	4397	10	10	Opium and Drugs. ...	3	10	5
Registration	753	1	9	Registration. ...	255	5	11
Law & Justice (Courts)	3498	14	1	Law and Justice (Courts). ...	14163	12	10
Law & Justice (Jail)	584	3	1	Law and Justice (Jail). ...	7353	3	4
Guaranteed and other receipts	15943	7	6	Police. ...	50418	0	7
Lent by British Government for famine	80000	0	0	Education. ...	9689	14	9
Miscellaneous	21872	0	5	Medical. ...	8805	9	0
				Military. ...	14488	3	0
				Stables. ...	5271	5	0
				Commissariate. ...	50243	5	10
				Public Works. ...	38807	9	0
				Palace Expenses. ...	52666	3	0
				Tile Factory. ...	1977	0	4
				Boundaries. ...	2521	9	5
				Improvement to Agriculture. ...	5827	11	3
				Gardens and Date Plantation ...	6275	1	8
				Minor Departments. ...	15483	2	11
				Library ...	200	9	6
				Refunds ...	134	14	5
				Charitable Expenses. ...	5635	3	8
				Retired and Compassionate allowances. ...	6210	4	0
				Miscellaneous. ...	12515	11	2
				Marriage Expenses of Nani Bima Saheb. ...	36729	13	8
				Expenses in connection with Famine. ...	457389	13	2
				Loss on sale of Promissory notes. ...	12223	2	0
				Difference between receipts & disbursements of Deposits and advances. ...	27913	7	3
Total Rs. ...	413820	9	2	Total Rs. ...	929650	13	0
Opening Balance „ ...	843108	13	0	Closing Balance ...	327278	9	2
Grand Total ...	1256929	6	2	Grand Total ...	1256929	6	2

G. B. O'DONNELL, Major,
Administrator,
Radhanpur.

APPENDIX II.

Jamabandi.

No.	Villages from which Jamà bandi is received.			Amount.
	Name of village.	Taluka.	Agency.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Chhádchhat.		Rs. a. p.
1	Masali.	Santalpur.	Pálanpur.	12—5–8
2	Suneth.	,,	,,	28—8–0
3	Boru.	,,	,,	7—2–0
4	Warnosari.	,,	,,	5–15–0
5	Kiláná.	,,	,,	24–11–2
6	Jhajham.	,,	,,	12—0–0
7	Limbani.	,,	,,	17—9–2
8	Sayadpur.	Wàràhi.	,,	48—7–2
9	Gadsai.	Sántalpur.	,,	19—0–0
10	Gosana.	Wanod.	Kathiawad.	100—0–0
11	Chhatrot.	,,	,,	154—0–0
12	Erwada.	,,	,,	151—0–0
13	Susia.	,,	,,	50—0–0
14	Dhákdi.	Dasàdà.	,,	277–14–0
15	Zadiànà.	Zinzuwádá.	,,	568–10–8
16	Pádiwada	,,	,,	75—9–2
17	Surel.	,,	,,	9—3–6
18	Rozwa.	,,	,,	150—0–0

G. B. O'DONNELL Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Radhanpur State during the year 1899-1900.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of offenders.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Offenders remaining at the end of the year.	
	1898-99	1899-1900		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1898-99	1899-1900							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Judicial Assistant. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	38	...	...	...	*6 cases including six offences and implicating 85 persons were committed to the Session's Court by the District Magistrate.
District Magistrate. ...	259	443*	3	647	45	193	2	...	516	891	185	183	427	...	...	10	
Special F. C. Magistrate	6	8	1	...	...	...	...	8	6	9	4	...	4	...	...	1	
Sami Thanadar. ...	157	173	...	191	14	26	...	2	230	233	46	18	169	...	...	...	
Mujhpur Thanadar. ...	135	243	...	193	2	64	...	...	212	259	57	56	144	...	...	2	
Balodhan Thanadar. ...	22	22	...	38	12	9	...	...	36	59	12	3	44	...	...	0	
Third Class Magistrates	61	58	13	...	...	57	...	66	109	135	5	23	105	...	...	2	
Total. ...	640	947	18	1069	73	348	2	76	1109	1586	309	331	931	...	...	15	

G. B. O'DONNELL Major,

Administrator.
Radhanpur State,

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 31st March 1900.

State.	Tribunals.	No. of applications.		Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceeding quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry etc, ordered.				Pending.				Remarks.
								Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																
				Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
		1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Radhanpur.	Judicial Assistant... ...	27	42	...	...	...	...	8	57	8	22	25	36	15	18	5	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	District Magistrate, ...	15	22	8	...	1	...	9	11	6	6	1	12	1	7	9	10	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total. ...	42	64	8	0	1	0	17	68	14	28	26	48	16	25	14	12	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

G. B, O'DONNELL Major,

Administrator.
Radhanpur State

APPENDIX V.

Radhanpur State's Criminal Justice sentences.

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years	Transportation for life.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Radhanpur.	168 ~~156~~	158 ~~168~~	558	47	2	...	...	...	...	931	

G. B. O'DONNELL Major.

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1899-1900.

Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1899-1900									Suits disposed of in 1899-1900							Remarks.
											Value.	Nature of suits.			Value of suits.					How disposed of.				Value.	Average duration.			
	1897-98	1898-99	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900		Suits regarding lands and houses etc.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights etc	No of suits under Rs 100.	No. of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500and under Rs.1000	No of suits above Rs 1000and under Rs5000	No of suits above Rs 5000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, etc.	Struck off the file etc	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months,	Days.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8			9					10				11	12			13
											R. a. p.													R. a. p				
District Magistrate	9	9	2	5	11	14	2	3	9	11	34516-12-1	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	21008-1-7	...	1	2	
Radhanpur Munsiff	99	17	201	120	300	137	283	105	17	32	12309—7-6	5	112	3	82	34	4	...	...	10	3	18	74	16278-5-10	...	2	...	
Sami Thanadar. ...	16	1	140	37	156	38	155	38	1	...	1839-9-10	...	37	...	36	1	...	...	...	4	11	3	20	1839-10-7	...	...	26	
Mujhpur Thanadar.	10	...	171	43	181	43	181	43	...	...	1142-14-6	1	42	...	42	1	...	...	...	3	23	12	5	1142-15-0	...	...	19	
Balodhan Thanadar.	4	...	13	1	17	1	17	1	...	...	58-12-0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	58-12-0	...	1	17	
Total. ...	138	27	527	206	665	233	638	190	27	43	49867-7-11	6	197	3	161	36	4	1	3	18	39	33	100	40327-13-0	...	1	9	

G. B. O'DONNELL Major.

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Civil Appellate Work.

No	Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed.		How disposed of.								Average duration.						Remarks.
														Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remaining for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1898-99			1899-1900			
		1897-98	1898-99	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Judicial Assistant.....	...	...	31	21	31	21	31	21	...	...	949-6-2	923-0-5	11	9	4	5	9	2	1	...	6	5	...	1	...	...	2	8	
2	District Magistrate,...	7	18	50	18	57	36	39	4	18	32	7086-8-0	3279-12-0	13	1	6	2	13	...	4	...	3	1	...	2	22	...	4	6	
	Total. ...	7	18	81	39	88	57	70	25	18	32	8035-14-2	4202-12-5	24	10	10	7	22	2	5	...	9	6	...	1	29	...	3	7	

G. B, O'DONNELL Major,

Administrator.
Radhanpur State

APPENDIX VIII.

Civil works results of applications for execution of decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1898-69.			Applications brought to the register.						Total,						Disposed of.						Closing balance.						Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1899-1900			Remarks.
		1897-98	1898-99				1898-99		1899-1900			Value for 1899-1900			1899-1900		Value for 1899-1900			1899-1900		Value for 1899-1900			1899-1900		Value of closing balance for 1899-1900			Below 6 months.	Below 12months.	Above12months.	
1	2	3		4			5						6						7						8						9			01
				Rs.	as.	ps.			Rs.	as.	ps.																							
1	Radhanpur State.	110	57	15780	2	11	314	108	11187	4	8	424	165	26963	7	7	367	129	14608-15-11½	57	36	12358	7	7½	2	19	15								

G. B. O'DONNELL Major,

Administrator.
Radhanpur State,

APPENDIX IX.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.						Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.													
		1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99			1899-1900			1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10						11		12	
																R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.				
1	Radhanpur Registrar. ...	118	92	78	65	14	4	22	16	2	...	2	7	118	92	34450	3	2	40371	9	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sami Thandar. ...	5	5	5	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	739	4	1	1100	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mujhpur Do. ...	12	13	9	12	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	12	13	1927	9	3	1688	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Baldhan Do, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,...	135	110	92	80	14	5	25	18	2	...	2	7	135	110	37117	...	6	43159	9	...	...	...	...	...

G. B. O'DONNELL Major.

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Radhanpur State.

Statement showing the results of the Police inquiries in the year 1899-1900.

No.	Name of the office of Foujdars.	Number of offences.		Number of arrested persons.		Number of persons sent for trial.		Number of persons convicted		Number of persons acquitted or discharged		Percentage of arrested to convicted.		Percentage of persons sent for trial to convicted.		Remarks.
		1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Radhanpur City. ...	45	131	37 ~~47~~	169	32	157	13	118	19	35	35·13	69·81	40·62	75·0	
2	Radhanpur Mahal. ...	93	170	146	265	146	260	35	209	111	51	23·97	78·86	23·97	80·38	
3	Sami Mahal ...	106	152	132	246	127	245	90	189	24	53	68·18	76·82	70 86	77·14	
4	Mujhpur Mahal. ...	129	178	~~162~~ 182	266	153	266	75	170	77	86	46·29	63·90	49·00	63·90	
5	Balodhan Mahal. ...	26	43	26	41	22	41	17	37	5	4	65· 8	90·24	77·27	90·24	
	Grand Total. ...	399	674	503 ~~523~~	987	480	969	230	723	236	229	45·72	73·25	47·91	74·61	

G. B, O'DONNELL Major,

Administrator
Radhanpur State

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 31st March 1900

Stations.	Numler of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of meintenance of prisoners.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1898-99	1199-1900			
				1898-99	1899-1900					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11
1 Radhanpur Jail ...	1055	28	1027	325	1055	32·03	91·04	98	6103-14-5	
2 Sami Lock up. ...	208	2	206	131	208	5·58	7·02	8	408-5-3	
3 Mujhpur Do. ...	273	17	236	145	273	10·64	22·63	23	644-11-8	
4 Balodhan Do. ...	33	...	33	18	33	0·76	0·09	...	196-4-0	
Total....	1569	47	1522	619	~~1969~~ 1569	49·01	120·78	129	7353-3-4	

G. B. O'DONNELL Major,
Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

No. A/688 of 1901

FROM,

Major G. B. O'Donnell I. S. C.

Administrator,

Radhanpur State.

TO,

Major J. S. Ashby, I. S. C.

Acting Political Superintendent,

Palanpur.

Radhanpur,

3rd May 1901

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Administration Report of the Radhanpur State for the year ending 31st March 1901.

I to XI. 2. The usual statements, as per margin, are appended.

CHAPTER I.

Area.	Population.
1150 Sqr. Miles.	61574.

Tribute. 3. The State pays no tribute and its relations with the paramount power have been very cordial.

Death of Colonel Lyde. 4. The late Lieutenant Colonel Lyde was in charge as Administrator till the 11th July last, when he fell a victim to the cholera which was rife throughout the country at the time. He undoubtedly lost his life through his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people in their famine stricken misery; efforts which endeared him to them to a remarkable extent and his memory will ever be held in affectionate reverence in the neighbourhood. Captain Dickinson I.M.S. who rode over from Deesa on Colonel Lyde's illness being reported, and who, though too late to render medical assistance, was in time to arrange a military funeral for him and perform the last offices of the Church, was of opinion that there were between 15000 and 16000 people present on the occasion, all evidently sorrowing for the loss of one whom they held in great regard.

5. I arrived on the morning of the 13th, assumed charge, and held it till the close of the year.

Change in the Administration.

6. The event most important to the State during the past year was the sad demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, news of which reached me at Radhanpur, where I happened to be on a flying visit, as my camp was in the Districts, at about 10 A M, on the 23rd January last. News of the event, which plunged the whole Empire into mourning, spread with remarkable speed and by evening quite unusual crowds of people were collected, discussing the mournful event.

Sad demise of H. M. G. M. Queen-Empress.

7. A crowded meeting, in which all classes of the community were represented, assembled that evening and sent a deputation to invite me to preside at it. Speeches expressing the most profound loyalty and grief were delivered and telegrams were adopted to convey to Government and the Royal Family the deep sympathy felt for them by all creeds and classes here, in their sad bereavement.

Public Expressions of condolence and sympathy with Government and Royal Family.

8. Her Highness the Rani Saheb, whom I visited at her request on the occasion, gave me a touching message of condolence to convey to Government and the Royal Family.

9. On the 26th January, I had the distinguished privilege and high honour of reading to the Bhaiats, officials and a large concourse of people of all classes the following Proclamation and Declaration of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. Emperor of India, and of announcing the accession of our illustrious sovereign to the Throne. Great enthusiasm was evinced on this occasion and congratulatory telegrams were despatched to Government and the Royal Family by Her Highness the Rani Saheb and all classes in the State.

Accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. and Emperor

THE PROCLAMATION runs thus:—

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of Her late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward is now by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward VII., by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom

Proclamation.

Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward VII. with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at St. James's, this 23rd day of January, in the year of our Lord 1901.

DECLARATION.

Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen,

Declaration.

This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother the Queen, and I know how deeply you, the whole Nation and I think, I may say, the whole world, sympathise with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. I need hardly say that my constant endeavour will be always to walk in Her footsteps in undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me. I am fully determined to be a Constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and as long as there is breath in my body to work for the good and amelioration of my people. I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever to be lamented great and wise father, who, by universal consent, is, I think, deservedly known by the name of "Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone. In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the Nation to support me in the arduous duty which now devolves upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life.

Her Majesty's funeral.

10. The 2nd February the day on which the obsequies of our beloved and lamented Queen and Empress took place, was observed as a day of general mourning throughout the State. In the evening 81 minute guns were fired, the last as the sun set, the half masted flag was lowered and the large assemblage of people who had witnessed the ceremony went off immediately to their various places of worship and ended the day in fasting and prayer.

Queen Victoria Memorial.

11. A meeting was held soon afterwards and a Committee appointed to collect a fund to raise a suitable memorial to the memory of Her Late Majesty, and inspite of the straitened circumstances that prevail, subscriptions are coming in regularly.

Lady's memorial.

12. A lady's Committee under the joint patronage of Her Highness the Rani Saheb, and Mrs. O'Donnell is also collecting Funds to provide for a Women's memorial at Radhanpur. Though the first effort of the kind, it is a marked success.

Minor Nawab and his brother.

13. His Highness the Minor Nawab, Mahamad Sher Khan and his younger brother Jalaludin Khan continue to attend the Rajkumar College Rajkote, and are very favourably reported on. His Highness sufferred from a severe attack of fever last March, and it was at first feared that the malady was enteric. But fortunately these fears were not realized, though he passed through a

severe illness. I have arranged for the brothers to spend the present holidays at Domas, with their Companion for the benefit of the sea air.

Death of a Bhayat.

14. The elder Bhayat Fatejang Khan died during the last week of March and has been succeeded in the Jagir by his son Safderkhan.

Racial feeling.

15. During the time that I have been in charge, there has been no manifestation of racial feeling, but harmony has prevailed.

Condition of the District on assumption of charge.

16. Under the circumstances that I assumed charge of the Administration, I, naturally, found matters in a somewhat chaotic state. The District was prostrate under the most terrible famine that had ever stricken this part of India, and the whole country reeked with cholera and pestilence. I had to institute energetic measures to promote sanitation some of which the people or rather the Jain Community were inclined to cavil at, such as the disinfection of wells, cleansing of polluted places &c. But I was glad to find after some interviews with the leaders of the communities, that they were at last prepared to regard these measures and the thorough chasing of the town as not worse than harmless excentricities, though innovations. The result was very marked, and we soon had the cholera under control, and in a short time, stamped it out.

Conversion of local currency.

17. I found on assuming charge that Government had by their No. 4446 dated 16th June 1900 Political Department sanctioned the conversion of the local currency into British, and that, as a matter of fact, the inception of the measure had taken place. I therefore published the notification which had been approved by Government on the 1st August last, and between that date and the 1st November following, the currency of the State was converted into British. Government were pleased to lend the State 2 Lakhs of Rupees to assist it in carrying out the change, for which I am sincerely grateful, and at the close of the operation the loan was repaid.

Change in Treasury Syatem.

18. On the completion of the operations connected with the change of the currency, I introduced into the working of the Treasury a system based on the British Account Code. Up till then, local methods had been followed which seemed unnecessarily cumbrous. I also called upon all officials who were responsible for the custody of money in the Treasury or Sub-Treasuries and on Bankers who held any State funds to furnish security in appropriate amounts and applied clearer and simpler rules to matters connected with financial transactions.

Sale of jewellery.

19. I found some jewellery in the Tosha Khana which was never used. So I suggested that some of it should be sold and Government were pleased by their letter No. 8886 of 14-12-1900 to sanction the sale. We have already disposed of about Rs. 30,000 worth for fair prices and I hope during the current year, to dispose of about one Lakh worth of it at least. This will materially increase the resources of the State.

Administrative Measures.

20. I found the Departments in the State as a rule somewhat over-manned. A famine year was not a suitable occasion to make very drastic changes, but opportunities occured which enabled

me to make absorptions and transfers which have reduced the Establishments to more fitting and workable dimensions.

Census.

21. The census was taken on the night of the 1st March last and was completed most satisfactorily. We followed the rules prescribed by the Census Commissioner and the work was done without our experiencing any difficulty. We engaged no extra-establishment but accepted the services of 256 volunteers for Radhanpur town and a few villages. The abstraction will be made at Ahmedabad by the establishment specially trained for the work by the Census Commissioner.

Tour in the District.

22. I made an extended tour through the District after the rains, and visited most of the towns and villages in it, as I was desirous of thoroughly acquainting myself with the condition of the people after the terrible ordeal through which they had passed during the famine. My observations are embodied in the Famine Report of this District which was submitted early in February last (No. A 314 dated 26th January 1901;) and that Report has in a great measure discounted this one, for famine weighed upon us, and we could think of nothing else during the greater part of the year under report.

Famine Report.

Government aid.

23. Government were pleased to aid the State with loans amounting in all to Rs. 330000 (including 1 lakh to help us to make tagavi advances.) and I beg to offer my sincere thanks for these loans which practically saved the State at the time of its direst need and the knowledge that Government lent this money is widespread and has filled the people with gratitude.

Mortality among cattle.

24. The famine and cholera were at their acutest stage when I arrived here, and the mortality among the cattle had been appalling. This of course was to be expected because the severity of the famine was accentuated by the fact that it was so conspicuously a fodder famine.

Assistance to farmer.

25. As soon as rain fell-late in July-strenuous efforts and liberal grants of bullocks and seed were made to re-establish farmers on their holdings and the people responded with alacrity. But further sacrificies were demanded of us, for a malignant form of fever appeared almost as an epidemic, in October, and lasted on into January, prostrating whole villages and carrying off almost as many as the famine and cholera combined were responsible; for I have found the plough standing idle, in the partly tilled field because no one in the family had strength enough to yoke the oxen. I have found whole house-holds prostrated with no one able to fetch water or perform the usual domestic offices, and have had to send help to them. Medical aid was rendered in every direction, and the people expressed much gratitude for the efforts made on their behalf, but the census which was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901 showed what havoc famine and disease had

wrought among the people, for the population which was numbered at 98017 in 1891 was found to have fallen to 61574. It will be years before the country recovers itself.

Closing of Famine operations.

26. I had however the satisfaction of being able to close all Famine Relief operations in December, and we do not anticipate having to undertake any during the current year.

Orphans.

27. Thirty orphan children remain on our hands, for whom the State provides and I am having them educated, and the boys who are old enough are being taught carpentry, and the girls needlework. I have been able to invest Rs. 2300 which consist of private subscriptions for them at 5 per cent and have nominated the Administrator Trustee of the trust, the object of which is to give the boys a start in life when old enough, and to provide dowaries for the girls.

Bombay Charitable Fund

28. The Bombay Charitable Famine Relief Funds were good enough to send us, at various times an aggregate of Rs. 46,500 which was expended in compliance with the directions of the Committee, as to the objects on which the money was to be spent. I can best express our thanks for this munificence on the part of the donors by saying that their liberality brought joy to many sorely tried heart which the State, despite the efforts it made, could not have reached without their generous aid.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Rain fall.

29. Rain did not fall till quite the end of July, and the season was not favourable. About the middle of August there was a heavy fall which flooded the country, and very little fell afterwards. There was no late rain, and as a consequence the standing crops withered, and the out turn of the Kharif harvest was about "3 annas in the Rupee". The Rabi harvest has however been better than this.

30. The following tables show the rain fall at the Head Quarters of the Mahals during the last 5 years.

Year.	Inches.	cents.
1896-97	25	10
1897-98	18	62
1898-99	8	57
1899-1900	1	8
1900-1901	17	47

31. The following table shows the average prices of cereals during the year as compared with that of the last year:—

Prices of cereals.

	Wheat.	Bajri.	Barley.	Gram.	Mag.	Math.	Adad.	
	Pounds per Rupee.							
1899-1900	19·64	19·58	22·31	18·20	18·10	22·31	16·12	
1900-1901	24·5	26·75	44"	21·25	15·25	29	16	As stood in March last.

32. The maximum temperature recorded at Radhanpur and Sami was 114 & 116 respectively while the minimum was 40 at Radhanpur and 46 at Sami.

Temperature.

Jamabandi.

33. The Jamabandi which is paid to the State is shown in appendix II.

CHAPTER II.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Survey.

34. As mentioned in the last year's Administration Report, although the survey of the State has been completed, the new rates could not be put in force, the chief impediment being the famine, and I think we will have to wait sometime before we introduce any modification of the old system.

Area cultivated and revenue collected.

35. The area brought under cultivation during the year under review was 205191 acres 19½ gunthas and the Revenue collections amounted to Rs 22394-7-4 between August 1899 and July 1900 which represents, nearly 7 p. c. of the whole assessment and had it not been for the liberal assistance rendered by the State, most of the land would have remained untilled and there would practically have been no collections, as nearly all the cultivators had lost their bullocks, and had no seed grain to sow.

Cultivated land.

36. The total area of culturable land paying revenue to the State in ordinary times and that of land brought under cultivation during the year together with the percentage of cultivated land to land lying waste is given in the table below:—

Area of culturable land in acres and gunthas.		Area of land cultivated in acres and gunthas.		Area of land lying fallow at the end of the year in acres and gunthas.		Percentage of culturable land lying waste.	
1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901
332941-21	332357-27	265290-2¾	205191-19½	67651-18¼	127166-7½	20.41	38.26

37. A good deal of land remained uncultivated, but there was no help for it. It was the natural sequence of famine. However this year I hope that another liberal tagavi grant will result in the tillage of a larger area of land.

Alienation Rules.

38. The alienation rules are still under the consideration of Government, but when they have been approved they will affect some addition to the revenue.

39 Out of 161 villages which are comprised in the State, 33 have been alienated to Bhayats, Amirs and Inamdars as shown below:—

Number of alienated villages.

No. of villages	Name and class of persons by whom enjoyed.	Estimated Revenue income.	
		Rs.	as. ps
23	By the three Bhayats. ...	90000	0 0
4	Sidi Mahomed. ...	8000	0 0
2	Chandulal Harilal. ...	4000	0 0
1	Shivlal Khusaldas. ...	3000	0 0
1	Bholanath Sarabhai. ...	3000	0 0
1	Harisinha Charity. ...	1200	0 0
1	Pir of Gotarka. ...	2500	0 0
1	Jamadar Godad for 10 years. ...	2000	0 0
	Total ...	113700	0 0

Assessments receipts.

40. The table given below shows the amount of assessments of collections actually made, of remissions granted and of arrears remaining unpaid.

Assessments.	Actual Receipts.	Remissions granted	Arrears.
Rs. as. Pies.	Rs. as. Pies.	Rs. as. Pies.	Rs. as. Pies.
360347—1—11	22394—7—4	327507-15—7	10444-11—0

Customs collections.

41. The following Customs table shows the value of the total export and imports and customs collections during the revenue year ending 31st July 1900 and the previous year.

Export		Import		Collections.	
1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
1187728-4-0	736764-8-0	618947-6-0	996903-9-3	100923-4-5	33104-7-4

Abkari.

Abkari.

42. Owing to the last year's famine necessarily there was an unusually small consumption of liquor and opium and the Abkari-Contractor has requested me to grant him some remission. This matter is under consideration.

Forests.

Forests.

43. I have extended the existing plantations and made some new ones as there is a great want of trees in the district.

CHAPTER III.

Criminal courts.

44. There was no change in the number or constitution of the criminal courts in last year. I however amalgamated the offices of Mahalkari and Thanadar since in one person at each Thana and entrusted him with 2nd class Magisterial powers.

45. Appendix III shows the work done by the different courts. 953 offences involving 1265 offenders were reported to the Magistrates. Of these 936 were disposed of including those of the last year, leaving 26 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Cases disposed of.

46. The number of cases that came up before the court for disposal was 760 out of which 734 were disposed of during the year.

Principal crimes.

47. The following table shows the discription of the principal crimes reported:—

1	Offences against the State.	0
2	„ public tranquility.	0
3	„ relating to coin.	0
4	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants &c.	23
5	Offences affecting the public health, safety etc.	34
6	Murder.	2
7	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	0
8	Attempt to commit murder.	0
9	Causing miscarriage.	0
10	Hurt and grievous hurt.	13
11	Kidnapping	0
12	Rape	0
13	Criminal force and assault	6
14	Dacoity	8
15	Robbery	7
16	Offences against property	646
17	Offences relating to marriages	3
18	Criminal trespass	176
19	Miscellaneous	44

48. Of the 1265 persons that came up before the Courts 992 were arrested by the Police, 12 upon warrants, 170 on summonses and 76 voluntarily surrendered or were arrested in presence of Magistrates Out of above persons 187 were acquitted and 180 were discharged without trial, and 849 were convicted and the percentage of convictions is 67-11 as against 58-20 of the last year.

Persons arrested &ca.

49. The prevailing distress brought in its train the increase of crime which was mostly against property. There were 8 dacoities and 6 robberies and 572 thefts; as Bhils, Kolies and other low caste people took to robbery, special measures had to be taken to check this increase of crimes. Radhanpur being surrounded by different jurisdictions on all sides was peculiarly open to invasion by thieves.

Cause of increase of crime.

50. The following table shows the value of property stolen and recoveries made as compared with the last year.

Stolen property.

Reported stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property reported stolen.	
1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901
7074-3-10	7999-11-6	3116-5-7	4147-6-5	44·24	51·84

51. The low percentage is due to the fact that most of the property stolen was eaten at once.

Cause of low percentage.

Punishments Appendix V. details the punishment awarded to offenders.

Appeals.

52 The appellate courts were same as last year and the statement No. 4 shows the work done by these Courts.

Appeals.

53. During the year under report only 19 persons were extradited from the State whereas 115 were surrendered to the State for trial which shows that the people of this State are less troublesome than those of the surrounding country.

Extradition.

54. There was no want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring states or the British Government in the extradition of offenders.

No want of reciprocity.

Civil Justice.

55. The work of the Civil Courts was partly suspended till August last because of famine. Their constitution and number remained the same.

Civil work.

56. Appendix VI. shows the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year under review.

57. There has been a considerable falling in the number of suits filed and the reason of it is not far to seek; for in the exceptionally bad times through which the State had to pass, money lending business, was almost at a standstill. Besides all Civil operations against cultivators and people of the poor classes were suspended.

Causes of decrease in suits filed.

58. Almost all the officers of the Judicial Department were employed on Famine duty to save extra expenditure on account of Establishment.

Judicial Officer on famine duty.

Execution of Decrees.

59. Appendix VIII. shows the result of application for execution of decrees.

Decrees.

60. This also was stopped by the order of the Administrator because of the Famine.

Registration.

61. At Radhanpur documents are registered by the Munsiff and in the Mahals by the Thandars.

Registration.

62. Appendix IX. shows the number of documents presented for registration and their value.

CHAPTER IV

63. There has been no change in the strength of the Paltan.

64. The men are armed with the old Brown Bess and their duties are entirely protective. I have caused more attention to be paid to their drill and musketry than was done formerly. The men received grain compensation during the famine.

Paltan.

Police.

65. Mr. Pandit was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The strength of the police remains the same as before.

Police.

66. 503 Village Police or Chokyats were employed for services in villages and were mostly paid in cash on account of the Famine.

Chokyats.

67. Appendix X. shows the number of Cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year. Majority of these offences relate to grain and cattle stealing.

Offences reported &c.

68. The famine and out-break of cholera threw considerable extra work on the Paltan and the Police and all ranks acquitted themselves well.

Extra work on Police and Paltan men.

CHAPTER V.

Medical Service.

69. Mr. Mancharam was in charge of the Sultana Jahana Hospital throughout the year.

Medical.

70. The old nurse who was in charge of the Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital left in July last and I have since then appointed a thoroughly trained and competant nurse in her place.

New Nurse.

Besides these two qualified Hospital Assistants were specially appointed during the Famine. They visited the villages and rendered all possible assistance to the people.

Extra Hospital Assistants.

The prevailing diseases were fever, diseases of the eye, skin disease diarrhœa while epidemics were cholera and malarial fever.

Prevailing diseases

71. As was to be expected during a famine year the public health was bad and the mortality high.

Public health.

72. The following table shows the number of outdoor, indoor and Jail patients treated at the Hospitals.

Patients treated

Name of Hospital.	Patients.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Radhanpur Hospital.	Outdoor...	4503	2164	2382	9049
	Indoor...	125	4	0	129
	Jail...	159	0	2	161
	Total...	4787	2168	2384	9339
Radhanpur Female Hospital.	Outdoor...	0	157	52	209
	Indoor...	0	6	11	17
	Total...	0	163	63	226

while the following one shows the number of out-door and Jail-patients treated by the Hospital Assistants in charge of the dispensaries.

Name of Dispensary	Patients.	Males	Females.	Children.	Total.
Sami Dispensary	Outdoor...	1568	663	500	2731
	Jail...	4	0	0	4
	Total...	1572	663	500	2735
Munjpur Dispensary.	Outdoor...	2005	890	952	3847
	Jail...	27	3	0	30
	Total...	2032	893	952	3877
Rafu Dispensary.	Outdoor...	The Hospital Assistant being placed on famine duty the Dispensary remained closed.			
	Jail...				
	Total...				

73. The Department was maintained at a cost of Rs. 9505-3-7 against Rs 8805-9-0 (14 major and 182 minor surgical operations were performed during the year).

Cost of the Depot

74. The daily average number of indoor and outdoor and Jail patients as contrasted with the preceding year is tabulated below:—

Daily average.

Patients.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Children	Total.
Outdoor patients	1899–1900	55·75	24·21	24·32	104·28
	1900–1901	71·47	32·14	35·70	139·31
Indoor patients.	1899–1900	2·05	0·29	0·00	2·34
	1900–1901	4·33	0·29	0·00	4·62
Jail patients.	1899–1900	5·47	0·05	0·02	5·56
	1900–1901	5·01	0·00	0·06	5·06

75. The work done by the Vaccinators was examimed by the Medical Officer.

Vaccination.

76. The following table shows the work done during the year as compared with that of the previous year.

Work of Vaccinators.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.				Revaccination.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
1899–1900	2112	2151	4263	4102	3	0	3	3
1900–1901	572	502	1074	998	1	0	1	1

77. The cost of the department was Rs. 766-6-7½ as against Rs. 771-7-9 during the preceding year.

Cost.

Births and Deaths.

78. The number of births and deaths during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following table.

Births and Deaths.

	1899-1900	1900-1901	Increase.	Decrease.
Births.	1373	228		1145
Deaths.	4359	10·100	5741	

79. The numbers can only be approximate, for many people began to wander during the famine and have not been accounted for.

CHAPTER VI.

General Summary

Public Works.

80. Public Works were undertaken as under:—

Name of Works	Amount expended.	Total.	
I. Original	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps	Besides the cost of Establishment.
(a) Buildings. ...	8088-13—5		
(b) Roads. ...	0—0—0		
(c) Wells and tanks	427⁵-10—0		
(d) Miscellaneous...	1115—5-10	13479-13—3	
II. Repairs.			
(a) Buildings ...	2083-14—4		
(b) Roads. ...	706-0—0	2789-14—4	
	Total of I. to II.	16269-11—7	

81. Owing to the famine no important public works were begun except such as required no skilled labour and afforded relief to the famine stricken.

Prisons.

Prisons.

82. Appendix XI. shows the number of admissions and daily average of prisoners. Owing to famine the average was above the normal.

83. The health of the prisoners on the whole was good throughout the year.

Identification by finger tip impression.

84. As recommended by Government in their Government Resolution 313 Pol. dated 15-1-1901 the system of identification by finger tip impressions has been adopted in the State.

Municipality.

85. There is no Municipality as such in Radhanpur, but there is a Municipal Officer who looks after the sanitation of the town and keeps it clean.

Municipality.

Education.

86. The schools in the State remained closed till the end of October 1900, as services of the School Masters and their assistants were utilized on Famine duty and when they were opened in November last, it was noticed that there had been a considerable falling off in attendance, but as no completed information has been received from the Educational Department, it is impossiple to say what progress was made by the department during the year.

Education.

87. A proposal to transfer the department to the control of the Administrator is the subject of correspondence.

Proposal of transfer of department.

Printing Press.

88. There is one Printing Press in the State, the manager of which has made a contract with the State to do all the printing work for Rs. 130 a month. The State Darbari Gazette is published twice a month here.

Printing Press.

State Officials.

89. It affords me much satisfaction to be able to place on record my sense of the good work done and the loyal co operation I received from the officials who went through this anxious and trying period with me Without the ready help they gave, the Administrator could not have achieved the success it did Mr. D N. Phansalkar my Judicial Assistant did good work in connection with the famine and also in his own department I had to entrust most of the Administrative work of the Police to Mr. Pandit Superintendent of Police and he performed it efficiently Mr Moropant, the Treasury Officer and Mr Shapurji my Shiristadar and Mr. Lalu my Revenue Shirestadar worked to my entire satisfaction, and Mr. Jaysukhram my Huzur Tazvizdar rendered me useful assistance in distributing bullocks and grain and tagavi advances and in keeping me informed of the State of affairs in the villages. Mr. Chandulal continues Companion of H. H. the Minor Nawob Saheb and evidently has a great solicitude for his interesting charge. Mr. Dalpatram Chhaganlal the District Magistrate, Mr. Shahiar Municipal Officer and Dr. Mancharam had a great deal of unexpected work thrust upon them and did it satisfactority together with their own. Subadar Ajodhia Shukal and his men with the Paltan did good work. Mr. Laxmanrao Phansalkar speeial Medical Officer during the famine also rendered efficient help.

State Officials.

Concluding Remarks.

90. Thus it will be seen that the year under report was a mixture of bad and good, but bad predominated. The sudden and sad demise of Her Most

Gracious Majesty the late Queen Empress and also the death of a British Officer who was administering the State under exceptionally trying circumstances, marked the year as a sad one, and there was the famine too the effects of which will long be felt. What with the famine, cholera and fever, the people passed through a trying ordeal. The rainfall was capricious and not sufficient for later sowing operations. Financially the condition of the State has become unsatisfactory as it has been compelled to contract a debt of about four lakhs of rupees because of famine. The crimes increased, but they were dealt with promptly. The Police have improved and I am glad to be able to report that the State of affairs is much more promising than when I wrote my last report.

In conclusion I beg to thank you, Mr. FitzGerald, and the Commissoner N. D. for the sympathy and assistance so readily afforded me during these anxious times.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. B. O'DONNELL,

Major,

Administrator,

Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure for the year 1900-1901.

Receipts	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	113017	13	5	Administration and finance ...	27566	14	11
Forest	4318	11	1	Land Revenue ...	32356	3	2
Customs	25867	15	11	Forests ...	3480	14	11
Abkari, Opium &ca	7190	3	2	Customs ...	3719	4	1
Stamps	2687	7	11	Registration ...	197	8	2
Registration	1638	3	9	Law and Justice (Courts) ...	13079	4	11
Law and Justice (Courts)	3013	13	0	Law and Justice (Jail) ...	7658	8	10
Law and Justice (Jail)	178	0	6	Police ...	51039	13	10
Tile Factory	14	6	0	Education ...	8726	5	5
Guaranteed and other receipts	11432	10	4	Medical ...	9505	3	7
Lent by British Government for Famine and conversion of currency	450000	0	0	Military ...	15196	12	5
Amount received as charitable relief funds for Bombay (including watao)	47594	12	6	Stables ...	4672	9	5
Amount raised by subscription locally for Transwal and Poor relief funds ...	1447	4	0	Commissariat ...	24794	12	9
Watao Exchange	32351	14	0	Public Works ...	19771	8	7
Miscellaneous	13972	5	9	Palace Expenses ...	50289	10	4
Sale of ornaments	6139	0	0	Boundaries ...	550	12	10
Receipts Jorawarsai rupees with watao exchange for Kaldar	843901	3	4	Improvement to Agriculture ...	3463	5	4
Advances recovered	290307	7	6	Gardens and Date Plantations ...	4734	10	10
Deposits	77966	13	6	Minor Departments ...	13509	13	11
				Library ...	134	2	0
				Refunds ...	9	7	10
				Charitable expenses ...	4512	10	6
				Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	5982	7	3
				Loss in exchange ...	118333	6	8
				Miscellaneous ...	10235	15	6
				Expenditure on account of Famine ...	70833	11	7
				Amount paid out of charitable relief funds from Bombay ...	47594	12	6
				Amount paid out of subscription raised locally for Poor Relief Funds ...	1447	4	0
				Returned to British Government out of the loan ...	200000	0	0
				Cheques issued for Kaldar rupees exchange for Jorawarsai ...	751174	1	8
				Advances (tagavi etc.) ...	580816	13	0
				Deposits ...	23918	9	0
Total Receipts ...	1931042	1	8	Total Expenditure ...	2109307	7	9
Opening Balance ...	327278	9	2	Closing Balance ...	149013	3	1
Grand Total including the opening Balance.	2258320	10	10	Grand total including Closing Balance ...	2258320	10	10

G. B. O'Donnell Major,
Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX II.

Jamabandi.

No.	Villages from which Jamá bandi is received.			Amount.
	Name of village.	Taluka.	Agency.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Chhàdchhat.		Rs. a. p.
1	Masali.	Santalpur.	Pálanpur.	12—5-8
2	Suneth.	,,	,,	28—8-0
3	Boru.	,,	,,	7—2-0
4	Warnosari	,,	,,	5-15-0
5	Kilànà.	,,	,,	24-11-2
6	Jhajham.	,,	,,	12—0-0
7	Limbani.	,,	,,	17—9-2
8	Sayadpur.	Wáràhi.	,,	48—7-2
9	Gadsai.	Sántalpur.	,,	19—0-0
10	Gosana.	Wanod.	Kathiawad.	100—0-0
11	Chhatrot.	,,	,,	154—0-0
12	Erwada.	,,	,,	151—0-0
13	Susia.	,,	,,	50—0-0
14	Dhàkdi	Dasàdà.	,,	277-14-0
15	Zadiànà.	Zinzuwàdá.	,,	568-10-8
16	Pádiwádá	,,	,,	75—9-2
17	Surel.	,,	,,	9—3-6
18	Rozwa.	,,	,,	150—0-0

G. B. O'Donnell Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by different courts in the Radhanpur State during the year 1900-1901.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of offenders.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	1899-1900	1900-1901		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1899-1900	1900-1901							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Judicial Assistant. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	*7 cases including seven offences and implicating 16 persons were committed to the Sessions Court by the District Magistrate.
District Magistrate. ...	443	380*	10	542	4	60	...	...	891	616	144	36	375	...	3	42	
Special F. C. Magistrate	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Sami Thandar. ...	173	118	0	119	...	23	...	...	233	142	34	2	105	...	1	...	
Mujpur Thandar. ...	243	362	2	291	6	46	8	2	259	355	...	124	231	...	...	...	
Balodhan Thandar. ...	22	34	...	39	2	...	...	15	59	56	2	13	40	...	...	1	
Third C. Magistrate. ...	58	59	2	1	...	41	...	51	135	95	...	...	93	...	2	...	
Total ...	947	953	15	992	12	170	8	68	1586	1265	180	187	849	...	6	43	

G. B. O'Donnell Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 31st March 1901.

State	Tribunals.	No. of applications.		Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry &c. ordered.				Pending.				Remarks.
								Confirmed				Modified				Reversed																
				Persons.		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases		Persons.		Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		
		1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	1899–1900	1900–1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Radhanpur.	Judicial Assistant.... ...	42	43	...	...	...	...	57	31	22	23	36	40	17	20	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	District Magistrate. ...	22	3	...	...	...	...	11	2	6	1	12	1	7	1	10	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total. ...	64	46	...	...	...	...	68	33	28	24	48	41	24	21	12	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

G B. O'Donnell Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX V.

Radhanpur State's Criminal Justice sentences

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years	Transportation for life.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Radhanpur.	188	136	491	30	4	...	...	...	...	849	

G. B. O'Donnell Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1900-1901

Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1900-1901										Suits disposed of in 1900-1901.							Remarks.
											Value.	Nature of suits			Value of suits.						How disposed of.				Value.	Average duration.			
	1898-99	1899-1900	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901		Suits regarding lands and houses &c.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights &c	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500	No of suits above Rs. 500and under Rs 1000	No of suits above Rs 1000andunder Rs5000	No. of suits above Rs 5000		Exparte.	Admitted and compromised &c	Struck off the file &	Otherwise disposed of		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8			9						10				11	12			13
											Rs. as. ps.														Rs. as. ps.				
District Magistrate	9	11	5	...	14	11	3	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Radhanpur Munsiff	17	32	120	89	137	121	105	89	32	32	15356-15-11	8	80	1	49	33	4	3	...		12	24	17	36	10652-10-8	...	4	21	
Vani Thandar.	1	...	37	32	36	32	38	28	...	4	1115—6—6	2	29	1	25	7	...	...	...		4	6	4	14	1393-5—7	...	1	9	
Tejpur Thandar.	...	...	43	27	43	27	43	26	...	1	1047—7—4	...	27	...	26	1	...	...	...		1	12	3	10	983-2—7	...	...	22	
Radhan Thandar	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	3	80—6—0	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	0-0—0	...	...	...	
Total ...	27	43	206	151	233	194	190	143	43	51	17600-3-9	10	139	2	103	41	4	3	...		17	42	24	60	13029-2-10	...	2	7	

G. B. O'Donnell, Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Civil Appellate Work.

No.	Name of Court.	Opening balance		Filed.		Total		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed.		How disposed of.								Aveage duration.						Remarks.
														Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remaining for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		1899-1900			1900-1901			
		1898-99	1899-1900	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-190	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	Years	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Judicial Assistant. ...	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	923-0-5	...	9	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	
2	District Magistrate. ...	18	32	18	7	36	39	4	7	32	32	3279-12-0	607-4-11	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	6	1	1	3	
	Total. ...	18	32	39	7	57	39	25	7	32	32	4202-12-5	607-4-11	10	2	7	2	2	...	...	2	6	1	...	3	7	1	1	3	

G B. O'Donnell Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Civil works—Results of applications for execution of decrees for 1900-1901

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for 1899-1900			Applications brought to the Register.					Total.					Disposed of.					Closing balance.					Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1900-1901			Remarks
		1898-99	1899-1900				1899-1900		1900-1901		Value for.	1899-1900		1900-1901		Value total for 1900-1901	1899-1900		1900-1901		Value for	1899-1900		1900-1901		Value of closing balance	Below 6 months		Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3		4			5					6					7					8					9			10
1	Radanpur State	57	36	12358	7	7½	108	14	1532	11	0	165	50	13891	2	7½	129	8	5417-1-6½			36	42	8474	1	1	9	2	31	

G. B. O'Donnell, Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.				Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous											
		1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900		1900-1901		1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12	
																R.	a. p.	R.	a. p.				
1	Radhanpur Registrar ...	92	189	65	129	4	8	16	47	...	1	7	4	92	189	40371	9 ...	82155	4 6	...	...	...	...
2	Sami Thandar ...	5	11	3	8	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	5	11	1100	... ...	3258	... ...	...	...	...	...
3	Mujhpur Thandar ...	13	19	12	13	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	13	19	1688	... ...	2282	12 ...	...	...	...	...
4	Balodhan Thandar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	110	219	80	150	5	8	18	51	...	1	7	9	110	219	43159	9 ...	87696	0 6	...	...	...	...

G. B. O'Donnell Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Radhanpur State.

Statement showing the results of the Police inquiries in the year 1900-1901

No.	Name of the office of Fouzdars.	Number of offences.		Number of arrested persons.		Number of persons sent for trial.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitetd or discharged		Percentage of arrested to convicted.		Percentage of persons sent for trial to convicted		Remarks.
		1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Radhanpur City ...	131	134	169	184	157	180	118	126	35	37	69·61	68·45	75·0	70·0	
2	Radhanpur Mahal ...	170	152	265	263	260	257	209	174	51	70	78·86	66·15	80·38	67·74	
3	Sami Mahal ...	152	138	246	184	245	182	189	139	53	43	76·82	75·54	77·14	76·37	
4	Mujhpur Mahal ...	178	189	266	234	266	214	170	174	86	34	63·90	72·64	63·90	81·30	
5	Balodhan Mahal ...	43	59	41	59	41	59	37	46	4	13	90·24	77·96	90·24	77·96	
	Total...	674	672	987	924	969	892	723	659	229	197	73·25	71·32	74·61	73·87	

G. B. O'Donnell Major,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 31st March 1901

Stations.	No of prisoners	No. of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of maintenance of prisoners	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1899-1900	1900-1901			
				1899-1900	1900-1901					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Radhanpur Jail ...	963	98	865	1055	963	91·04	87·36	51	7658-8-10	
2 Sami Lock-up ...	194	8	186	208	194	7·02	6·53	5		
3 Munjhpur Do. ...	274	23	251	273	274	22·63	19·41	10		
4 Balodhan Do. ...	52	...	52	33	52	·09	3·54	4		
Total...	1483	129	1354	1569	1483	120·78	116·84	70	7658-8-10	

G. B. O'Donnell Major,
Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

No. of 1902.

FROM,

Captain F. W. WODEHOUSE,

Administrator,

Radhanpur State.

Major G. E. HYDE CATES,

Political Superintendent,

Palanpur.

Radhanpur,

10th May 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Administration report of the Radhanpur State for the year ending 31st March 1902.

2. For curtailment, where there is no change from last year's report or where figures are given in the Appendices no comments, unless necessary, have been made.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Captain,
Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

Administration Report of the Radhanpur State for the Year 1901—1902.

CHAPTER I.

Area.	Population.	Tribute.
1150 Sqr. Miles.	61548	Nil.

Changes in the Administration.

1. Major G. B. O'Donnell was in charge of the State to the 11th May 1901, when I took over charge as sub-pro-tem Administrator and held it until the 11th October when Major O'Donnell returned from his appointment as Acting Political Agent Mahikantha; on Major O'Donnell being appointed Administrator Idar State, I was appointed Administrator and took charge on the 12th December.

2. Mr. R. G. O'Shaughnessy A. M. I. C. E. was appointed Engineer of the State as a temporary measure for Famine duties and arrived here on 30th October 1901. His health during the time he has been here has not been satisfactory nor, as was intended, has he been able to make a proper survey of the State for irrigation schemes. Plans for a subterranean dam and an alternative High Level Scheme to bring water from the Banas river by a Canal to Radhanpur have, however, been lately completed and submitted to Government. The ceremony of turning the first sod of this Canal was performed by Major O'Donnell on the 10th December.

The minor Nawab and his brother.

3. His Highness Mahomad Sherkhanji and his brother Kumar Jalaludin-Khan continue to attend the RajKumar College Rajkot and the Principal reports favorably on them. The younger brother is anxious to be enrolled, when of proper age, in the Imperial Cadet Corps, and the Principal has written to have his name noted as a future Cadet.

The FattehKot house two miles from Radhanpur has now been completed and the Kumars will reside there during the vacation instead of in the Darbar gadh as formerly.

Death of Kunvri Sultana Jahan Bakte.

4. The elder sister of the Nawab, Kunvri Sultana Jahan Bakte, who was married to suba Safdarkhan a Bhayat of the State died on 3rd November 1901.

Visits.

5. The State was visited by the Political superintendent in February last.

Sale of State Jewellery.

6. During the year State Jewellery to the value of Rs. 100950 was sold. There is yet more to be disposed of; but as it is found that it has been over-valued the sanction of Government will be obtained to sell the balance at a more reasonable rate.

Victoria Memorial Funds.

7. Rs. 5000 were contributed by the state towards the Indian Victoria Memorial Fund, Calcutta, while Rs. 225 were subscribed by the Public towards the Bombay Memorial Fund. Out of the subscriptions raised for a Memorial in Radhanpur a Dharamsala is to be built. The foundation stone of this building was laid by Mrs. O'Donnell in December last. Complete plans and estimates have now been prepared and the building will be proceeded with after the plans and estimates have been scrutinized.

Introduction of new Laws.

8. With the sanction of Government, the following Laws were introduced in the State in place of the two State Nibandhs which framed 30 Years ago, did not meet present requirements.

No.	Number and year of the Act.	Title of the Act.
1	2	3
		Imperial.
1	XLV. of 1860	The Indian Penal Code.
2	V. of 1898	The Criminal Procedure Code.
3	XIV. of 1882	The Civil Procedure Code as amended by Acts VI. VII. and X. of 1888 and Act VIII. of 1890 and Act VI. of 1892.
4	I. of 1872	The Law of Evidence.
		Bombay.
5	IV. of 1890	Bombay District Police as amended by Act III. of 1898.
6	VIII. of 1867	Village Police as amended by Act I. of 1876
7	VII. of 1889	Succession Certificate Act.
8	IX. of 1872	Contract Act.
9	I. of 1878	Opium Act.
10	II. of 1890	Salt Act.

GENERAL CONDITION AND RESOURCES.

Rainfall.

9. The rainfall was again very much below the average. That recorded at Radhanpur was 6 inches 83 cents, while the rainfall in the mahals was as follows.

	Inches.	Cents.
Sami.	6	74
Munjpur. ...	7	99

The rainfall during the past 5 years measured at Radhanpur is given below.

	Inches.	Cents.
1897—1898	18	62
1898—1899	8	57
1899—1900	1	8
1900—1901	17	47
1901—1902	6	83

Temperature.

10. The hot weather was particularly trying; the temperature at Radhanpur reaching 117 on the 10th June. The lowest temperature recorded during the year was 46 on the 6th January.

Price of Cereals.

11. The following table shows the average price of food grains compared with the preceding year.

	Wheat.	Bajri.	Barley.	Gram.	Mug.	Math.	Adad.
	Pounds per Rupee.						
1900–1901.	24·5	26·75	44	21·25	15·25	29	16
1901–1902.	25	26	40	22	16	25	16

Condition of Ryats.

12. Owing to the successive bad seasons the condition of the Ryats is very bad. Large numbers seeing that the rains had again failed left the State for Sind and elsewhere. On my leaving here in October Mr. Pandit, the Police Superintendent, reported that from experiments which he had made, he was certain that the Banas river, which was then totally dry, took an underground course. I left a memo on record for Major O'Donnell, who had further experiments made and found that there was a copious supply of water. He then suspended all Khatas to cultivators, who were willing to come there, and employed the labourers in digging wells &c. Mr. Pandit was put in charge and shortly had 176 kos on work at the river near Badarpura. He was hopeful that the expenditure would be covered by the receipts. Although the work was commenced rather late, there is no doubt that this would have been possible, had it not been for the general apathy of the cultivators themselves, and the plague of rats which destroyed much of the crop. Mr. Pandit worked with much energy and it was through no fault of his that the irrigation on the banks of the Banas was not as successful as it should have been and he deserves credit for initiating the scheme and for his endeavours to make it a success.

District tour and declaration of Famine.

13. On making a tour of the Districts I found that a large percentage of the Rural population subsisted largely on grass seeds known locally as "Theg" and "Muth" and from what I saw I thought it necessary to declare Famine from the 1st February more especially as the labourers were increasing daily. A Poor

house was opened at Radhanpur. Up to the present there has been no excessive rush to the works, this is largely due to the fact that the people prefer to live on grass seeds, augmented by what they can obtain from the sale of firewood and from casual jobs, than to come and work in the hot season and in continual dust storms. It is also satisfactory that the price of food grains has remained comparatively low. Had the labouring classes by bad seasons, not been brought to a condition of pauperism, there would have been no necessity to declare Famine, as the price of grain has at no time been such as to constitute famine.

14. During the past year seed grain and a large number of bullocks were supplied as Tagavi, but unfortunately very little produce was received, so the money spent on seed grain was practically wasted. The cultivators in this State are improvident and make no endeavour to improve the land. As they are so to speak "Tenants at will" of the Darbar they lack the incentive to make improvements, which they probably would make had they an absolute title to the land.

Subject of Land irrigation.

15. The subject of irrigation has been so much before the public during the past year that a few remarks on its possibilities in this State may not be out of place. At present such irrigation, as there is, is made by Kos and Dhenkwas from wells twenty to forty feet. in depth, which in many cases become brackish or dry up in the hot weather. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is of opinion that the most suitable plan for irrigation in this State would be by wells at the banks of the rivers, the water being distributed by Pumps worked by oil Engines and I agree with him that a large amount of land could be brought under irrigation in this manner, while the cultivators would be quite willing to pay a water tax which might be sufficient to pay a good interest on the original outlay for plant and for working expenses. I have had one well 17 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep made in the bed of the Banas river, and although quarter of a million gallons are pumped from it every 24 hours no appreciable difference is made in the supply of water.

In the State no deep borings have been made for water and it is possible that if such were made down even to a depth of 100 feet a plentiful water supply would be obtained; that this should be tried, is in my opinion important as the water supply in many of the villages is practically nil.

Low weirs in the rivers to retain the floods would also probably be remunerative; but, as the rivers are apt to change their course for small obstructions, these would have to be made with caution.

FINANCE.

Opening and Closing Balance.

16. Appendix I shows the receipts and expenditure of the State during the year under report. The opening balance was Rs. 149013-3-1 and the closing balance Rs. 134154-4-2.

Reductions in Establishments.

17. On account of the precarious financial position of the State, I have lately sold off all the State animals, which are not necessarily required, and have made various reductions in the

different departments. Some of these will come into force after the 1st October as sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1778 of 22nd February 1902. These reductions should make a saving of over Rs. 20000 a year, so the expenditure for administrative and other purposes should not much exceed Rs. 330000 per annum in future.

Present method of making payments.

18. The system of making payments through Bankers has been stopped and payments are now made direct from the Treasury as elsewhere. The former system was not satisfactory and now that Government have been pleased to lend the Services of a trained Head Accountant I hope that the System of accounts will be made more simple and up to date than at present.

CHAPTER II.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Survey of State.

19. Although the Survey of the State has been completed, it has not been possible, on account of the successive bad seasons, to introduce the new rates.

Area brought under cultivation.

20. The area brought under cultivation during the year was 213210 acres, 36 gunthas, while the Revenue collections only amounted to Rs. 219641-6-7

The total area of culturable land paying revenue to the State and also of the land brought under cultivation during the year together with the percentage of culturable land to waste land is given in the following table.

Area of culturable land in acres and gunthas.		Area of land cultivated in acres and gunthas.		Area of land lying fallow at the end of the year in acres and gunthas.		Percentage of culturable land lying waste	
1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02
332357-27	333507-27	205191-19½	213210-36	127166-7½	120296-31	38·26	36·07

21. The table given below shows the assessment, actual receipts, Remissions granted and arrears.

Assessment.	Actual receipts.	Remissions granted.	Arrears.
273940-2-5	219641-6-7	752-13-3	53545-14-7

22. I have found it necessary to make a post of Assistant Revenue Officer, and have reduced the number of mahals and Tehsils. The work of the Tehsildars has not been very satisfactory and it is necessary to have some one to supervise their work and to assist the Administrator generally in Revenue matters.

Assistant Revenue Officer.

23. Alienation rules will shortly be submitted for sanction.

Alienation rules.

CUSTOMS & ABKARI.

24. The following table gives the value of exports, imports, and customs collections during the last and previous years.

Export.		Import		Collections.	
1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901
736764-8-0	748247-2-0	996903-9-3	412538-8-0	33104-7-4	47016-0-11

25. The Opium contract expired on the 31st March 1902, and on putting it to auction, it was taken by a Local contractor. A question having arisen as to what remission should be given to the former contractor, it has been referred to Government and on receipt of orders the balance due from him will be recovered.

Opium Contract.

Forests.

26. Every endeavour was made to extend the area of plantations, and about 13000 new trees were planted in different places, but owing to the scanty rainfall a large number died.

27. As the post of Forest Supervisor was superfluous the post was abolished and the department put under the charge of Mr. Jeysukram Hazur Tajvijdar. As he is an energetic man and always has carried out orders, given to him, I hope that next year a large number of new trees will be planted.

Forest Supervisor.

CHAPTER III.

Judicial.

28. The work of the courts has on the whole been satisfactory. The courts of the District Magistrate and Sirnyayadish, however, show arrears and he has been warned that unless these are disposed of at an early date, other arrangements will probably have to be made.

Criminal Courts.

29. As the Mahalkaris had to do the work of Thanadars in addition to their Revenue work, by which the people were somewhat inconvenienced, the number of Mahalkaris was reduced and a Thanadar appointed for Sami and Mujpur, while the Judicial work of the Radhanpur and Balodhan Mahals has been entrusted to the Munsiff in addition to his own duties. With these exceptions the Courts remain the same as previously reported.

30. Appendix III. shows the work done by the various Courts.

31. The number of criminal cases that came before the Courts for disposal was 435 out of which 418 were disposed of during the year.

Cases disposed of.

32. The following table shows the description of the principal crimes reported.

Principal Crimes.

1.	Contempt of lawful authority.	31
2.	Offences against the public health.	13
3.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1
4	Hurt and grievous hurt.	32
5.	Rape.	1
6.	Criminal force and assault.	5
7.	Dacoity.	4
8.	Robbery.	7
9.	Offences against property.	391
10.	Offences relating to marriage.	7
11.	Criminal Trespass.	46
12.	Miscellaneous.	26

33. The percentage of convictions is 47·75 as against 67·11 of the last year, which tends to show that cases have been sent up by the Police without proper enquiry or false complaints have been made.

34. The number of offences reported during the year was 564 as against 953 during the previous year.

35. The following table shows the value of property stolen and recoveries made during the year as compared with the last year.

Stolen property.

Reported stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property reported stolen.	
1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902
7999–11–6	5403–11–3	4147–6–5	3211–11–6	51·84	59·43

36. Appendix IV. details the punishments awarded.

37. Appendix V. shows the work done by the Appellate Courts.

38. During the year 23 persons were extradited and 69 surrendered to the State.

CIVIL COURT

39. Except for the changes in the Mahal Courts reported above, the Civil work. Civil Courts remain the same as last year.

40. Appendix VI. shows the nature and value of original Civil suits filed and disposed of during the year.

41. There has lately been a considerable falling off in the number of suits filed, which is due to Famine, as decrees against cultivators were suspended.

42. The appellate Courts were the same as last year and Appendix VII. Appeals. shows the work done by those Courts.

EXECUTION OF DECREES AND REGISTRATION.

43. Appendix VIII. shows the result of application for execution of Execution of decrees. decrees.

44. Decrees against cultivators and the labouring classes were suspended during the year.

45. Appendix IX. shows the number of documents presented for registration and their value.

CHAPTER IV.

46. The strength, dress and equipment of the Body guard and Paltan Body guard and Paltan. remain the same as reported in previous years. The Paltan Subadar Ajodhyaprasad has worked well and kept the men smart and well drilled.

Police.

47. Mr. Shahiar who was formerly Municipal Officer, has been transferred to the post of Police Superintendent vice Mr. Pandit appointed to the Revenue Department. The foot Police are drilled and well turned out; but the Police Sowars except at Head Quarters are neither properly drilled nor equipped. Until the State is in a better financial position it will be impossible to improve their equipment.

48. The strength of the Police remains the same as last year. Besides Strength of Police. the Police there are 480 village chokiyats.

49. Appendix X shows the number of cognizable offences reported to the Police. I hope a better precentage of convictions may be obtained next year.

CHAPTER V.

Medical.

50. As the former Chief Medical Officer was unqualified, it was found Appointment of Dr. B. B. Vora. necessary to engage the services of a qualified Medical Practitioner. Dr. B. B. Vora L. R. C. P. Glasgow and Edinburgh, who held high certificates, was engaged and the Department has under him shown a very marked improvement. He was also appointed Chief Sanitary Officer and has taken much interest in his work and been of material

assistance in sanitation matters. On your visit to Radhanpur you visited the Hospitals and Poor house and expressed yourself as much pleased with the general arrangements made by Dr. Vora.

Mr. Mancharam Asharam was on relief appointed District Medical Officer to visit the villages and tour generally in the State.

Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital.

51. The Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital has had many more patients than before. It is under the charge of a trained Nurse.

Dispensaries.

52. There are also Dispensaries at Sami, Mujpur and Rafu and a Dispensary is shortly to be opened at Balodhan with funds, left by a deceased inhabitant of this State, for the purpose.

Prevailing diseases.

53. The prevailing diseases were fevers, diseases of the eye, skin and Digestive system.

Epidemic.

54. The State was free from any Epidemic during the year and the general health was on the whole good.

55. The following table shows the number of outdoor, indoor and Jail patients treated at Radhanpur

Name of Hospital.	Patients.	Males	Females.	Children.	Total.
Radhanpur Hospital	Outdoor.	3491	679	644	4814
	Indoor.	107	0	1	108
	Jail	245	3	0	248
	Total.	3843	682	645	5170
Radhanpur Female Hospital.	Outdoor.	0	950	731	1681
	Indoor.	0	34	19	53
	Total.	0	984	750	1734

while the following shows the number treated by Hospital Assistants in charge of the Dispensaries.

Name of Dispensary	Patients	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Sami Dispensary.	Outdoor.	1378	573	446	2397
	Jail.	26	0	4	30
	Total.	1404	573	450	2427
Munjpur Dispensary.	Outdoor.	1331	596	522	2449
	Jail.	5	1	0	6
	Total.	1336	597	522	2455
Rafu Dispensary.	Outdoor.	711	318	196	1225
	Jail.	0	0	0	0
	Total.	711	318	196	1225

56. The total expenditure on account of establishment, medicines &ca. was Rs. 11051-13-3 as against Rs. 9505-3-7 in the previous year.

Operations.

57. Sixteen major and one hundred and twenty four minor operations, were performed at the Radhanpur Hospital during the year, 9 major and 61 minor at the Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital and 6 major and 93 minor operations at the Dispensaries.

Average of Patients.

58. The daily average number of indoor, outdoor and Jail patients as contrasted with the previous year is tabulated below :—

Patients.	Years.	Males.	Females	Children	Total.
Outdoor patients.	1900-1901	71·47	32·14	35·70	139·31
	1901-1902	57·52	11·12	9·44	78·08
Indoor patients.	1900-1901	4·33	0·29	0·00	4·62
	1901-1902	5·90	0·00	0·01	5·91
Jail patients.	1900-1901	5·01	0·00	0·06	5·07
	1901-1902	7·73	0·15	0·00	7·88

Vaccination.

Vaccination.

59. The Chief Medical Officer was in charge of the Department and inspected the work done by the vaccinators.

Work of Vaccinators.

60. The following table shows the work done during the year as compared with that of the previous year.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.				Revaccination.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Succesful.	Males.	Females.	Total	Successful.
1900-1901	572	502	1074	998	1	0	1	1
1901-1902	601	544	1145	1067	2	0	2	1

Cost.

61. The cost of the Department was Rs. 701-14-10 as against Rs. 766-6-7½ during the preceding year.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

62. The following table gives the number of births and deaths registered during the year under report and the previous year.

	1900-1901	1901-1902	Increase.	Decrease.
Births.	228	776	548	
Deaths.	10100	1181		8919

CHAPTER VI.

General Summary.

63. During the year under report the most important Public work com-
Public Works. pleted was the Fatteh Kot House for the minor Nawab.

64. The total amount spent on Public works during the year amounted to Rs. 35939-14-1. This does not include expenditure on Famine and Establishments.

Prisons.

65. Appendix XI shows the number of admissions and daily average of
Admissions &ca. prisoners

66. The general health of the prisoners was good.

Municipality.

67. The Municipal Officer Mr. Shahiar worked well and the general sani-
Municipality. tation of the town of Radhanpur shows an improvement.

Education.

68. In January last the control of this Department was handed over to
Education. the State. Since then the Anglo Vernacular School has been changed into a Middle School by the opening of an extra class for Standard V.

State Officials.

69. Partly owing to the intense heat during the hot weather and, probably, partly to the fact that the State is much isolated, some of the officials are rather inclined to a policy of 'laiss z faire". Many of them have however shown energy and done good work and in addition to those I have already mentioned I would include the Judicial Assistant, Mr. Phansalkar who has performed other duties in addition to those of his own Department, Mr. Shapurji Dadabhai Hazur Sherishtadar and Mr. Lalloo Karsondas Revenue Sherishtadar.

F. W. WODEHOUSE,
Captain,
Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1901-1902.

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue ...	131715	10	4	Administration and Finance ...	25394	8	7
Forest ...	9724	8	9	Land Revenue ...	32296	6	8
Customs ...	45675	1	0	Forest ...	3886	6	1
Abkari, Opium &ca ...	10670	5	7	Customs ...	4497	12	7
Stamps	3419	14	7	Opium and Drugs ...	0	9	3
Registration	907	11	9	Registration ...	128	9	0
Law and Justice (Courts)	2650	6	4	Law and Justice (Courts) ...	11954	8	3
Law and Justice (Jail)	120	8	10	Law and Justice (Jail) ...	3093	7	7
Guaranteed and other Receipts	12908	3	2	Police ...	48320	5	9
Sale of State ornaments &ca	103956	14	3	Education ...	8994	9	2
Amount raised by subscription locally for Queen Victoria Memorial Funds ...	2711	12	0	Medical ...	11753	12	1
Miscellaneous	27094	13	5	Military ...	14906	1	4
Receipts Jorawarsai rupees with watao exchange for Kaldar	729	12	5	Stables ...	6493	5	3
Advances recovered	222915	14	6	Commissariat ...	11576	3	2
Deposits	48397	3	6	Public Works ...	45604	11	5
				Palace Expenses ...	50044	0	6
				Boundaries ...	806	8	7
				Improvement to agriculture and Experimental farm ...	13397	0	5
				Gardens and Date Plantation ...	5615	0	9
				Minor Departments ...	13450	9	0
				Library ...	312	8	8
				Refunds ...	38	2	7
				Charitable Expenses ...	5735	5	3
				Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	5474	4	1
				Miscellaneous ...	21226	6	5
				Amount paid out of subscription raised locally for Queen Victoria Memorial funds ...	2711	12	0
				Famine ...	8778	11	8
				Interest on Rs. 3,30000 to British Gevernment ...	11094	2	9
				Advances (Tagavi &ca.) ...	226949	5	5
				Deposits ...	43322	9	1
Total Receipts	623598	12	5	Total Expenditure ...	638457	11	4
Opening Balance... ...	149013	3	1	Closing Balance ...	134154	4	2
Grand Total including the Opening Balance...	772611	15	6	Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	772611	15	6

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,
Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX II.

Jamabandi.

No.	Villages from which Jamábandi is received.			Amount.
	Name of village.	Taluka.	Agency.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Chhadchhat.		Rs. a. p.
1	Masali.	Santalpur.	Palanpur.	12—5-8
2	Suneth.	,,	,,	28—8-0
3	Boru.	,,	,,	7—2-0
4	Warnosari	,,	,,	5-15-0
5	Kilana.	,,	,,	24-11-2
6	Jhajham.	,,	,,	12—0-0
7	Limbani.	,,	,,	17—9-2
8	Sayadpur.	Warahi.	,,	48—7-2
9	Gadsai.	Santalpur.	,,	19—0-0
10	Gosana.	Wanod.	Kathiawad.	100—0-0
11	Chhatrot.	,,	,,	154—0-0
12	Erwada.	,,	,,	151—0-0
13	Susia.	,,	,,	50—0-0
14	Dhakdi.	Dasada.	,,	277-14-0
15	Zadiana.	Zinzuwada.	,,	568-10-8
16	Padiwada.	,,	,,	75—9-2
17	Surel.	,,	,,	9—3-6
18	Rozwa.	,,	,,	150—0-0

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by different courts in the Radhanpur State during the year 1901-1902.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of offenders.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	1900-1901	1901-1902		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1900-1901	1901-1902							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Judicial Assistant. ...	7	7	...	8	4	...	...	...	16	12	...	8	4	...	...	...	
District Magistrate ...	373	354	42	337	84	65	...	...	600	528	183	77	206	...	...	62	
Special F. C. Magistrate	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Sami Thandar. ...	118	78	...	75	5	13	...	4	142	97	15	24	58	...	...	...	
Mujpur Thandar. ...	362	81	...	87	4	40	...	...	355	131	23	23	84	...	1	...	
Balodhan Thandar. ...	34	17	1	27	...	16	...	...	56	44	5	18	21	...	...	...	
Sami Mahalkari (3rd Class Magistrate) ...	17	11	...	16	...	...	...	...	19	16	...	5	11	...	...	...	
Mujpur (Do) ...	16	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	40	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	
Radhanpur (Do.) ...	26	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	36	11	...	...	11	...	..	...	
Total ...	953	564	43	570	98	134	...	4	1265	849	226	155	405	...	1	62	

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX IV.

Radhanpur State's Criminal Justice sentences.

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Transportation for life.	Deaths.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Radhanpur.	13	81	291	18	1	1	...	...	...	405	

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 31st March 1902.

State.	Tribunals.	No. of applications.		Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry &c ordered.				Pending.				Remarks.
								Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																		
				Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
		1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Radhanpur.	Judicial Assistant... ...	43	35	...	...	...	...	31	22	23	11	40	40	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	District Magistrate. ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total. ...	46	37	...	...	...	...	33	23	24	12	41	41	21	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1901-1902.

Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1901-1902.										Suits disposed of in 1901-1902.							Remarks.
												Nature of suits.			Value of suits.						How disposed of.							
	1899-1900	1900-1901	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights &c.	No. of suits under Rs 100	No. of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500	No. of suits above Rs 500and under Rs1000	No. of suits above Rs 1000andunder Rs5000	No. of suits above Rs 5000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised &c.	Struck off the file &c.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	8			9						10				11	12			13
											Rs. as. ps.														Rs. as. ps				
District Magistrate	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	2	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10924-14-3	...	11	16	
Radhanpur Munsiff	32	32	89	87	121	119	89	102	32	17	14548-11-10	4	82	1	63	17	5	2	...	9	21	8	64	7234--4--7	...	4	27	
Sami Thandar.	...	4	32	23	32	27	28	20	4	7	1829--7--3	1	21	1	19	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	14	2188-14--3	...	4	7	
Mujpur Thandar.	...	1	27	40	27	41	26	36	1	5	2142-15--0	...	40	...	35	5	...	...	...	...	16	5	15	1212--6--9	...	...	26	
Baldhan Thandar.	...	3	3	1	3	4	...	4	3	...	70--0--0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	146-12--0	...	4	6	
Total. ...	43	51	151	151	194	202	143	164	51	38	18591-2-1	5	144	2	118	26	5	2	...	10	41	19	94	21707-3-10	...	5	4	

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Civil Appellate Work.

No.	Name of Court.	Oopening balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed.		How disposed of.										Average duration.						Remarks.
														Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remaining for retrial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1900-1901			1901-1902			
		1899-1900	1900-1901	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Judicial Assistant ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	10424-8-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	5	
2	District Magistrate. ...	32	32	7	18	39	50	7	9	32	41	607-4-11	3059-10-4	2	7	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	3	0	3	5	
	Total. ...	32	32	7	24	39	56	7	10	32	46	607-4-11	13484-2-8	2	7	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	10	

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Civil works—Results of applications for execution of decrees for 1901-1902

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1900-1901			Applications brought to the Register.					Total,					Disposed of.					Closing balance.					Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1901-1902			Remarks.
		1899-1900	1900-1901				1900-1901	1901-1902	Value for.			1900-1901	1901-1902	Value total for 1901-1902			1900-1901	1901-1902	Value for.			1900-1901	1901-1902	Value of closing balance.			Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3		4			5					6					7					8					9			10
1	Radhanpur State.	36	42	8474	1	1	14	66	8071	5	2	50	108	16545	6	3	8	50	3981-5-10			42	58	12564	...	5	10	18	30	

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.						Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.				1900-1901			1901-1902						
		1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10						11		12	
1	Radhanpur Registrar ...	189	129	129	98	8	2	47	18	1	...	4	11	189	128	82155	4	6	41285	12	...	...	...	...	1
2	Sami Thandar ...	11	4	8	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	11	4	3258	...	...	1245	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	Mujhpur Thandar ...	19	5	13	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	19	5	2282	12	...	877	..	...	...	...	...	...
4	Balodhan Thandar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	219	138	150	107	8	2	51	18	1	...	9	11	219	137	87696	...	6	43407	12	...	...	...	...	1

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Radhanpur State.

Statement showing the results of the Police inquiries in the year. 1901-1902

No.	Name of the office of Fouzdars.	Number of offences.		Number of arrested persons.		Number of persons sent for trial.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of arrested to convicted.		Percentage of persons sent for trial to convicted.		Remarks.
		1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Radhanpur City ...	134	70	184	102	180	101	126	56	37	31	68·45	54·90	70	55·44	
2	Radhanpur Mahal ...	152	103	263	166	257	155	174	6	70	58	66·15	36·14	67·74	38·70	
3	Sami Mahal ...	138	79	184	92	182	75	139	54	43	21	75·54	58·69	76·37	72	
4	Mujhpur Mahal ...	189	69	234	87	214	87	174	71	34	14	72·64	81·60	81·30	81·60	
5	Balodhan Mahal ...	59	33	59	33	59	33	46	14	13	19	77·96	42·42	77·96	42·42	
	Total ...	672	354	924	480	892	451	659	255	197	143	71·32	53·12	73·87	56·54	

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Radhanpur State during the year ending 31st March 1902

Stations.	No. of prisoners.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of maintenance of prisoners.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1900-1901	1901-1902			
				1900-1901	1901-1902					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Radhanpur Jail ...	592	51	541	963	592	87·36	73·53	49	3693-7-7	
Sami Lock-up ...	86	5	81	194	86	6·53	5·73	2		
Mujpur Lock-up ...	94	10	84	274	94	19·41	9·13	10		
Balodhan Lock-up ...	32	4	28	52	32	3·54	2·72	0		
Total ...	804	70	734	1483	804	116·84	96·11	61	3693-7-7	

F. W. Wodehouse Captain,

Administrator,
Radhanpur State.

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